The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 352. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CHICAGO. TWO CENTS OUTSIDE CHICAGO

ALL IN PITY'S NAME.

Pleasure and Charity Meet at the Big Hebrew Ball.

GREATEST OF ITS KIND

Auditorium Ballroom Packed with Fashion and Beauty.

MAKES A PRETTY PARABLE.

Rich and Striking Costumes Worn by Graceful Women.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO ATTEND.

To the prosaic, the fifteenth annual ball of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association. To the poetic, a parable—the parable of Pity and Pleasure.

The two met last night under the gilded arches of the Auditorium with the touch that makes the world akin. The onlooker would scarcely think pity had aught to do with the revel of fashion and beauty. But it was pity that guided, animated, pervaded the great function till the orchestra sounded the grand march.

Then Pity became simply a reminder—"Charity" in electric letters high above the expectant throng—and Pleasure ruled the hour. Weary at length, Pleasure retired and Pity's lap was full.

It was a pretty parable—patent to all who looked with a thought of the significance of the event. But few probably saw with the purpose of the ball in mind. It was for the multitude simply a brilliant function—more brilliant than any of its predecessors.

Go as to a Carnival.

The thousands came as to a carnival. To them the charity was real, but it was incidental.

Hours before the time set for the opening of the ball the devotees of fashion came in an almost unbroken current. The serried rows of seats in the vast hall were packed till there was scarcely standing-room in the foyer.

Bright costumes, rich and varied as the modiste's art could devise, formed a setting for faces all animated with the expected enjoyment. There was not a shadow to mar the countenance. The host who came to look on seemed to enter into the spirit of the event as heartily as those who formed the changing of the grand march.

All Jewish Society There.

Few of the leaders in Jewish society were absent. It was a function long anticipated with the keenest relish and manifestly prepared for with a painstaking care that made a duty of the minutest detail looking to the purity and order of the gathering.

It was 10:30 before the grand march was begun. For three hours Brooke's Marine Band and Rosenbecker's Orchestra, stationed at opposite ends of the hall, had entertained the waiting throng.

Then there was a hush in the hum of conversation and to the music of Bach's "Triumphal" the participants in the dance formed and marched in double columns. Along the line of boxes and folding and rolling till the immense floor was a veritable mass of dress suits and elaborate costumes.

Leaders of the Grand March.

The two columns of the grand march were led by Sidney Loeb and Miss Sarah Mandel and Henry X. Strauss and Miss Ada B. Minchrod.

The promenaders seemed like moving lines of alternate black and color drawn on the floor, and the eager faces of the spectators followed every movement till the evolutions were ended.

Then with slight interruption the following program was carried out:

1. March, "Triumphal".....Bach
2. Waltz, "Wine, Women, and Song"....Strauss
3. Promenade, Intermezzo, "The Little Flat-iron".....Eilenberg
4. Lancers, "Robin Hood".....De Koven
5. Promenade, Polish Dance.....Sharwenka
6. Two Step, "Germania March"...J. Dillenberg
7. Promenade, Mexican Serenade, "Lleis".....Chambers
8. Waltz, "The Garden of Love"....Rosenbecker
9. Promenade, Overture, "Jubilee"...Von Weber
10. Promenade, Mosaic from "Robin Hood".....De Koven
11. Promenade, Introduction and Waltz, "Don't Be Cross".....Zeller
12. Promenade, Russian Mazurka, "La Czarine".....Gaune
13. Waltz, "Leap Year" (new).....Fred Meyer
14. Lancers, South Side.....Weingarten
15. Two Step, Chicago Herald.....Rosenbecker
16. Polka, Stelka Gerster.....Bial
17. Waltz, Rural Pictures.....Caibulka
18. Promenade, Patrol, "American".....Meacham
19. Lancers, Cavalier.....Wiegand
20. Promenade, "Gems of the Operas".....Beyer
21. Two Step, Honeymoon.....Rosley
22. Promenade, Dreams of Fairyland.....Vollker
23. Waltz, This Kiss to All the World.....Ziehrer
24. Promenade, Air de Ballet, "Cupid"....French
25. Lancers, Florence.....Lilienthal
26. Promenade, "The Mill in the Forest".Eilenberg
27. Waltz, Vienna Beauties.....Ziehrer

No Lagging of Interest.

The interest of the onlookers was maintained throughout the long list of dances. It was a sort of ballet of fashion, and the spectators looked at it much as they would a brilliant spectacle on the stage. From the moment the orchestra struck up the grand march to the closing waltz the happy faces of the dancers told of the keen zest with which they followed the leaders.

Every appointment conduced to pleasure, and every person on the floor apparently forgot all but the purpose they had in view—happiness.

The following acted in double capacity of reception and Floor committee:

Mr. S. T. Friedman,	Mr. Louis Eckstein,
Mr. M. Mandel,	Mr. Israel Shrimski,
Mr. Harry Blaum,	Mr. Henry X. Strauss
Mr. J. Friedman,	Mr. Norman Florsheim,
Mr. Bernard Cahn,	Mr. A. M. Snydacker,
Mr. Louis M. Sturner,	Mr. M. Solomon,
Mr. Emanuel Hirsh.	Mr. Sidney Lowenstein.

One of the features of the event was The Charity Ball, a delicate souvenir—the happy invention of Louis Eckstein, Chairman of the Press and Publication committee. This is the third year the annual charity ball has been memorialized in this way, and the souvenirs have been the means of adding many thousand dollars to the receipts for charity. The brochure this year is an especially dainty specimen of the printer's art, and gives selections on charity by well-known divines. Among them is a short essay by Dr. E. G. Hirsch. The frontispiece shows in an artistic group the officers and directors of the association who have for months devoted every effort to making the ball a success.

Financially as well as artistically the ball will remain memorable. Rarely if ever has there been a more hearty response to the appeals to pleasure in the interest of pity. It is estimated that the net results of the evening will exceed $22,000.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO WERE THERE.

Visitors from Out of Town Attend the Big Ball.

Those who were on the ball-room floor recognized on were as follows:

Miss Carrie King,	Miss Nellie Flynn,
Miss Myrtle Barbie,	Miss Ida Mentz,
Miss Edith Lynne,	Miss Rose Rheinhart,
Miss Celia Bloch,	Miss Pauline LeMont,
Miss Julia Lowenthal,	Miss Abbie Sattes,
Miss Helen Wolf.	

(Continued on seventh page.)

THINK PRICE OF PILLS IS TOO LOW.

North Clark Street Druggists Find Their Profits Are Too Small.

The druggists' warfare on department stores which sell proprietary remedies has taken a new turn. The druggists of the North Side are determined to work together. A short time ago they formed a "North Side Retail Druggists' Association."

Most of the memebrs of this organization frown upon the cutting of prices by any druggist, but others have reduced the prices of certain goods. Now the association is making a strong effort to bring these "reductionists," as they have been called, back into the fold of established prices. If that cannot be done another remedy for diminished business will be tried. If the men who have cut prices on pills and sarsaparilla cannot be persuaded to go back to regular charges, then the association will recommend every North Side druggist to "cut." It will also advise, in such case, the reductions be kept uniform, so that no druggist shall undersell any other.

This plan of action was decided upon at the last meeting of the North Side Retail Druggists' Association held Monday evening. The meeting was an exciting one. A vote was taken on the advisability of reducing prices to meet the competition of the department stores.

Four-fifths of those present voted against any reduction. This brought on a long and stormy discussion.

It was finally decided as the sense of the meeting if any cut were made it ought to be made by all the retail druggists of the North Side and ought to be a uniform cut. The members of the association should work in unity for their mutual benefit.

It was then voted to appoint a committee to formulate a plan whereby greater unity of action by North Side druggists could be secured. For this committee the meeting named six men and asked them to select a seventh to act with them. The six druggists are:

A. J. Wessman, No. 63 East Chicago avenue; P. H. Ahlborn, Wells and Division streets; Emile Dormer, No. 557 North Clark street; Charles H. Weston, No. 146 North Clark street; R. Truppel, No. 100 North State street; F. J. Zink, Clark and Center streets.

The seventh man has not yet been selected. The committee was instructed to visit the druggists in the North avenue and Division street districts who have already reduced prices and try to induce them to return to established rates. It is to report to the association at the next regular meeting, to be held the first Monday in January. If the committee should be successful before that time a special meeting will be called to receive and act upon its report.

Should the druggists who have cut prices refuse to discontinue such action the committee is to make a plan for uniform reductions, but these will not be binding upon those who are adverse to making any cut whatever in drugs and proprietary articles.

AGED WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Fire in a Tenement House Fatal to a Musician's Wife.

Mrs. Ida Straule was suffocated yesterday afternoon by smoke from a fire at No. 2828 Wallace avenue. She was alone in a room, and was not found until the firemen had left and neighbors were going through the house.

When found the dead woman was sitting upright on a sofa, about the only piece of furniture in the room. She was 65 years of age and the wife of an itinerant musician.

The fire started in a two-story frame barn in the rear of No. 2828 Wallace avenue and was caused by the explosion of a gasoline torch used in lighting street lamps. The flames spread to the three-story building in front used as a dwelling house by several families. All escaped but Mrs. Straule, who occupied the rear room on the third floor. She was alone and was forgotten by the neighbors in the excitement of the fire.

It developed later that Mrs. Stroube lost her life while endeavoring to save some of her husband's musical compositions from the flames. August Stroube, her husband, has written a great many German songs. He was away from home at the time and his productions were piled up in one of the rooms occupied by the aged couple.

No one thought of Mrs. Stroube, as she had lived at the place only a few days. The firemen did not find it necessary to invade the front part of the house and consequently they saw nothing of her. The fact that she was in the building was not known until her husband arrived shortly after dark. He and a boy in the neighborhood, named Fred Dyckman, entered the almost forsaken place, and together they found the woman dead on the sofa. The old musician was broken-hearted. He saw his manuscripts which he had labored over moved about in such a manner as to lead him to believe that his wife had made an effort to save them from the flames. He first called the police, and then, after laying the body carefully on the sofa, left the house, saying he intended to call on a friend for financial assistance. The old man is in destitute circumstances, and rather than have his helpmate laid away in the "potter's field" he said he would beg for money with which to bury her.

There is some doubt in the minds of the police whether the woman was actually suffocated or whether she died of fright. Both theories are considered plausible. There was much smoke in the house during the progress of the fire and the woman could easily have been overcome if she delayed long in her apparent effort to save her husband's manuscripts.

Mr. Stroube, it is said, has found music an unremunerative profession, but judging by the number of his compositions still unpublished he and his wife have extracted some consolation from them. The old man did not return last night to his home until a late hour.

French Cruiser Goes to Crete.

Paris, Dec. 17.—At a Cabinet council today M. Lockay, the Minister of Marine, informed the Ministers present that the French gunboat La Fleche had left Salonica Bay for the Island of Crete and Macedonia.

PANIC ON LA CHAMPAGNE

EXCITING EXPERIENCE OF THE FRENCH LINER AT SEA.

Tidal Wave Breaks Over the Ship at Night, Sweeping Everything Before It and Flooding the Staterooms of the First Cabin Passengers—Electric Lights Go Out, Adding More to the Terror of the Situation.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The French line steamship La Champagne arrived at New York this morning after an exciting voyage.

The vessel usually gets into port on Sunday. It did not leave Havre on schedule time owing to a heavy gale which was raging in the channel. This delayed the vessel twenty-four hours. After leaving port it ran into another gale. It was buffeted by northwest winds and high head seas until early on Friday morning.

At 4 o'clock on that morning a tidal wave broke over the decks. The wave struck the vessel on the port side just abaft the bridge and swept everything before it. Three of the lifeboats were picked up from their blocks and dashed against the steel deckhouse. The skylights were broken, and tons of water rushed into the main saloon.

The water flooded the state-rooms of the first cabin passengers to a depth of two feet, and to add to the terror of the situation the electric lights all went out, leaving the saloon in total darkness.

The force of the water was terrific. The companionway doors were carried away and the bolts and screws that held the ventilators were torn out of their sockets. The settees in the companionway were carried overboard, and for a few moments the stairway resembled Niagara's torrent.

Ice Cold Water Up to the Knees.

A panic ensued among the passengers, especially among the contingent of Spaniards aboard, of whom there was a large number. Women and children tumbled pell-mell out of bed and found themselves up to the knees in a rushing torrent of ice cold water.

Many of the women scrambled out of their staterooms into the main saloon and floundered about in an equal depth of water there. In the darkness they were unable to keep their feet, and were washed from one end of the big saloon to the other. Every piece of movable furniture in the staterooms was floating upon the water, and added to the general confusion by crashing against the sides of the apartment.

M. Treyvoux, who is purser of La Touraine, a sister ship to La Champagne, was a passenger on the latter ship. M. Treyvoux said:

"I was awakened from a sound sleep by a sound of rushing waters in my cabin. I

(Continued on fifth page.)

ELECTRIC LIGHTS CEASE TO SHINE.

Fault Is in Main at Clark and Washington Streets.

People passing Clark and Washington streets yesterday afternoon almost imagined a volcano had started in business at that corner. People having offices and stores in the neighborhood were forced to resort to gas and candles for illumination during the afternoon. The electric lights were out.

About 2 o'clock a thin column of smoke was noticed rising from the iron cap which covered a manhole in the electric light mains of the Edison company. The smoke quickly thickened and the metal cover grew hot. The policeman on the corner, who was warming his feet on the cover, soon found it too hot for comfort.

Rushing to the nearest telephone he rang up the Edison company and yelled to Engineer Ferguson, "The manhole is on fire. Come quick."

Mr. Ferguson came, bringing with him half a dozen officials and electricians. The cover was removed and the hole was found filled with water. It was necessary to cut off the electricity from the main in Clark street for an hour until the water was bailed out. Clark street, from Madison northward, and Washington street from Dearborn to La Salle was in darkness for over an hour.

RETURNS TO HIS POST ON AN ENGINE

T. J. Hennessy, for Seven Years a Railroad Commissioner, at His Old Job.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—T. J. Hennessy, who years ago was nominated and elected State Railroad Commissioner, tonight returned to his old occupation, that of locomotive engineer. At the time of his nomination he was an engineer, with a run between St. Louis and Poplar Bluff. He gave up his job to make the canvass, and was elected. His six years' term expired last year, and in January of this year he started a little business, but it was not a success. He applied to the Iron Mountain for a job, got it, and took out his first train to Little Rock tonight.

RAILWAY WRECK NEAR TOWELS, CAL.

Several Passengers Injured, but None of Them Fatally.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17.—The Atlantic and Pacific express on the Southern Pacific railroad, due in this city at 8:45 p. m., was wrecked today near Towels. A Pullman and a tourist car rolled down an embankment, injuring several passengers, but none of them fatally.

CAPT. BASSETT IS BARELY ALIVE.

Pulse Is Imperceptible and Death Is Momentarily Expected.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—At midnight Capt. Isaac Bassett, the veteran doorkeeper of the Senate, who has been sinking all day and evening, was still alive. His pulse had ceased to beat, and his death was momentarily expected.

STRIKE BEGINS IN RIOT.

PHILADELPHIA ALL BUT AT THE MERCY OF HOODLUMS.

Street Car Employes Quit Work and Disorderly Mobs Prevent All Running of Cars, Demolish Property, and Compel the Mayor to Close Every Saloon in the City—Two Thousand Extra Police to Go on Duty Today and the Militia May Be Called Out.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Philadelphia is practically under martial law tonight and the like has not been seen here since the great railroad strikes of 1877, when thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

At 4 o'clock this morning the great strike of the street car employés of the Union Traction company began. At first a few cars were permitted to go out from the various stations.

At 10 o'clock the sympathizers with the strikers began their work. These were, no doubt, the people who were the victims of the recently increased rates of fare. They captured the cars that were on the streets and proceeded to demolish them. On Chestnut street from Thirteenth to Eighth, up the latter thoroughfare to Market street, and thence to Sixth, a howling mob of not less than 3,000 men and boys swept like a band of infuriated Turks. They tossed the conductors and motormen off the cars and then crushed the coaches like egg shells, until the streets looked as if a cyclone had swept down them.

Mayor Caught in a Mob.

Mayor Warwick was at Tenth and Chestnut streets, and he got caught in the whirl. He was tossed about and landed in a cigar store, with a bruised shin. Mayor Warwick thus got his eyes opened to the enormity of the outbreak, and promptly wrote a message demanding that strikers disperse and people go to their homes. He then summoned Sheriff Clement, and announced that tomorrow he would swear in 2,000 extra policemen.

As the small riots continued when night approached, and roughs poured into the city, the Mayor closed every saloon in town. Then the street car company owners, fearing further destruction of their property, announced no cars would be run tonight. The remnants of the battered coaches were hauled back to the stations, and the curtain of night fell with policemen parading the streets, the strikers disgruntled and determined, and the whole town walking.

Police with Shotguns.

At daylight tomorrow attempts will be made to open one or two lines under police shotgun protection.

As a result of the day's work only one

(Continued on sixth page.)

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Rain probable; slightly colder

Sun rises at 7:14; sets at 4:21.
Moon 3 days old; sets at 6:42 p. m.

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For a Chamber of Handicrafts.

Berlin, Dec. 17.—In the Reichstag today the bill providing for the establishment of a Chamber of Handicrafts was referred to a committee of twenty-one members. The Socialists (not reckoned with Jan. 6,

FRONTISPIECE OF THE CHARITY BALL SOUVENIR

SCENES AT, ACTORS IN, AND SOUVENIRS OF THE HEBREW CHARITY BALL.

WAR ON EVERY LIP.

Cleveland Voices a Nation's Sentiment.

CONGRESS IS WITH HIM.

Message on Venezuela Is a Welcome Surprise.

SENATE GIVES IT APPLAUSE.

All Are Americans First and Partisans Afterward.

SERIOUS CRISIS NOW AT HAND.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—"War" was on every lip at the Capitol today.

While no one seemed to believe that a fight between the United States and Great Britain was imminent, none of the members of Congress could deny that a serious crisis had arrived, that the honor of the Nation was at stake, and that only the wisest patriotism and coolest counsels could avert serious consequences.

President Cleveland's message undoubtedly was a surprise to Congress, but it was a welcome one, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that Mr. Cleveland is for once in hearty accord with the people of both parties. No wild jingoism, no flapdoodle enthusiasm disgraced the Senators and Representatives, there was no screech of the American Eagle, not a word of the traditional hatred for Britain, but in place of that a sober almost solemn and grim determination to support the President in every step to maintain the dignity of the Nation.

The absence of ranting demagogy in both branches of Congress was particularly noticeable, but no less unmistakable was the fact that at last party lines had been obliterated, and Americans were to the fore, applauding the patriotic declarations of their Chief Magistrate.

Republicans the Heartier.

If anything the Republicans in both Houses gave the message the heartier support, and the determination of the dominant party in Congress to give Mr. Cleveland every possible assistance, to hamper him in nothing, was manifest from the very minute the tenor of the President's message became known. Most of the Republicans differed from the President upon the steps to be taken to protect the Venezuelan boundary lines, but all supported his enunciation of the Monroe doctrine and all declared their willingness to let him lead, with the assurance that Congress would back him up in every particular.

There is not the slightest doubt but Congress will act promptly. The appropriation asked for will be granted and the commission requested will be legalized almost without a division. In fact, before the message had been read in the House ex-Speaker Reed had prepared a bill appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of the commission, and this was not offered immediately only because the rules of the House require that messages from the President shall be submitted to the appropriate committee without debate.

Members of the Foreign committee in both Houses declared there could be no question about giving Mr. Cleveland hearty support.

Reception in Congress.

The reception of the message in Congress was of a character to demonstrate at once to Lord Salisbury that President Cleveland has behind him the people of America, who do not want to fight unless they have to, but will not hesitate when the time comes for action.

The message was on the desk of the Vice-President soon after the Senate met and was obliged to await only the conclusion of the business peculiar to the morning hour. If any Senator on the floor knew of its contents his action did not betray him, and there was the usual dignified listlessness as Senator Cox, who always insists on reading important documents himself and always does it badly, began with the opening sentences. There was a sudden awakening when the Senators discovered that the Venezuelan question was being handled in a way which they had not dared to hope for. Soon there were slight manifestations of applause in spite of the traditions of the chamber, and when the message was completed the Republican side of the chamber burst into applause, with some similar manifestations on the Democratic side. It was an unusual thing for the United States Senate to do, to say the least, and it was significant of the sentiment in Congress.

Not from the Galleries.

The galleries were far from full, because no one in Washington but President Cleveland and Secretaries Lamont and Olney knew positively the message would be sent to Congress today. In addition to that an accidental executive session had cleared the galleries just before the message was read. Thus the Senators were not started into enthusiasm by the presence of a jingo crowd, but received the message with enthusiasm because its general sentiments were their own.

The House was proceeding under a special order on the question of the division of the Elections committee, and this could not be waived except by unanimous consent. So all the afternoon there lay on the Speaker's table a large white envelope, with the stamp of the Executive Mansion in one corner, addressed to "The Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States."

While the weary debate and petty filibustering was going on for three hours every man in the House and in the galleries knew that on the Speaker's desk lay a document which might mean that election contests would soon be lost sight of in a greater struggle with a foreign nation. Every one was anxious to see how the House would take the message, for the Representatives are conceded to be nearer the people than the Senators.

Long Delay Fortunate.

The long delay was perhaps fortunate, for extra editions of the afternoon papers were soon on every desk in the Chamber, and the members had the opportunity to read the message and make up their minds without being surprised into public emotion they might regret later on.

There was a subdued excitement all through the debate on the triplication of the Elections committee, but only once was the message referred to. Then ex-Speaker Crisp attempted to stem the torrent of praise by calling attention to the fact that the President's message was on the table awaiting consideration, and that it was a "straightout, honest, and manly support of the Monroe doctrine."

Crisp is no friend of Mr. Cleveland, and everybody knows it, but, like the Republican leaders, he was fully in accord with the President's position. The members of the House, however, following out the hint that the President had delayed his message to go duck shooting, as as Ohio member flippantly stated, were content with the perfunctory version, and declined to interrupt the regular order.

About 3:30 o'clock the door of the diplomatic gallery was opened upon and Henry Strauss and Miss Minchrod,

Secretary of the British Embassy, made his way to the front seat and began his vigil. He was expected to report to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, how the President's message was received in the House, as that would be the surest and quickest way of testing the temper of the people.

Mr. Henry Outram Bax-Ironside was dressed immaculately, with a great white chrysanthemum in his lapel. He leaned his gloved hand on his face and listened rather wearily to the debate between Uncle Joseph Cannon and Bailey of Texas, the "young man beautiful" who wanted all the members of the three election committees to take special oaths. The afternoon had dragged itself away and still the hyphenated representative of British diplomacy sat waiting for the explosion.

At 4:30 o'clock the lights were turned on, appropriately enough, the elections committee matter disposed of, and five minutes later the old reading clerk, Houghtaling, began on the message. He was soon relieved by Hatcher, the new man from Lafayette, Ind., who made a success of it.

People Are with Him.

There was no question of the temper of the House, and Mr. Bax-Ironsides, if he told the truth, told Sir Julian Pauncefote tonight that the President was not playing a lone hand, but had the support of the people beyond the possibility of a doubt.

When the clerk arrived at the paragraph where the President said, "Nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements, and deal with it accordingly," the House burst into applause, the demonstration being general on both the Republican and Democratic sides.

It was honest acclamation, for every man on the floor, probably, had already read the message and made up his mind, so that it was not claptrap enthusiasm, but the sober second thought indorsement of a patriotic message. When the concluding paragraph was reached, declaring "That there is no calamity which agreat nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice," the House broke all bounds, and the galleries, now filled to overflowing, joined in heartily.

There was not the slightest attempt at theatrical display, and, in fact, no opportunity for transformation scenes or calcium lights, for Speaker Reed was determined to follow the usual order and allow of no rash exhibitions. The program was all prepared, and Mr. Dingley at once moved to adjourn, and the House broke up into groups without a word having been spoken to mar the symmetry of the spontaneous approval by the Republican House of Representatives of the patriotic message of a Democratic President.

MESSAGE ONE OF MIGHTY IMPORT.

President Cleveland's Call Upon Congress for Positive Action.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The President today transmitted to Congress a message on the Venezuelan controversy, together with the correspondence of Secretary Olney, Ambassador Bayard, and the Marquis of Salisbury. The President's message follows:

"To the Congress: In my annual message addressed to the Congress on the 3d inst. I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of a representation made by this government to her Britannic Majesty's Government, suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement, and inquiring whether it would be so submitted. The answer of the British Government, which was then awaited, has since been received, and, together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended. Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British Prime Minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at this capital.

"It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable to the state of things in which we live in the present day, and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Essential to Safety.

"Without attempting extended arguments in reply to these positions it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the Old World and a subject for our absolute noninterference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government.

"Assuming, threfore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to 'the state of things in which we live,' or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

"If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of it rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be 'dangerous to our peace and safety,' and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

Not International Law.

"It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute because it does not embody any principle of international law which 'is founded on the general consent of nations,' and that 'no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country.'

"Practically the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international councils every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

"The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

"Of course, this government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The Prime Minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states:

"'In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English Government of that date.'

Not on Adequate Authority.

"He further declares: 'Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law.'

"Again he says: 'They [her Majesty's Government] fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisition on the part of any European State would be a highly inexpedient change.'

"In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite; that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare; that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress, and that it was directly related to the pending controversy, and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought, under a claim of boundary, to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this government proposed to the Government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a [illegible] boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

Rejected by Britain.

"It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British Government upon grounds which, under the circumstances, seem to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world, and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

"The course to be pursued by this government in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements, and deal with it accordingly.

"Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary line which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States. Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true division line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.

"The inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records, and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

"In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the Executive who shall make the nesessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay.

"When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriations by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

"In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization, and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice, and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness. GROVER CLEVELAND."

"Executive Mansion, Dec. 17."

EVERY ONE PRAISES THE MESSAGE.

Senators, Representatives, and People Unite in Commendation.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The reading of the President's message in the Senate, perhaps the most important public document in thirty years, was attended with peculiar and remarkable circumstances. Secretary Cox, the poorest reader who ever filled that prominent position, has an unfortunate habit of insisting on reading all the Presidential messages himself. His voice is a muffled roar, from which the wreck of words and fragmentary sentences can be gathered only by the acutest ears. When Secretary Cox's dire purpose of vocal immolation became apparent, Senator Hawley paused in front of the Vice-President's chair and remarked with great earnestness. "I hope that this important message will be read loudly and distinctly, so that we may all hear it."

Senator Hawley's hopes lacked fruit. On all sides of the Senate there was craning of necks and resting of ears in hollowed hands in order to gather the context of the President's blunt, undiplomatic declaration that it was the duty of the United States, even at the hazard of war, to protect the sacredness of American soil from British aggression.

[illegible]ators Give It Up.

Senator Hoar listened through a painful five minutes, came to the front with a few brief but emphatic remarks, spoken in a low voice in front of the Vice-President's chair, and then returned to his seat, where he sat in disgusted silence until the reading was done. Senator Hill twisted in his chair with the contortions of a victim on the rack in a futile effort to learn what it was all about, and the generally unfavorable opinion of the message which he is credited with uttering later in the day may be excused on the ground that he did not know what was in it.

A few acute observers who claim ability to read between the lines give Secretary Olney the larger share of credit for the preparation of the message.

"It is the hand of Esau, but the voice of Jacob," quoted one. "President Cleveland signs it, but the earmarks of its composition betray the Secretary of State."

This was perhaps what Senator Lodge referred to when he exclaimed enthusiastically: "It has the good old Massachusetts ring."

The message of the President will undoubtedly receive the early attention of both Houses of Congress, the disposition being to consider it promptly. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, and both these committees will, beyond doubt, hold sessions during the holiday recess of Congress. Both committees are now in process of reorganization.

No Diplomatists Present.

During the reading of the message in the Senate the diplomatic gallery was entirely unoccupied, no member of the British Embassy being present to represent the Ambassador. It was evident the news of the sending in of the document had not reached the Embassy in time to detail an attaché for that purpose.

"I know I violated a rule of the Senate when I joined in the applause this afternoon," said Senator Dan Voorhees, "but, by jingo, I could not help it, rules or no rules."

The President's message, as printed in one of the afternoon papers here, was in the press gallery of the House of Representatives fully fifteen minutes before the reading was begun in the Senate. It was released as soon as it was delivered to the Senate, and the delay of the legislative session enabled its publication before the Senators knew what its tenor was.

The clearing of the galleries for the executive session just previous to the reading of President Cleveland's message and the protracted session at which those who knew the message was in the hands of the Presiding Officer believed it was being discussed, caused many visitors to leave the Capitol. The result was that when the Senate doors were opened and the reading of the message went on the galleries contained comparatively few persons.

Small Body of Spectators.

Thus what may prove one of the great scenes in the history of the country was enacted in the presence of but a small body of spectators outside the specially interested ones on the Senate floor. Even the press gallery was practically deserted, word not having been generally circulated that the message was really before the Senate.

After the adjournment of the House and the scattering of the Representatives the hotel lobbies began filling up, and long after 9 o'clock the message was the subject of discussion and debate. The President's strong declarations were generally commended. Senators, members of Congress, and citizens were alike interested in the paramount subject, and cautiously reviewed the case or indorsed in strong terms the bold stand taken by the President. No matter what the opinion was on the recommendation for a commission of investigation, or about the personal or political motives urged on some sides as the controlling reason for this pronunciamento, there was one common ground of accord and emphatic praise—the enunciation of the doctrine of America for Americans and foreign hands off. This reflection of popular sentiment was heard on every side, and dominated the discussion everywhere.

Hotel lobbies were unusually crowded in the early hours of the evening, residents seeking information and exchange of sentiments, and crowding the Arlington, Willard's, the Ebbitt House, and other news centers. Extra editions of the New York evening papers were cried about the streets at 10 o'clock and later.

DECISIVE ACTION IN CLEVELAND.

Chamber of Commerce Formally Indorses the Message.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 17.—The Chamber of Commerce, at its regular meeting tonight, indorsed by a unanimous vote the position taken by the President in upholding the Monroe doctrine. The resolution was loudly applauded.

HOW ENGLAND TAKES IT.

LONDON MORNING PAPERS COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE.

They Ring the Changes on Salisbury's Assertion That the Monroe Doctrine Has No Place in International Law—Talk of "Jingoism" and Intimate the American Contention Is an Inadmissible One—"Twisting the Lion's Tail" Not Relished.

London, Dec. 17.—All of the morning papers tomorrow will devote more or less of their editorial space to a discussion of President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question and to the merits of that question itself.

The Daily Telegraph, Liberal, will publish an editorial contending that America has no concern in the Venezuelan dispute. The editorial goes on to say:

"In truth, this invocation of the Monroe doctrine seems, on this side of the water, to be irrelevant, because there is no question of territorial greed or the imposition of a European system. It is absurd, because a statement of an American policy can hardly claim to attain the rank of a principle of international law. By what right does the Washington government demand the arbitration of this matter, when the very theory which guides their interference has absolutely nothing to do with the points in dispute? What nation has ever agreed to the Monroe doctrine? How often has the Washington government itself ventured to advance it? We say nothing of the process of twisting the lion't tail generally resorted to at times of electoral excitement. Yet if it be true that all this zealous support of Venezuela originated in partisan intrigues there is still less reason why we should submit to what, from the British standpoint, is a wholly perverse and inadmissible claim."

"Epitaph of the Monroe Doctrine."

The Daily Graphic says in an editorial:

"The epitaph of the Monroe doctrine has been written in the Venezuelan correspondence. President Cleveland's message is a document which self-respecting Americans will not read with either pride or pleasure. It only serves to illustrate another of the inherent absurdities of the modern interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland does not propose to instruct Mr. Bayard to demand his passports nor does he contemplate an invasion of Canada or an expedition to Demerara. He is struck by the awkward fact that he must first ascertain what there is to fight about.

"Does President Cleveland seriously think that we can admit the proposition that the frontiers of European colonies in the two Americas are to be held at the good pleasure of a committee of Washington gentlemen? What would the United States have said in 1848 if we, as an American power, had advanced the claim, based on this principle, to protect Mexico from a wantonly aggressive war by which President Cleveland's predecessors settled the Texan boundary dispute?"

Will Not Back Down.

The Times says in its editorial on the situation:

"It is impossible to disguise the gravity of the difficulties that have arisen between Great Britain and the United States. President Cleveland's message and its reception on both sides of the Senate give additional importance to the dispatches between Washington and London. The details of the boundary dispute are insignificant in comparison with the far-reaching claims advanced in Mr. Olney's dispatch and emphasized in President Cleveland's message.

"Convinced as we are that a rupture between the two great English-speaking communities would be a calamity, not only to themselves but to the civilized world, we are nevertheless driven to the conclusion that the concessions this country is so imperiously summoned to make are such as no self-respecting nation, least of all one ruling an empire that has its roots in every quarter of the globe could possibly submit to. The United States themselves would never for a moment dream of yielding to this kind of dictation. We are of the same blood, and shall not be less careful of our national honor.

"We can hardly believe that the course threatened by President Cleveland will be seriously adopted by the American Government; but if so it will be incumbent upon us, without entering upon any aggressive measures, to protect our imperial interests and to stand up for our rights under international law."

Calls It Astounding.

The Times then proceeds to argue that the Monroe doctrine has never been recognized as international law and quotes Lord Salisbury's admission that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in the Western Hemisphere by any European State would be highly inexpedient, and then continues:

"But the recognition of this expediency does not cover the preposterous deductions which Mr. Olney's dispatch advances and which President Cleveland makes the basis of the most astounding proposal that has perhaps ever been advanced by any government in times of peace since the days of Napoleon.

"We desire to speak with all proper reserve, but we can confidently predict that Great Britain will not admit the pretensions put forward by President Cleveland. No commission appointed by a power which is not a party to the dispute will be recognized by us as having a title of any sort to pronounce upon a boundary question. It will receive no assistance from British authorities. Its decision will be null and void from the outset, even if its origin did not taint it with partiality. We shall be very much astonished if there is any disagreement among the organs of public opinion in this country as to the manner in which such a claim should be confronted."

The Times contends further that England is bound to resist the extended claim of Monroeism, and says:

"A power which has command of the sea does not regard 3,000 miles of intervening ocean as severing it from its subjects."

Drawing a Chalk Mark.

The Times says, further:

"These unnecessary and aggressive excursions seem to point to the possibility that this sudden offensive movement on the part of the United States Government has more to do with party politics than with diplomacy. Much may be pardoned in view of the approaching Presidential election, which to a large extent explains the union of the Republicans with the Democrats in raising the jingo cry. It is to be remembered, moreover, that a deal of time must elapse before the commission can be appointed, and a still longer time before it can report. It may not come into existence, indeed, until the Executive has passed into other hands. Meanwhile the sober common sense of the American people, we should hope, will condemn the attempt to pick a quarrel with a friendly power.

"In any case, our own course is clear. We must stand firmly and calmly upon our rights as an independent State, and, if necessary, take practical measures to assert them. It may even be expedient to settle the frontier question by drawing a line of our own—of course there can be no thought of anything less than the Schomburg line—and allowing the United States and Venezuela to settle the matter as they may."

The Times has only two editorials, both of which are devoted to Venezuela. It also publishes all the correspondence issued on the subject. The second editorial contains a lengthy discussion of the history of the boundary dispute, and says the American Government now argues, with surprising disingenuousness, that England never had any consistent theory of its rights, but has been gradually enlarging its claims; "but it cannot be too clearly understood," says the Times, "that we have never receded from the contention that our full claim is what we inherited from the Dutch."

The Daily News, the Liberal organ, says:

"It is a remarkable document, though its consequences are not likely to be serious. Neither Secretary Olney nor President Cleveland seems to realize that the Monroe doctrine cannot be quoted as authoritative in negotiations with a foreign power. The definition of Monroeism is a matter for Americans themselves. It binds nobody else."

"President Cleveland proves too much. It follows from his message that neither British Guiana nor Canada has any right to an independent existence on the American soil. England is threatened with war unless she permits President Cleveland to adjust the boundaries of Venezuela. Happily there is still some sense of humor in the American people. Regarded as a party move the message is not unskillful. It puts the Republicans in a hole. If they assent to the commission they enable Mr. Cleveland to pose as an accomplished twister of the lion's tail. If they refuse the commission they enable the Democrats to denounce them as the servile friends of the Britisher.

"But the great body of Americans will not be led by any such motive or considerations. Lord Salisbury's firm and moderate statement of the case will appeal to the justice and common sense of the American people."

Blank Astonishment.

The Chronicle, Liberal, says:

"The message will be read here with blank astonishment. Can these be serious words addressed to us by the descendants of the little shipload of English folks who sailed in the Mayflower? We will not take things too seriously, but will suppose that President Cleveland is engaged in the familiar work of tail twisting.

"There is but one answer. If the enlarged application of the Monroe doctrine is to be enforced, America must become responsible for the foreign policy of all the petty and impetuous little States on the two continents of America. But what if the commission should find that we are well within our rights? Perhaps, however, the Presidential election will be over then and there will be no need of patriotic messages. Anyway, the message cannot obscure or defeat the blood ties of affection between the two countries."

The Post, Conservative, says:

"A dispatch of this kind is clearly intended not for the English Foreign Office, but for the American electors. The commission proposed can have no more binding effect on this country than would the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington."

The Morning, Conservative, regards the message as an election device, but not a dignified one.

The Morning Advertiser, the organ of the licensed trades, says:

"Even remembering the Sackville incident, it is almost incredible that any statesman should cast such a firebrand for electoral purposes. Cool judgment was never more required in England's foreign policy, which is fortunately in able hands."

Will "Reject It Indignantly."

The Standard, the Conservative organ, in an editorial on the message says:

"This extraordinary document will receive from English publicists more dispassionate treatment than the decidedly provocative nature of its contents renders altogether easy. It was prepared by the responsible head of a State and will probably receive the formal assent of Congress. Englishmen must therefore take it seriously and refrain from speculations that would otherwise be attractive as to the utility, in view of the Presidential election, of twisting the lion's tail.

"The position President Cleveland assumes is preposterous. No American citizen would for a moment dream of admitting its soundness in any analogous case in which the honor and interests of America were concerned. There can be but one answer. We decline to humiliate ourselves, and we refuse to accept the decision of Washington in matters altogether outside its jurisdiction."

The remainder of the Standard's article is an echo of Lord Salisbury's argument, and it concludes by saying:

"Great Britain will reject the demand as indignantly as Congress would if America were asked to submit her title to Alaska to the judgment of impartial umpires."

THEY SAY THE HORSE IS ALL RIGHT.

Cicero Township Officials Have Not Yet Been Impeached.

J. J. McCarthy of Austin has not yet prepared his petition for the impeachment of Trustee A. J. Cheney and Superintendent of Highways Peter McDonald of the Township of Cicero for the alleged cheating of the town by the sale of a horse to the fire department. Town Clerk Hullgreen said yesterday: "I think that horse story is nothing more than a joke. The horse is all right. It was bought for the fire department six months ago and has done good service. Why McCarthy has started it I don't know unless it is politics. He is a Democrat and McDonald and Cheney are Republicans."

ALL AMAZE IN ENGLAND.

EXPRESSIONS OF SURPRISE AT PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S WORDS.

Do Not Seem to Believe That American Public Sentiment Stands Back of the Enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine—Belief That a War Between the Two Great English-Speaking Nations Would Russianize All Europe.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, 4 a. m., Dec. 18.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Except for what the London morning newspapers say it is impossible to get before tomorrow any expression of really influential English opinion on President Cleveland's message.

No intimation whatever concerning it was published in any afternoon paper. The first words of the message indeed only began coming into morning newspaper offices at 9 o'clock p. m., or 4 o'clock New York time.

Such few public men as could be seen tonight declined to express any opinion over their names until they should see the message itself, and they all declined to accept a synopsis of its purport as given by your correspondent as possibly correct. They consider it preposterous that the President should seriously propose that the United States Commission should alone decide the boundary between Great Britain and Venezuela, and failing acceptance by Great Britain of its investigation and conclusion that the President should as seriously declare that the United States would enforce the decision of the commission. If, however, the message did propose such a "preposterous" contention and it was sustained by the American Congress and people, there would seem nothing left to Great Britain but to "teach the United States a needed lesson."

Leaders Have Gone Home.

The Christmas holidays have taken the leaders of both political parties to their country homes or to the country houses of friends and no English telegraph office in this country is open after 8 o'clock p. m.

Lord Rosebery is in Spain. Harcourt is at Malwood in Hampshire. Chamberlain is probably at Birmingham; Lord Salisbury is at Hatfield, the Earl of Spencer is in India, and the Duke of Devonshire left Birmingham yesterday for Chatsworth.

Parliament is not to meet until February and members will be few in London until then. The first Cabinet Minister to speak who may possibly refer publicly to the President's message will be Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will address a meeting at Bristol next Thursday.

At the newspaper offices tonight the editors expressed utter surprise and amazement at the tenor of the message. So far as I could learn their disposition in this morning's issues it is to discount the probability or possibility of any serious controversy between the two governments or of going to the point of an armed conflict.

One of the most prominent of these men said this morning, having just finished his editorial to a very pacific effect, that the proposed United States Commission could not at best finish its work before a year or more; that Lord Salisbury need not, meanwhile, either take any aggressive steps toward enforcing Great Britain's claim to the disputed territory nor interfere with the operations of the commission, nor, indeed, recognize it nor pay any attention to it.

Would Russianize Europe.

In this case there could not be any occasion for a long time to come for any further clash between the two governments and time could be relied upon to show the barbaric absurdity of a war between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations on such a trifling cause of dispute.

"A war between these peoples," he said, "would mean the Russianizing of all Europe. The United States surely could not willfully precipitate that inevitable result for such a question as that involved in Venezuela, even if—as it does not—it involved the whole policy enunciated by President Monroe and amplified by President Cleveland."

As I have pointed out in previous dispatches, however, neither English newspapers nor English public men generally have any idea that there is a really considerable sentiment in the United States for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine to the point of war with Great Britain or with any leading foreign power. They consider, or profess to consider, the question now at issue as a political rodomontade of politicians only, and merely meant to have its effect upon the next Presidential election.

In a Strange Voice.

Mr. Massingham, editor of the Chronicle, expresses this in the concluding sentences of his leader this morning: "President Cleveland speaks in a strange voice, to which nothing in his previous career corresponds. What the United States will do when its commission has determined what of right belongs to Venezuela we cannot say. The Republicans are already busy in trying to trump his trick, but what if the commission finds we are well within our rights?

"Well, we will not say that by that time the Presidential election will be over and that there will be no further need for patriotic messages. We will only express genuine regret at the tone of the document, which meets no argument of Lord Salisbury and which applies a threat of force from a daughter State to her mother land over an obscure and trumpery dispute in which the United States has no real interest. But the message cannot obscure or defeat the affection that subsists between the two countries or break the ties of blood that must needs bind them in indissoluble union."

Expect American Defeat.

There seems to be little doubt in the average Englishman's mind that the result of a war between the two countries would be our speedy humiliation; but, on the other hand, I had a few evenings since a somewhat remarkable although casual interview with a thoughtful and prominent English retired officer. He said:

"Perhaps we underestimate the depth and extent of American sentiment in support of the Monroe doctrine, if not, indeed, the depth and extent of the American dislike of us. I have some infomation of my own on both points and I am inclined to believe that the South and West especially would welcome war with us on almost any excuse. Your Southern people would like a war for war's sake and to rehabilitate themselves as patriots as well. A foreign war would finally banish the last remnant of sectional feeling with all that would imply in settling the negro question satisfactorily to the South. The West wants Canada, and verbum sap.

Invasion Would Be Folly.

"Now, in case of war with us the landing of any English force on United States soil would be madness with your 70,000,000 against our 36,000,000. I doubt if an effective English fleet could successfully sail across and bombard any one of your seaport cities, especially as you would inevitably overrun Canada within a fortnight after the declaration of war and we would therefore lose Halifax as one of our bases of operation, but a dozen fast cruisers preying upon our commerce would do vastly more damage to us than we could do you by really bombarding New York and Boston at the only range we could hope to secure. Remember what Paul Jones did with a slow and leaky tub to our commerce, actually in English waters, and what the Alabama accomplished with no navy to support her, and a numerous and even powerful navy in opposition.

"I fear we should be suing for peace three months after the declaration of war. But such a war would be a frightful calamity to both peoples, and retard the march of civilization by centuries."

Salisbury Was Urged.

I have authentic information that Lord Salisbury was urged by prominent officials of the department concerned, and these men generally have their way in all diplomatic matters, to request the United States Government to withdraw Secretary Olney's dispatch of last August.

That document, by the way, with Lord Salisbury's dispatches, was only given to the British public late tonight in an issue of the Official Gazette and apparently only after information had been received of the President's message. BALLARD SMITH.

CABLED IN FULL TO VENEZUELA.

Minister Andrade Sends the Message to His Government.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Minister Andrade of Venezuela secured a copy of the message early in the day and cabled it by way of Cuba and Hayti to his government. The time of transmission is eight hours, and it is felt its reception at Caracas will be the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration. Mr. Andrade's satisfaction was almost beyond the power of expression.

"The message is superb," said he with much enthusiasm. "It is even a surprise to me in its vigor, in the nobility of the sentiments expressed, and in the masterly exposition of the Monroe doctrine. There can be no doubt or misconstruction of its meaning. In my country it cannot but arouse the keenest appreciation on the part of the government and the people for this powerful expression of friendship from a strong country in behalf of a comparatively weak one."

Mr. Andrade was asked what the next step of Venezuela would be.

"There is nothing further for us to do. We have announced our policy, and in that we have the coöperation and support of the United States. We are little more than spectators now."

"Is the plan of a commission to investigate the question and fix the line feasible?" the Minister was asked.

"Perfectly so," he replied. "The evidence can readily be furnished, so far as Venezuela is concerned. It will be laborious work, as the documents and maps are very voluminous and from many sources, including those of Holland, Spain, and other countries, as well as those of Venezuela."

INTEREST AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY

Some of the Official Corps Present When the Message Is Read.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—At the British Embassy Sir Julian Pauncefote and his extensive official corps shared in the general interest in the question. It was stated that the Foreign Office made public at noon today the Salisbury answer, simultaneously with its publication here. But as the President's message is to Congress, and has not gone through diplomatic channels, it was not a part of the matter given to the British public by the Foreign Office today. This presents the anomaly of each country interesting itself with the phase of the question most acceptable to itself, London laying special stress on the Salisbury letter, and the United States naturally being concerned mainly with the President's message.

Mr. Bax-Ironsides of the embassy staff went to the Capitol during the day to witness the reading of the documents, but was not present during the demonstration in the Senate.

Beyond the Salisbury letters the embassy has received no communications on the Venezuelan subject, so that the case rests on the correspondence submitted today.

AS VIEWED BY MR. SMALLEY.

Tells His London Paper of the Sentiment at Washington.

London, Dec. 17.—George W. Smalley, New York correspondent of the Times, in his review of the expressions of public opinion in America over the President's message, quotes extracts from a number of the New York papers of the demonstration of approval upon the reading of the message in the Senate. He says:

"Senator Lodge is reported as saying in answer to a question how he liked the message, that he was bubbling over with delight. There could not be a more sinister indication of the sense in which the message was understood. Strange stories come by telegraph from the capital of laughter in the Senate, and of congratulations, stranger still, exchanged between Republican Senators. Those who reserved their opinions are the anti-Cleveland Democrats."

PLANS FOR DEEPER WATERWAYS.

Secretary Flower Talks of the Work of the International Commission.

West Superior, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Executive Secretary of the International Deep Waterways Association, Frank A. Flower of this city, is back after an extended trip throughout the East and South. He administers a warm roast to several Wisconsin newspaper journals in discussing the deep water movement, and says:

"I have been pleased and gratified at the hostility of the newspapers in Wisconsin, and especially those of Superior. I knew all the while how I was coming out and was glad to have them size themselves up before the public. I am only sorry they did not have the ability to carry their hostility farther.

"The work of the association is going steadily forward. There are in this city alone over a thousand applications for the report of the Cleveland convention. Until there is a second or third edition it will be impossible to supply the demand. Copies have been supplied to all members of Congress and the Dominion Parliament, and to the universities and colleges.

"What is called the Vilas law was passed in our Congress, and in response to that what is called an order in Council was passed by the Canadian ministry. They have authority to do in such matters what in this country our Congress only can do. There has been only one slip so far as I personally am concerned. I wanted ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont on the International Commission and Senator Vilas saw the President and wanted him to go on, but illness in his family prevented the appointment being made. The President selected Mr. John E. Russell of Massachusetts for the reason he was unprejudiced, was not tied up to any scheme or route, and was a good business-man, with considerable public experience."

Secretary Flower says the International Commission will have a meeting in Detroit, Mich., before Christmas. The personnel of the commission is: For the United States of America—President James B. Angell of the Michigan University, Lyman E. Cooley of Chicago, and ex-Congressman John E. Russell of Leicester, Mass. For the Dominion of Canada—O. A. Howland of Toronto, President of the International Association; Thomas Monro of Montreal, and Thomas C. Keiver of Ottawa. All are well-fitted for their positions, being constructive, civil, and projective engineers and men of knowledge upon the questions in hand. Mr. Flower says the commission will make reports to both the Congress of the United States and to the Dominion Parliament before the adjournment of their present sessions.

Must Have Tasted It.

Vinlikowski sold beer after [illegible] and he paid twenty-[illegible]ski.—Buffalo Times.

Surprise the boy for Xmas with a chest of tools. They're made of steel. At Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.'s, 50 State street.

Splendid day and night school. [illegible] Business College [illegible]

HE SEES NO GOOD IN IT.

GOV. ALTGELD PICKS FLAWS IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Calls It a "Ponderous Pretense" That Will Give Satisfaction to the English, Ascribes Dark Motives to Mr. Cleveland, Considers the State Department Incompetent or Ridiculous, and Generally Attacks the National Policy Involved.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today expressed his opinion of the President's message on the Venezuelan question in the following emphatic language:

"Behind the ponderous pretence of this message several remarkable things are conspicuous which will give comfort and much satisfaction to the English. First, when carefully analyzed this message is found to be a loud cry to Congress to help the administration let go of a tiger's tail, and it shows clearly that the administration is looking around for a hole in the fence to creep through, in order to get out of the field in which it has been doing some grunting and a little rooting. And it also shows that either we have the most incompetent State Department that this government ever had, or else that this department is willing to put itself in a ridiculous position in order to be able to gain time so as to shove everything over on the next administration.

"Look at the situation a moment. This Venezuelan boundary line question is old. Either our government knows what are the questions and facts involved, or else it does not know. If it does not know, then it should have made no fuss about it. If there was any uncertain point connected with it, then the administration should have gotten the necessary information before it made any protest to the British Government.

"On the other hand, if the administration does know what the facts are, then there could be no purpose on earth in having a commission except to get a chance to either creep out or gain time. Now suppose a commission is appointed and it goes through the form of an investigation, and then reports that the facts are in favor of England, and that we ought never to have interfered and have no ground for protesting, how will we then look in the sight of the other nations? On the other hand, if the commission should not be willing to make such a report then it will be easy to carry things along until after the end of this administration, for it is easy to put in a great deal of time in examining boundary line questions.

"And you notice the President asks that he be permitted to name this commission. Of course he will name friends of his, and they will not report until he asks them to. You are therefore safe in saying that if this commission is appointed there will be no interruption of those English influences which have been so potent with the present Federal administration, and poor Venezuela will be like Cuba—they will find that the head of the American Republic is so engrossed with great and mighty thoughts that he can take no notice of them."

GEN. HARRISON WILL NOT DISCUSS IT

Thinks the "Message" Political—Gov. Matthews Says It's "Good."

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Gen. Harrison was a much-sought-after man today. Telegrams from leading newspapers all the way from Boston to San Francisco were received, asking for his views on the President's message on the Venezuelan affairs, and reporters and correspondents kept the doorbell clanging at the Delaware street residence of the ex-President.

Mr. Harrison received the newspaper men with all courtesy, but with none would he discuss the message. He had read it with great interest, and said:

"Some time ago I made a rule that I would not talk with newspaper men on political questions. You can testify whether or not I have broken the rule."

This admission that he regarded the affair as a "political" question was evidently intentional. Gen. Harrison spoke as if vexed that the crisis had arisen.

Gov. Matthews, the Indiana Democratic candidate for the next Presidential nomination, says of the message:

"Good, good. The best way to meet an issue is to meet it boldly and bravely. There will be no war with Great Britain. Whenever the United States says Great Britain shall not trespass that settles the question."

WHITNEY INDORSES THE MESSAGE.

Thinks It Is a Concise Statement of the Nation's Attitude.

New York, Dec. 17.—William C. Whitney, speaking of the President's message, said:

"It is simply a renewed affirmation of the Monroe doctrine. It expresses the meaning and purpose of that doctrine. Mr. Cleveland's expression of it is clear, concise, and not by any means overstated or intemperate.

"It does not matter on what pretext England is seeking to extend its system of government on this continent. If it seeks in any way to extend its territory against the will of Venezuela it comes in conflict with the Monroe doctrine. And since we say, in obedience to that doctrine, that it should not extend its system of government on this continent, it is for us to decide whether or not it is doing so, either by just arbitration or through our own investigation.

"It is certainly not for England to decide for us whether it violates the Monroe doctrine or not."

M'KINLEY GIVES HEARTY SUPPORT.

He Approves of the President's Message in Every Respect.

Columbus, O., Dec. 17.—Gov. McKinley, having been requested by a number of newspapers by wire to express his views on the President's message on the Venezuelan question, has responded as follows:

"Replying to your dispatch of this date touching President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, it is my judgment that the President's firm and dignified statement of the adherence of our government to the Monroe doctrine will command the approval of the people of Ohio.

"His message enforces with strength and vigor the postion of the United States in its relations with the European powers for more than seventy years.

"It is American in letter and spirit, and in a calm and dispassionate manner upholds the honor of the Nation and insures its security."

NO SMOKE ALLOWED AT CAMP-FIRES.

New Rule of a Grand Army Post at Rockford, Ill.

Rockford, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—[illegible] Post, Grand Army of the Republic, passed a rule last night that hereafter there should be no smoking at the campfires. It has been the habit to pass around clay pipes and smoke during the meetings, but it was so offensive to those who do not use tobacco that many staid away from the meetings, so smoking was ruled out.

Makes the Blood Pure

This is the secret of the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"I am so glad to write that I am now in perfect health and it is all because Hood's Sarsaparilla made my blood pure. My health broke down with troubles peculiar to women, my nervous system was shattered, and I had to take to my bed. The physician said there was little hope for me. A neighbor told of wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and I decided to try it. When I had taken 3 bottles, I could sit up and I am perfectly well and strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

has done all this for me." Mrs. C. [illegible], La Plata City, Colorado.

Hood's Pills [illegible]

ABOUT TIME TO GET RID OF THE BLOODTHIRSTY SULTAN.

WHO WILL KINDLY PERFORM THIS SERVICE FOR THE CIVILIZED WORLD?
—New York World.

IT IS ARMED INVASION.

OLNEY TO SALISBURY ON GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

England's Aggression Upon the Territory of Venezuela Differs in No Way from Spoliation by Force—Doctrine of President James Monroe Essential to the Peace and Prosperity of the United States—Opening Letter of the Diplomatic Discussion.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Accompanying the President's message is the correspondence on the subject. It starts with Secretary Olney's now celebrated note reopening the negotiations with Great Britain, looking to the arbitration of the boundary dispute, bears date of July 20 last and is addressed to Mr. Bayard.

The Secretary begins by stating that the President has given much anxious thought to the subject and has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its great importance as well as of the serious possibilities involved in any action now to be taken.

He then comments on the long duration of the boundary dispute, the "indefinite" claims of both parties, and "the continuous growth of the undefined British claims," the fate of the various attempts at arbitration of the controversy and the part in the matter heretofore taken by the United States.

He shows that the British claims since the Schomburg line was run have moved the frontier of British Guiana farther and farther to the westward of the line proposed by Lord Aberdeen in 1844.

At the Year's Beginning.

The Secretary then summarizes the situation at the beginning of this year as follows:

"1. The title to territory of indefinite but confessedly very large extent is in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

"2. The disparity in the strength of the parties is such that Venezuela can hope to establish her claim only through peaceful methods.

"3. The controversy has existed for half a century despite Venezuela's efforts to establish a boundary.

"4. Venezuela has for a quarter of a century striven for arbitration.

"5. Great Britain has continuously refused except upon the renunciation in her favor of a large part of Venezuela's claims.

"6. The United States has made it clear to Great Britain and the world by frequent interposition of good offices that the controversy is one in which its honor and its interests are involved and the continuance of which it cannot regard with indifference.

"This status," the Secretary says, "compels those charged with the interests of the United States 'to decide to what extent, if any, the United States may and should intervene in a controversy between and primarily concerning only Great Britain and Venezuela, and to decide how far it is bound to see that the integrity of Venezuelan territory is not impaired by the pretensions of its powerful antagonist.'

Right and Duty.

"Are any such right and duty devolved upon the United States? If not, the United States has already done all, if not more than all, that a purely sentimental interest in the affairs of the two countries justifies, and to push its interposition further would be unbecoming and undignified, and might well subject it to the charge of impertinent intermeddling with affairs with which it has no rightful concern.

"On the other hand, if any such right and duty exist their due exercise and discharge will not permit of any action that shall not be efficient, and that, if the power of the United States is adequate, shall not result in the accomplishment of the end in view.

"The question thus presented, as a matter of principle, and regard being had to the settled national policy, does not seem difficult of solution. Yet the momentous practical consequences dependent upon its determination require that it should be carefully considered, and that the grounds of the conclusion arrived at should be fully and frankly stated."

The Secretary lays it down as a canon of international law that a nation may justly interpose in a controversy between other nations whenever "what is done or proposed by any of the parties primarily concerned is a serious and direct menace to its own integrity, tranquillity, or welfare.

Propriety of the Rule.

"The propriety of the rule, when applied in good faith, will not be questioned in any quarter, though," he says, "it has been given a wide scope and too often made a cloak for schemes of wanton spoliation and aggrandizement."

This leads him up to an elaborate review of the Monroe doctrine, and the Secretary, stating that the proposition that America is in no part open to colonization has long been conceded, says that our present concern is with the other practical application of the Monroe doctrine—viz.: That American nonintervention in Europe necessarily implied European nonintervention in American affairs, the disregard of which by any European power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness toward the United States.

On this point the Secretary says:

"The precise scope and limitations of this rule cannot be too clearly apprehended. It does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for any breach of them. It does not contemplate any interference in the internal affairs of any American State or in the relations between it and other American States. It does not justify any attempt on our part to change the established form of government of any American State or to prevent the people of such State from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure.

Has a Single Purpose.

"The rule in question has but a single purpose and object. It is that no European power or combination of European powers shall forcibly deprive an American State of the right and power of self-government and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies.

"It is manifest that a rule which has been openly and uniformly acted upon by the executive branch of the government for seventy years must have had the sanction of Congress. Nor if the practical results of the rule be sought for is the record either meager or obscure. Its first effect was indeed momentous and far-reaching. It was the command factor in the emancipation of South America, and to it the independent States of that region are largely indebted for their very existence. Since then the most striking single achievement to be credited to the rule is the evacuation of Mexico by the French. But we are also indebted to it for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, neutralizing any interoceanic canal across Central America and excluding Great Britain from any dominion there.

"It has been used in the case of Cuba as justifying the position that while the sovereignty of Spain will be respected the island will not be permitted to become the possession of any other European power. It has been influential in bringing about the definite relinquishment of any supposed protectorate by Great Britain over the Mosquito coast.

President Polk's Action.

"President Polk relied upon it, though perhaps erroneously, to prevent the transfer of Yucatan. Gen. Grant, in the same spirit, declared that existing dependencies were no longer a subject of transfer from one European power to another, and another development is found in the objection to arbitration of South American controversies by a European power, and Secretary Bayard resisted the enforcement of the Pelletier claim against Hayti, declaring that 'grievous indeed would be the consequences if a European hostile foot should without just cause tread those States in the New World which have emancipated themselves from European control.'

"American questions, it is said, are for American decision.

"If all Europe were suddenly to fly to arms over the fate of Turkey, would it not be preposterous that any American State should find itself inextricably involved in the miseries and burdens of the contest? What have the States of America to do with the vast armies and fleets of Europe, and why should they be impoverished by wars in which they have no direct concern? The moral interests of Europe are peculiar to her and entirely adverse from those which are peculiar to America. Europe is, with a single important exception, committed to the monarchical principle. America is devoted to the idea that every people has an inalienable right of self-government.

Incongruous and Injurious.

"Any European control of our interests is necessarily both incongruous and injurious, and, if the forcible intrusion of European powers in American politics is to be deprecated, the resistance must come from the United States, the only power with strength adequate to the exigency.

"There can be but one answer to the question [illegible] the safety and welfare of the [illegible] States are so concerned with the maintenance of the independence of every American State as against any European power as to justify and require our interposition whenever that independence is endangered.

"These States are our friends and allies, commercially and politically, and to allow the subjugation of any of them by a European power reverses the situation and signifies a loss of all the advantages incident to their natural relation to us. But that is not all. The people of the United States have a vital interest in the cause of popular self-government, which they have secured at the cost of infinite blood and treasure.

"The age of the crusades has passed and they are content with such assertion and defense of the rights of self-government as their own security and welfare demand. It is in that view, more than any other, that they will not tolerate the political control of the American States by the forcible assumption of a European power.

Mischiefs Are Real.

"The mischiefs to be apprehended from such a source are none the less real because not immediately imminent in any specific case. The United States is today practically sovereign on this continent and its fiat is law. All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperiled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American States into colonies of their own.

"The principle could be easily availed of and any power doing so would immediately secure a base of military operations against us, and it is not inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of Africa might be transferred to South America. The weaker countries would soon be absorbed, and South America would be partitioned between European powers.

"The consequences to the United States would be disastrous. Loss of prestige would be the least of them. Our own real rivals in peace, as well as enemies in war, would be located at our very doors. We must be armed to the teeth, convert the flower of our male population into soldiers and sailors, and thus annihilate a large share of the productive energy of the Nation. Our just apprehensions are not to be allayed by suggestions of the good will of European powers towards us, for the people of the United States have learned in the school of experience to what extent the relations of States depend, not upon sentiment or principle, but upon selfish interests.

"They will not soon forget that in their hour of distress all their anxieties and burdens were aggravated by the possibility of demonstrations against their national life on the part of the powers with whom they had long maintained the most harmonious relations.

France and Mexico.

"They have yet in mind that France seized upon the apparent opportunity of our civil war to set up a monarchy in Mexico, and had France and Great Britain held important South American possessions to work from and benefit, the temptation to destroy our predominance by furthering our dismemberment might have been irresistible. From that grave peril we were saved in the past and may be saved again in the future through the operation of the sure but silent voice of the doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe.

"There is then a doctrine of American public law well founded in principle and abundantly sanctioned by precedent, which entitles and requires the United States to treat as an injury to herself the forcible assumption by an European power of political control over an American State. The application of the doctrine to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela remains to be made, and presents no real difficulty."

The Secretary shows that though relating to the boundary line the question is one of political control over a domain of great extent, the British claim, apparently expanding in two years to some 33,000 square miles and directly involving the command of the mouth of the Orinoco, of immense consequence in connection with the whole river navigation of the interior of South America.

Guiana Not an American State.

He dismisses as valueless the contention that British Guiana may in this controversy be regarded as an American State like Venezuela. He suggests that while Venezuela might possibly not object to settling the matter directly with British Guiana, if this contention were once allowed every European power with a South American colony might extend its possessions indefinitely, while other powers might do the same by first procuring a voluntary cession of a small tract of soil.

"It is not admitted, and therefore cannot be assumed, that Great Britain is in fact usurping dominion over Venezuelan soil. While Venezuela charges such usurpation Great Britain denies it, and the United States, until the merits are authoritatively ascertained, can take sides with neither, but it may demand that the truth shall be ascertained. Being entitled to resent and resist any sequestration of Venezuelan soil by Great Britain, it is necessarily entitled to know whether such sequestration has occurred or is now going on.

"There is but one feasible mode of determining the merits of the question, and that is peaceable arbitration. Great Britain admits that there is a controversy which should be adjusted by arbitration, but nullifies this admission by its insistence that the submission shall cover but a part of the controversy. If it were to point to a boundary which both parties either expressly or tacitly had agreed to, the demand that the territory within that line should be excluded from the dispute might rest upon a reasonable basis, but there is no such line.

Willingness to Arbitrate.

"Great Britain has shown in various instances that she was willing to arbitrate her political and sovereign rights when the interests involved were not of controlling magnitude. Thus she arbitrated the extent of her colonial possessions with the United States, twice with Portugal, once with Germany, and perhaps in other instances."

The Secretary quotes from some of these arbitrations in the past to sustain his assertion that the British demand for recognition of her right to a portion of the disputed territory before arbitration seems to stand upon nothing but her own ipse dixit.

She says, comments Mr. Olney, to Venezuela in substance:

"You can get none of the debatable land by force, because you are not strong enough; you can get none by treaty, because I will not agree; and you can take your chance at getting a portion by arbitration only if you first agree to abandon to me such other portions as I may designate."

This attitude is not compatible with English love of justice and fair play; it places Venezuela under vital duress; the territory acquired would be as much wrested by the strong hand as if occupied by British troops.

Invasion and Conquest.

This, he adds, amounts to invasion and conquest, and the duty of the United States is summed up as follows:

"In these circumstances the duty of the President appears to him unmistakable and imperative. Great Britain's assertion of title to the disputed territory, combined with her refusal to have that title investigated, being a substantial appropriation of the territory to her own use, not to protest and give warning that the transaction will be regarded as injurious to the interests of the people of the United States, as well as oppressive in itself, would be to ignore an established policy with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified. While the measures necessary or proper for the vindication of that policy are to be determined by another branch of the government, it is clearly for the Executive to leave nothing undone which may tend to render such determination unnecessary."

Mr. Bayard is directed to read the communication to Lord Salisbury and ask a definite decision regarding arbitration. The President hopes that the conclusion will be on the side of arbitration, but if he is disappointed, "a result not to be anticipated, and in his judgment calculated to greatly embarrass the future relations between this country and Great Britain," he wishes to be acquainted with the fact at such early date as will enable him to lay the whole subject before Congress in his next annual message.

Attractive Christmas Gifts.

There is no one line of merchandise in the City of Chicago more attractive for men and boys at the holiday season than the athletic and sporting goods house of Thorsen & Cassady Co., No. 141 Wabash avenue. What could please a boy more than a fine Wabash bicycle? You can buy skates from 25 cents to $5.00 a pair. This house is headquarters for skates. Present your husband or brothers with health for Christmas in the form of athletic exercisers. You'll find here every kind of an implement for athletic sport, such as footballs, striking bags, boxing gloves, sweaters. These are the best kind of Christmas gifts. Sportsmen are attracted by our very large line of guns.

There is scarcely a desirable article in playing cards, games, and fine poker sets that we do not handle, besides the most attractive and almost unlimited line of indoor games. Don't miss a visit to Thorsen & Cassady Co.'s big Wabash avenue sporting goods house.

You have an immense stock of Christmas pocket knives to inspect at Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.'s, 50 State street.

NOT A GOOD DOCTRINE.

SALISBURY STATES HIS OBJECTIONS TO SECRETARY OLNEY.

While England Admitted the Salutary Effects of President Monroe's First Statement, Mr. Olney Is Said to Have Extended the Application of It Too Far—Second Note Sets Forth the Title Great Britain Asserts to the South American Land.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The British side of the dispute is embodied in two notes from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote. Both notes are dated the same day and the former, which the Ambassador is directed to communicate to Secretary Olney, is of the highest importance, as in it Lord Salisbury goes broadly into the Monroe doctrine. In full it is as follows:

Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote: Foreign Office, Nov. 26, 1895.—Sir: On the 7th of August I transmitted to Lord Gough a copy of the dispatch from Mr. Olney, which Mr. Bayard had left with me that day, and of which he had read portions to me. I informed him at the time that it could not be answered until it had been carefully considered by the law officers of the crown. I have, therefore, deferred replying to it till after the recess.

I will not now deal with those portions of it which are concerned exclusively with the controversy that has for some time past existed between the republic of Venezuela and her Majesty's government, in regard to the boundary which separates their dominions. I take a very different view from Mr. Olney of various matters upon which he touches in that part of the dispatch; but I will defer for the present all observations upon it, as it concerns matters which are not in themselves of first rate importance, and do not directly concern the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

Of Wider Character.

The latter part, however, of the dispatch, turning from the question of the frontiers of Venezuela, proceeds to deal with principles of a far wider character, and to advance doctrines of international law which are of considerable interest to all the nations whose dominions include any portion of the Western hemisphere.

The contentions set forth by Mr. Olney in this part of his dispatch are represented by him as being an application of the political maxims, which are well known in American discussion under the name of the Monroe doctrine. As far as I am aware this doctrine has never been before advanced on behalf of the United States in any written communication addressed to the government of another nation; but it has been generally adopted, and assumed as true, by many eminent writers and politicians in the United States.

It is said to have greatly influenced that country in the conduct of its foreign affairs; though Mr. Clayton, who was Secretary of State under President Taylor, expressly stated that that administration had in no way adopted it. But during the period that has elapsed since the message of President Monroe was delivered in 1823 the doctrine has undergone a very notable development, and the aspect which it now presents in the hands of Mr. Olney differs widely from its character when it first issued from the pen of its author.

The two propositions which, in effect, President Monroe laid down, were, first, that America was no longer to be looked upon as a field for European colonization; and, secondly, that Europe must not attempt to extend its political system to America, or to control the political condition of any of the American communities who had recently declared their independence.

Not Imaginary Dangers.

The dangers against which President Monroe thought it right to guard were not as imaginary as they would seem at the present day. The formation of the Holy Alliance, the Congresses of Laybach and Verona, the invasion of Spain by France for the purpose of forcing upon the Spanish people a form of government which seemed likely to disappear unless it was sustained by external aid were incidents fresh in the mind of President Monroe when he penned his celebrated message.

The system of which he speaks, and of which he so resolutely deprecates the application to the American continent, was the system then adopted by certain powerful states upon the Continent of Europe of combining to prevent by force of arms the adoption in other countries of political institutions which they disliked, and to uphold by external pressure those which they approved.

Various portions of South America had recently declared their independence, and that independence had not been recognized by the governments of Spain and Portugal, to which, with small exception, the whole of Central and South America were nominally subject. It was not an imaginary danger that he foresaw if he feared that the same spirit which had dictated the French expedition into Spain might inspire the more powerful governments of Europe with the idea of imposing by the force of European arms upon the South American communities the form of government and the political connection which they had thrown off. In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English Government of that date.

No Present Relation.

The dangers which were apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the state of things in which we live at the present day. There is no danger of any holy alliance imposing its system upon any portion of the American continent, and there is no danger of any European State treating any part of the American continent as a fit object for European colonization. It is intelligible that Mr. Olney should invoke, in defense of the views on which he is now insisting, an authority which enjoys so high a popularity with his own fellow-countrymen. But the circumstances with which President Monroe was dealing and those to which the present American Government is addressing itself have very few features in common.

Great Britain is imposing no "system" upon Venezuela, and is not concerning itself in any way with the nature of the political institutions under which the Venezuelans may prefer to live. But the British Empire and the Republic of Venezuela are neighbors, and they have differed for some time past, and continue to differ, as to the line by which their dominions are separated. It is a controversy with which the United States has no apparent practical concern. It is difficult, indeed, to see how it can materially affect any State or community outside those primarily interested, except perhaps other parts of her Majesty's dominions, such as Trinidad.

Not a Monroe Question.

The disputed frontier of Venezuela has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by President Monroe. It is not a question of the colonization by a European power of any portion of America. It is not a question of imposition upon the communities of South America of any system of government devised in Europe. It is simply the determination of the frontier of a British possession which belonged to the throne of England long before the Republic of Venezuela came into existence. But even if the interests of Venezuela were so far linked to those of the United States as to give the latter a locus stand in this controversy, their government apparently has not formed, and certainly does not express, any opinion upon the actual merits of the dispute.

The Government of the United States does not say that Great Britain or that Venezuela is in the right in the matters that are in issue. But they lay down that the doctrine of President Monroe, when he opposed the imposition of European systems or the renewal of European colonization, confer upon them the right of demanding that when a European power has a frontier difference with a South Amerian community the European power shall consent to refer that controversy to arbitration; and Mr. Olney states that unless her Majesty's Government accedes to this demand it will "greatly embarrass the future relations between Great Briain and the United States."

A Novel Prerogative.

Whatever may be the authority of the doctrine laid down by President Monroe there is nothing in his language to show that he ever thought of claiming this novel prerogative for the United States. It is admitted that he did not seek to assert a protectorate over Mexico or the States of Central and South America. Such a claim would have imposed upon the United States the duty of answering for the conduct of these States and consequently the responsibility of controlling it. His sagacious foresight would have led him energetically to deprecate the addition of so serious a burden to those which the rulers of the United States have to bear. It follows of necessity that if the Government of the United States will not control the conduct of these communities neither can it undertake to protect them from the consequences attaching to any misconduct of which they may be guilty towards other nations.

If they violate in any way the rights of another State, or of its subjects, it is not alleged that the Monroe doctrine will assure them the assistance of the United States in escaping from any reparation which they may be bound by international law to give. Mr. Olney expressly disclaims such an inference from the principles he laid down.

But the claim which he founds upon them is that if any independent American State advances a demand for territory of which its neighbor claims to be the owner, and that neighbor is the colony of a European State, the United States have a right to insist that the European State shall submit the demand and its own impugned rights to arbitration.

Objections to Arbitration.

I will not now enter into a discussion of the merits of this method of terminating international differences. It has proved itself valuable in many cases; but it is not free from defects, which often operate as a serious drawback on its value. It is not always easy to find an arbitrator who is competent, and who, at the same time, is wholly free from bias; and the task of insuring compliance with the award when it is made is not exempt from difficulty. It is a mode of settlement of which the value varies much according to the nature of the controversy to which it is applied, and the character of the litigants who appeal to it.

Whether in any particular case it is a suitable method of procedure is generally a delicate and difficult question. The only parties who are competent to decide that question are the two parties whose rival contentions are in issue. The claim of a third nation, which is unaffected by the controversy, to impose this particular procedure on either of the two others, cannot be reasonably justified, and has no foundation in the law of nations.

In the remarks which I have made I have argued on the theory that the Monroe doctrine in itself is sound. I must not, however, be understood as expressing any acceptance of it on the part of her Majesty's government. It must always be mentioned with respect, on account of the distinguished statesman to whom it is due and the great Nation which has generally adopted it. But international law is founded on the general consent of nations, and no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country. The United States have a right, like any other nation, to interpose in any controversy by which their own interests are affected, and they are the judge whether their interests are touched and in what measure they should be sustained.

Rights Are Not Strengthened.

But their rights are in no way strengthened or extended by the fact that the controversy affects some territory which is called American. Mr. Olney quotes the case of the recent Chilean war, in which the United States declined to join with France and England in an effort to bring hostilities to a close on account of the Monroe doctrine. The United States were entirely in their right in declining to join in an attempt at pacification if they thought fit; but Mr. Olney's principle that "American questions are for American decision," even if it received any countenance from the language of President Monroe, which it does not, cannot be sustained by any reasoning drawn from the law of nations.

The Government of the United States is not entitled to affirm as a universal proposition, with reference to a number of independent States for whose conduct it assumes no responsibility, that its interests are necessarily concerned in whatever may befall those States simply because they are situated in the western hemisphere. It may well be that the interests of the United States are affected by something that happens to Chile or Peru, and that the circumstance may give them the right of interference; but such a contingency may equally happen in the case of China or Japan, and the right of interference is not more extensive or more assured in the one case than in the other.

Admission from Englishmen.

Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law; and the danger which such admission would involve is sufficiently exhibited both by the strange development which the doctrine has received at Mr. Olney's hands and the arguments by which it is supported in the dispatch under reply. In defense of it he says:

"That distance and 3,000 miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between a European and an American State unnatural and inexpedient, will hardly be denied. But physical and geographical considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to herself; America is not interested in them, and ought not to be vexed or complicated with them."

And, again: "Thus far in our history we have been spared the burdens and evils of immense standing armies and all other accessories of huge warlike establishments; and the exemption has highly contributed to our national greatness and wealth, as well as to the happiness of every citizen. But with the powers of Europe permanently encamped on American soil, the ideal conditions we have thus far enjoyed cannot be expected to continue."

The necessary meaning of these words is that the union between Great Britain and Canada; between Great Britain and Jamaica and Trinidad; between Great Britain and British Honduras or British Guiana are "inexpedient and unnatural." President Monroe disclaims any such inference from his doctrine, but in this, as in other respects, Mr. Olney develops it. He lays down the inexpedient and unnatural character of a union between a European and American State is so obvious that it "will hardly be denied."

British Government Denies.

Her Majesty's government are prepared emphatically to deny it on behalf of both the British and American people who are subject to her crown. They maintain that the union between Great Britain and her territories in the Western Hemisphere is both natural and expedient. They fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European State would be a highly inexpedient change. But they are not prepared to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to a doctrine of international law. They are not prepared to admit that the interests of the United States are necessarily concerned in every frontier dispute which may arise between any two of the States who possess dominion in the Western Hemisphere; and still less can they accept the doctrine that the United States are entitled to claim that the process of arbitration shall be applied to any demand for the surrender of territory which one of those States may make against another.

I have commented in the above remarks only upon the general aspects of Mr. Olney's doctrines, apart from the special considerations which attach to the controversy between the United Kingdom and Venezuela in its present phase. This controversy has undoubtedly been more difficult by the inconsiderate action of the Venezuelan Government in breaking off relations with her Majesty's Government and its settlement has been correspondingly delayed; but her Majesty's Government has not surrendered the hope that it will be adjusted by a reasonable arrangement at an early date.

I request that you will read the substance of the above dispatch to Mr. Olney and leave him a copy if he desires it. SALISBURY.

ENGLAND SETS OUT ALLEGED TITLE.

Salisbury's Second Note Deals with This Subject at Length.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The correspondence closes with another note from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote intended for delivery to Secretary Olney of the same date as his preceding note. It was probably separated because it deals entirely with the merits of the British claim to the territory in dispute. Lord Salisbury explains that his purpose is to remove this apprehension, which he can most conveniently accomplish in this way, being prevented from addressing the Venezuelan Government itself in consequence of a suspension of diplomatic relations. Lord Salisbury begins with the following statement:

"Her Majesty's government, while they have never avoided or declined argument on the subject with the Government of Venezuela, have always held that the question was one which had no direct bearing on the material interests of any other country and have consequently refrained hitherto from presenting any detailed statement of their case either to the United States or to other foreign governments."

Probably from this reason, says Lord Salisbury, Mr. Olney's statement bears the impress of being mainly if not entirely founded on ex parte Venezuelan statements and gives an erroneous view of many of the material facts.

He challenges Secretary Olney's first statement that the dispute dates back to 1814, and asserts that it did not begin until 1840, which assertion he proceeds to support by a long statement of the conditions under which British Guiana was acquired from the Dutch, the friendly relations that had existed for a long time between the United States of Colombia first, and afterwards Venezuela with Great Britain, and reference to the early decrees of the Spanish Government. He asserts that the recent difficulty would never have arisen if Venezuela had been content to claim only those territories which could be proved or even reasonably asserted to have been quietly in the possession of a captaincy-general of Venezuela. He attacks the Spanish title to the lands as vague and ill-founded, and contends that to the validity of the Dutch title under which Great Britain now claims there exists the most authentic declarations.

As far back as 1759 Holland had protested against Spanish incursions into their settlements in the basin of the Guini, and to this claim the Spanish Government never attempted to reply, the archives showing that they had not the means to rebut it.

Lord Salisbury says:

"The fundamental principle underlying the Venezuelan argument is that, inasmuch as Spain was originally entitled of right to the whole American Continent, any territory on that continent which she cannot be shown to have acknowledged in specific and positive terms to have passed to another power can only have been acquired by wrongful usurpation, and if situated to the north of the Amazon and west of the Atlantic must necessarily belong to Venezuela as her self-constituted inheritor in those regions. It may reasonably be asked whether Mr. Olney would consent to refer to the arbitration of another power pretensions raised by the Government of Mexico on such a foundation to large tracts of territory which had long been comprised in the federation."

Of the Schomburgh Line.

Lord Salisbury then proceeds to state the circumstances connected with the marking of the Schomburgh line.

He says that the British Government notified Venezuela in 1839 of its intention to provisionally survey this boundary, its purpose being after the survey to communicate to other governments its views on the true boundary of the British territory and then settle any details as to which those governments might object. At the very outset Sir William Schomburgh placed two boundary posts at Point Barima on the remains of the Dutch fort, and while the posts there and at the mouth of the Amacura were removed at the urgent entreaty of Venezuela the concession was made on the distinct understanding that Great Britain did not thereby abandon its claim to that position. Schomburgh held that Great Britain might justly claim the whole basin of the Cuyuni and Yuruari, but suggested that claims to this region be surrendered in return for the recognition of the right to Point Barima.

"The Schomburgh line," says Lord Salisbury, "was in fact a great reduction of the boundary claimed by Great Britain as a matter of right, and its proposal originated in a desire to come to a speedy and friendly arrangement with a weaker power."

The note next gives in great detail a statement of the main facts of the discussions which have ensued with the Venezuelan Government. Of Lord Aberdeen's proposal, which made great concession out of friendly regard for Venezuela, Lord Salisbury says it remained unanswered for more than six years, wherefore the Venezuelan Government was notified that it had lapsed. Lord Granville's proposal in 1881, also involving considerable reductions from the Schomburgh line, was, he says, likewise never answered.

Violations of Treaty.

Lord Salisbury charges that Venezuela has repeatedly violated the "treaty of 1850," by the terms of which both governments agreed to refrain from aggression upon the territory in dispute, for which reason in 1880 her Majesty's Government decided not to repeat the offer of concessions which had not been reciprocated, but to assert its undoubted rights to the territory within the Schomburgh line, while still holding open for negotiation and even arbitration the unsettled lands beyond that and within what they considered to be their rightful boundary.

Referring to Gauzman Blanco's declinations to arbitrate the title to these unsettled lands alone and insistence on full arbitration, Lord Salisbury says:

"This pretension is hardly less exorbitant than could be a refusal by Great Britain of an arbitration of the boundary of British Columbia and Alaska, unless the United States would consent to bring into question half of the whole area of that territory."

Lord Salisbury rapidly traces the history of the following negotiations down to 1887, when the situation had become so acute, owing to the Venezuelan demands for an evacuation of the disputed territory by Great Britain, that the British representative at Caracas received his passports and diplomatic relations were declared by Venezuela to be suspended.

British Have Been Passive.

He says no steps have been taken by the British authorities to exercise jurisdiction beyond the Schomburg line nor to interfere with the proceedings of the Venezuelans in the territory outside, although, pending a settlement, Great Britain cannot recognize these holdings as valid or conferring title. The question, he adds, has remained in this position ever since.

Great Britain has from the first held to the same view on the extent of its territory, waiving a portion of its claims, however, and being willing to arbitrate another portion, but as regards the rest, within the Schomburg line, they do not consider that the rights of Great Britain are open to question. If the concessions which Great Britain has been willing to make from time to time have been diminished it has been because it is unwilling to surrender to foreign rule control over its subjects who have gradually colonized the country.

The discrepancy in the maps is put aside, Lord Salisbury asserting that the British Government cannot be made responsible for publications made without its authority.

In conclusion he says:

"Although the negotiations in 1890, 1891, and 1893 did not lead to any result, her Majesty's government have not abandoned the hope that they may be resumed with better success, and that when the internal politics of Venezuela are settled on a more durable basis than has lately appeared to be the case her Majesty's government may be enabled to adopt a more moderate and conciliatory course in regard to this question than that of their predecessors. Her Majesty's government are sincere in their desire to be in friendly relations with Venezuela, and certainly have no design to seize territory that properly belongs to her or forcibly to extend sovereignty over any portion of her population.

Will Not Arbitrate.

"They have, on the contrary, repeatedly expressed their readiness to submit to arbitration the conflicting claims of Great Britain and Venezuela to large tracts of territory which from their auriferous nature are known to be of almost untold value, but they cannot consent to entertain or to submit to arbitration of another power or of foreign jurists, however eminent, claims based on the extravagant pretensions of Spanish officials in the last century, and involving the transfer of large numbers of British subjects who have for many years enjoyed the settled rule of a British colony, to a nation of different race and language, whose political system is subject to frequent disturbance, and whose institutions as yet too often afford very inadequate protection to life and property.

"No issue of this description has ever been involved in the questions which Great Britain and the United States have consented to submit to arbitration, and her Majesty's government are convinced that in similar circumstances the Government of the United States would be equally firm in declining to entertain proposals of such a nature."

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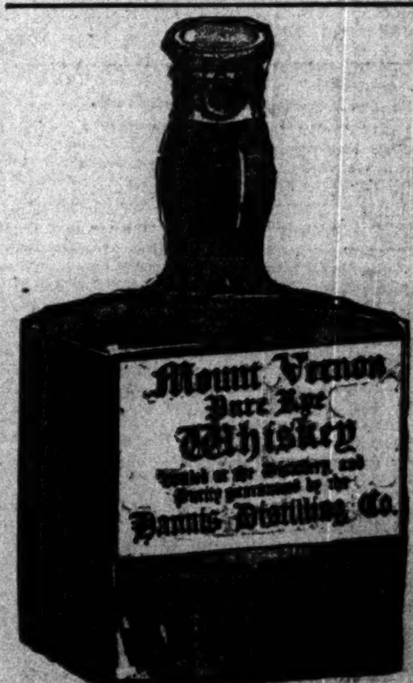

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LONG YEARS OF TRESPASS ON VENEZUELAN TERRITORY.

England Acquires a Portion of Dutch Guiana, Discovers Gold in the Adjacent Territory, and Lays Claim to It—Schomburg Increases the Land Grab, and a Second Survey Goes Farther—More Acres Involved than There Are in New York State.

England's refusal to submit the Venezuelan boundary dispute to arbitration affords to the United States an opportunity for making the Monroe doctrine something more than a mere sentiment, and, if the utterances of its leading members may be taken as an indication, the present Congress will act decisively.

On the northern end of the South American continent, facing a little toward the East and with its shores washed by the waters of the Caribbean Sea, is the Republic of Venezuela. Historians and geographers are responsible for the prevailing opinion that it is not much of a country, but despite this it is playing an important part in the world's affairs, and is just now the scene of a dispute which has gone far to involve the United States in a serious diplomatic entanglement with England. The Venezuelan trouble has been going on for nearly seventy years, but, although England during all that time has openly defied the Monroe doctrine, it was not until lately that affairs took such shape as to warrant actual interference by the United States. This change is brought about by the fact that financial and business interests of American citizens are now at stake, and a formal appeal has been made to President Cleveland for their protection.

Situation in Brief.

The situation in short is this: Under concessions from the Government of Venezuela the Manoa and Orinoco companies, composed of citizens of the United States, hold title to 14,000,000 acres of valuable lands along the south bank of the Orinoco River, embracing a number of rich gold fields. England refuses to permit these Americans to exercise their rights of possession, and has installed an armed force to keep them away. Thus from being a mere boundary line controversy between England and Venezuela the dispute has become an international affair, in which the United States must sooner or later take a hand.

Venezuela, despite all reports to the contrary, is considerable of a place. In area of territory it covers 632,807 square miles, which makes it nearly three times as large as Texas, and the latter is considered the giant of States. The Venezuelan population is all of 2,500,000, which is at least 500,000 more people than can be found in any State in the Union with the exception of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. The natural resources of the country are varied and important. Gold, copper, phosphates, and coal are produced in considerable quantities, and the exports of coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and cotton are constantly increasing. Venezuela is a rich land, favored in climate and geographical location, and thereby hangs a tale of British aggression, dating back to 1827, since when the diplomats of England have been playing football with the Monroe doctrine.

What the "Monroe Doctrine" Is.

If there is any principle of American government well understood and respected by people of all political parties in this country it is this same Monroe doctrine. It has no place on our statute books; it is merely the enunciation of the personal sentiments of an individual who chanced to be the Executive of the Nation, but despite this it is the strong unwritten law of our land, the very embodiment of the principle of American independence and security. The Monroe doctrine is simple in tone and easy to understand. No words can better explain it than those used by President Monroe himself in touching on the matter in his annual message to Congress Dec. 2, 1823. At that time we were having a little misunderstanding with Russia and Great Britain regarding their rights and interests on the Northwest coast, and Spain and Portugal had been a little too aggressive toward the South American republics to suit the broad Americanism of James Monroe. In telling Congress that negotiations were under way for a settlement of the Northwest troubles President Monroe said:

In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. . . . We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

Plain and to the Point.

This is certainly plain and to the point. If words mean anything official notice was served on all European powers so long back as 1823 that they must keep their hands off the republics on the American hemisphere, and with the exception of England they have all done so, save the unhappy effort of France to establish a monarchy in Mexico and install Maximilian as Emperor. If President Monroe had written his message with the foresight of a prophet he could not have outlined the danger he feared more accurately. Under the guise of a boundary dispute begun in 1827 England has been constantly harassing Venezuela and trying to bulldoze it into giving up a slice of valuable gold-mine territory larger than the State of New York. To understand the situation thoroughly it is necessary to know the claims made on both sides.

It is universally conceded by civilized countries that the only proper way to acquire title to new lands is by discovery and conquest, or by purchase from the natives, but a civilized government once established and maintained, no subsequent deal can be made with the natives by any other power for possession of the land unless the first holders are disposed of. To make this more clear we will imagine that England, desirous of obtaining control of South Dakota, should ignore the United States Government and try to make a deal direct with the Sioux Indians. At once our officials at Washington would enter a sharp objection on the ground that the title was in the United States only, the rights of the Indians having been lost by conquest or sale, and the objection would be sustained by every civilized nation in the world if left free to speak honestly. This is precisely the situation in Venezuela, with the exception that Venezuela is not strong enough to make Great Britain respect its protest, and up to the present time no other power has seen fit to interfere with other than mild objections.

Columbus' Landing Place.

It was on the coast of Venezuela that Columbus first set foot upon the American mainland. This was in 1498, on the occasion of his third voyage in quest of a new world. By virtue of discovery and the conquest of the Indan tribes which up to that time had been its only inhabitants, the country passed into the possession of Spain, and that nation retained undisputed control until the Venezuelans revolted in 1810. Venezuela had then grown to be quite a power. Its people were rich and brave, and, although of Spanish descent, rebelled against the exactions of the mother land. Long years of war followed, and while the victory was virtually won in 1821 Spain was able to delay recognition of the independence of the country until 1845. With independence from foreign control came internecine strife growing out of the desires of various aspirants for political power and place, and there was a series of revolutions and civil wars lasting almost to the close of 1870. But during all this time no country except England thought of questioning the right of the Venezuelans to the possession of the land. The title is a clear one, so lawyers say. Spain obtained it by the discovery of the country and subjugation of the natives, and it passed to Venezuela itself when Spain at the end of a long and bloody war conceded independence to the colony and a republic was established.

First Boundary Line Complication.

Now it happened there had been a war between Spain and the Dutch which was settled in 1648 by the cession to Holland of a big slice of the Spanish territory in South America adjoining Venezuela on the east, with the Esequibo River as its western boundary, the deal being ratified by the treaty of Munster. In 1814 England obtained from Holland a portion of this ceded territory next to and adjoining the Esequibo, which was named British Guiana. It was not long before the enterprising Englishmen discovered the lands of Venezuela lying west of the Esequibo were richer in gold and other valuables than their own, and quietly they began to sneak across the boundary line and establish themselves in Venezuela. At that time the country was but sparsely settled, and it was a long while before news of the invasion reached Caracas. One day in 1827 the Venezuelans awoke to the fact that the English had a firm foothold in the country. Several hamlets of fair size had been established at convenient points, and a trading station was doing a good business at the mouth of the Pomaron River, some miles north and west of the Esequibo boundary. Venezuela was in the throes of a war with Spain and could do nothing but enter a protest against the invasion. To this England replied that a mistake had been made in setting the original boundary and that the British territory really reached to the mouth of the Orinoco River. In support of this treaties and bargains with the native Indian tribes which had long been under the protection of Spain and Venezuela were quoted, and it was also alleged a quasi title had been obtained from the Dutch, who asserted that after the treaty of Munster they had made a number of successful forays into the Spanish lands west of the Esequibo and had retained the territory.

History Against It.

History, however, shows this to be false, as the Dutch were invariably driven back and forced to retreat across the river. Finding England would not evacuate the country Venezuela offered to submit the boundary question to any friendly powers for arbitration, but this was declined without thanks. Finally, in 1841, having got its fight with Spain in shape so it had a little breathing spell, Venezuela put its objections to the English invasion in such form an answer had to be given. That answer was in effect: "We have bought this country from the Indians and the Dutch and propose to retain it." Of course the Venezuela people got angry about it, and their anger was intensified when in 1842 the English Government sent over a commission under Sir Robert Schomburgh for the purpose of marking out the boundaries of British Guiana. Schomburgh staked out a line running from the mouth of the Orinoco River south by a tortuous route to Roraima and thence directly south to the Brazil boundary, cutting off from Venezuela and adding to British Guiana a slice of country larger than the entire State of New York. This action inflamed the Venezuelans so much that Schomburgh, in self-defense, had to pull up his boundary markers and leave the neighborhood. It was a bold move on Schomburgh's part to stake out so large a tract and claim it for England, but it was the only way in which the rich gold fields in that part of Venezuela could be secured. Subsequent explorations have shown still richer fields to the westward, and now the British boundary line claim has been pushed many miles to the west and north of the Schomburgh line to cover them and nearly double the territory staked out in 1842 is now claimed by England.

Modified by Aberdeen.

In 1844, the British Government's foreign policy having been modified by Lord Aberdeen, a new party of surveyors was sent to Venezuela to fix upon a boundary line. It was in vain the little republic demanded the matter be left to arbitration. Lord Aberdeen's representative went ahead with his work without consulting the owners of the land. Whether it was because of ignorance of the location of gold fields or shame for the greed of Schomburgh is not known, but the new boundary was set many miles to the east of the first location, leaving out the auriferous lands and the mouth of the Orinoco, which was one of the commercial strongholds England was most anxious to obtain control of. Lord Aberdeen's envoy proposed to make the British Guiana line begin at the mouth of the Maroco River and run from there southwesterly and then easterly to Roraima, and from the latter point follow the Schomburgh line to the Brazil boundary. Venezuela again protested and the first thing known England was preparing to take possession of the land by force. To stave off this Venezuela agreed to an armistice, both countries pledging themselves, in 1850, not to occupy the disputed territory until the matter was amicably settled. This compact was kept until 1881, except that in the meantime Englishmen were continually sneaking over the line and establishing themselves in favorable locations, but there was no move by the British Government. In 1881, however, Lord Granville had a new boundary staked out, which was a sort of compromise between the Schomburgh and Aberdeen lines. The Granville survey made the British boundary begin at a point midway from the Orinoco and Maroco Rivers and run about equi-distant from the lines laid out in 1842 and 1844 until it reached Kuyuni River, from which point it followed the Aberdeen survey. There was some prospect of settlement on this basis, when Lord Granville went out of office and his successor held different views on the question.

Situation Becomes Serious.

It was not until 1886 the situation became really serious. Lord Rosebery had submitted a proposition giving England control of the mouth of the Orinoco River, and almost simultaneously British troops were moved into the disputed territory, fortified positions taken, and notice given that the country was under British control. This was followed by England giving valuable concessions of Venezuelan lands and mines to British subjects. Venezuela granted similar concessions for the same properties to other parties. Among the lands thus tied up by double grants is a tract of 14,000,000 acres along the south bank of the Orinoco River, which embraces many rich gold fields. England served notice that nobody would be permitted to take possession under the Venezuelan grants, and had troops in the field to back up its assertion. Intending investors were scared off and the Englishmen kept crowding in so fast that finally in June, 1894, the Manoa and Orinoco companies, organized by American citizens, made a formal demand for possesison of the properties under the Venezuela concession. In response to this President Cleveland formally brought the matter to the attention of the British Government in July last, but no satisfactory answer has been had. In the meantime the British keep on invading the country and ever pushing north, west, and south, until today they are intrenched many hundreds of miles beyond the limit which greedy Schomburgh first fixed.

Everything but Arbitration.

All sorts of propositions for a settlement of the trouble have been submitted to Venezuela, save the rational one of arbitration, and this England flatly refuses to agree to. Venezuela has been asked to remit to a nominal figure duties on British imports via the Orinoco, the payment of indemnities to colonists who had settled on Venezuelan territory, and to accept an arbitrary boundary line, but they have all been declined. England makes no concealment of the intention to grab the gold fields and the mouth of the Orinoco, and now, instead of being satisfied with the line made by Schomburgh in 1842, demands all of the country encircled by a line beginning at the mouth of the Orinoco and reaching out to the west and south so as to take in the Imataca Mountains and touch the Karoni and Usupamo Rivers. This covers a field fully twice as large as Schomburgh wanted and the cry is still for more. In the meantime the people of the United States, aside from those who have financial interests in Venezuela, are asking what the Monroe doctrine means and why it is not enforced. The pressure in this direction is so strong that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts has given expression to the opinion that Congress will by formal action declare the sentiment of James Monroe to be an integral part of the policy of the United States, to be maintained at all hazards. If this is done the course of our Executives in such disputes as now exist in Venezuela will be plain. When occasion arises the President will have something more than the mere opinion of a predecessor in office to base his action on, and there will be no excuse for humiliating delay in stoutly asserting the determination of the American Government and people to maintain their policy with all the force at their command.

HE THINKS HE IS GROVER CLEVELAND

Peculiar Delusion of A. G. Miller, Who Has Gone Insane.

Buena Vista, O., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—A. G. Miller, one of the proprietors of the Excelsior freestone works, has become violently insane. He thinks he is Grover Cleveland. His firm furnished the stone for the Chicago Custom-House a few years ago. In the costly litigation with the government which followed the firm lost its case, and this, with other business reverses, is supposed to have unsettled Miller's mind.

$15.15 to Atlanta and Return.

On Dec. 21 the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will sell excursion tickets good ten days at above rate. City ticket office, No. 230 Clark street. Telephone 3796 Main.

APPROVED BY THE PRESS

LEADING JOURNALS GIVE THE PRESIDENT GENERAL SUPPORT.

Editorial Comment of Newspapers in the Principal Cities of the Country on Cleveland's Message to Congress on the Venezuelan Question—The Monroe Doctrine Not Obsolete—Patriotism Demands Britain Be Made Recognize This Principle.

Following are editorial expressions of leading journals of the country on the President's message:

New York City.

Sun—"Mr. Cleveland has borrowed a new uniform, but all the same it is an American uniform and the country will follow the man who wears it."

Times—"It is a clear, grave assertion that the United States will see justice done, neither asking more nor accepting less, to any independent State on this continent. By that principle, in any event, the American Nation will stand."

Recorder—"As an American President's clear and resolute reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine it will be warmly welcomed and enthusiastically indorsed by men of all parties."

Advertiser—"President Cleveland voices the sentiment of the entire American people."

Commercial Advertiser—"Public intelligence is too high and general to obscure the issue. America for Americans is a phrase understood in all its bearings quite as well in the Rocky Mountains and the prairies as in Congress. Its spirit is antagonized by a violation of the Monroe doctrine. If this country is to be involved in a foreign war, no issue better calculated to arouse the blood of the people to the fighting point could be devised."

World—"President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan matter is a serious blunder. It is a blunder because it is based upon a wrong conception, because it is not sustained by international law or usage, and because it places the United States in a false position. The President in his message assumes that the policy of Great Britain in Venezuela involves a menace to this country. The assumption is absurd. And with it falls the structure of ponderously patriotic rhetoric reared upon it by the President. It is a grave blunder to put this country in the attitude of threatening war unless we mean it and are prepared for it and can appeal hopefully to the sympathies of the civilized world in making it."

Journal—"President Cleveland's message is patriotic, dignified, and American. No one doubts the sincerity of Mr. Cleveland's conversion to a stalwart policy in the presence of England's numerous and alarming aggressions."

Tribune—"It is a serious matter. It 'means business.' We do not say it means war. We do not believe it does. The President's manly words will command the approval and enthusiastic support of the people of the United States."

Press—"President Cleveland's message to Congress is a faithful reflection of the sentiments and disposition of the American people. Public opinion throughout the country will cordially sustain the policy he proposes."

Baltimore, Md.

Herald—"The gauntlet is thrown down, and for once England has met its match in the field of diplomacy."

American—"President Cleveland's message will receive the approval of the American people."

Sun—"Until the report of the commission is received any action on our part will necessarily be suspended."

Boston, Mass.

Globe—"There must be no encroachment by any European monarchy whatever upon republican soil in this hemisphere. Grover Cleveland speaks the mind and purpose of our whole people."

Cincinnati, O.

Commercial-Gazette—"There are greater calamities than war, and one of them is the loss of national self-respect and honor."

Tribune—"Condensed into four words the President's message sends this challenge to England, Fight or back down. We have had a few wars, some of which England may remember, and we appreciate the horrors and the waste of treasure which they bring, but we will always fight for the right, and when we fight we conquer."

Enquirer—"President Cleveland's message is an exhibition of American backbone which every true American will applaud."

Louisville, Ky.

Courier-Journal—"The President certainly makes out a very strong case, but we do not think the dispute such a one as will put the two countries at war."

Omaha, Neb.

Bee—"Calm deliberation may lead to the conclusion that the country is not ready to force hostilities with Great Britain, the consequences of which would be calamitous to both nations."

World-Herald—"In the proposition that Great Britain must lay down and obey explicitly the principles of the Monroe doctrine it must be distinctly understood that Grover Cleveland in this demand stands at the head of an absolutely undivided people, who will cheerfully lay down their lives in sustaining the demand which he makes."

Philadelphia, Pa.

Record—"There is no jingoism in the President's message, but there is such a courageous assertion of the Monroe doctrine as might have been expected from a Democratic administration carefully following Democratic precedents."

Public Ledger—"The message will be heartily indorsed by every genuine American."

Times—"In the cold light of recognized international law or custom, it would doubtless be easy to criticise the President's position, yet we believe that it expresses the common feelings of Americans in this matter and that it will be cordially sustained by the whole Nation."

Pittsburg, Pa.

Commercial Gazette—"That these sentiments will be approved by the great majority of the American people is not to be doubted."

Post—"If there is to be any backing down it must be done by Great Britain. There can be no retreat from the position thus taken by the President without national dishonor and humiliation."

Times—"The President's message is good American sense. His utterance on the dangers of transgression on the Monroe doctrine by Great Britain is such a State paper as the citizen who has the welfare of the republic at heart must cordially indorse."

Dispatch—"It will receive the practically solid support of the whole Nation without regard to party lines."

San Francisco, Cal.

Examiner—"President Cleveland has taken precisely the stand in his Venezuelan message which Americans who are not jingos but who are keenly alive to the honor, the interest, and the traditions of this country hoped he would take."

Chronicle—"It may be depended upon that the American people, without regard to parties, will sustain Mr. Cleveland."

Call—"By his message of yesterday Grover Cleveland assumes the rightful position of a President of the United States. He gives notice through Great Britain to all the world that in American affairs the United States is and must be supreme, and that the Monroe doctrine 'cannot become obsolete while our republic endures.'"

St. Louis, Mo.

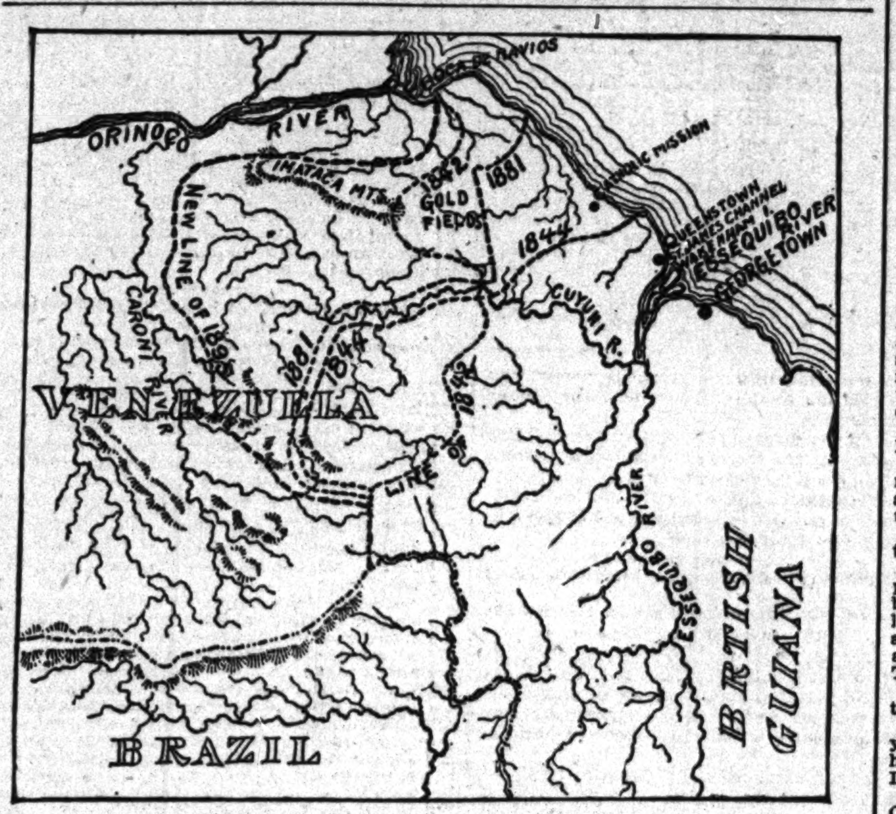
Republic—"This is not jingoism. It is Americanism."

Globe-Democrat—"If the Monroe doctrine is to remain a vital principle of American diplomacy this is the time to assert it."

Washington, D. C.

Star—"'America is for Americans,' the President in effect declares, and to this proposition the millions not only of the United States but of the three Americas will say 'amen.'"

Post—"No President of this American Union has ever given out an utterance more courageous, more inspiriting, more splendid. It will rouse the country from one end to the other. Before the breatn of its magnificent patriotism the doubts and fears of faint-hearted trimmers, the nerveless maunderings of mugwumps will be blown away in shame. It is a call to arms."



BRITISH BOUNDARY LINE CLAIMS IN VENEZUELA.

BEATEN AND ROBBED IN HIS OFFICE.

Bold Robbery of an Architect in the Haymarket Building.

Jean A. Wierzbienec, an architect having an office in Room 13 Haymarket Theater Building, was murderously assaulted by robbers in his office at midday yesterday. After knocking him down the thieves secured $250 in cash, a diamond pin worth $150, and some valuable papers. They have not been arrested, and the police are at sea as to their identity.

The boldness of the robbery is made more remarkable when it was learned that an attempt of a similar kind was made to rob the architect a few weeks ago. He was busy yesterday at his desk when two men entered and asked for mail for one O'Connor. As he turned to give them an answer one of them struck him on the head with a stick, felling him to the floor. The blow made a gash three inches long in his scalp and rendered him unconscious. The thieves then locked the door and proceeded to search for money or valuables. They found a pocketbook containing $250 and some valuable papers in the pocket of the prostrate man and also took his diamond pin and gold watch. They rifled his desk and all other receptacles they thought might be the depository of money or valuables.

Then they left the office, the spring lock closing the door securely. The architect recovered consciousness at noon and succeeded in attracting the attention of another occupant of the building. The injured man was taken to the home of a friend. The physicians who attended him say he is seriously, but not dangerously wounded.

The fact that the two robbers called for mail for O'Connor convinces the policemen the thieves knew O'Connor. Only a slight and imperfect description of the thieves could be obtained.

FOURTEEN OF THE CREW DROWNED.

Athena's Cargo of Naphtha Explodes with Fatal Results.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17.—The German ship Athena, from New York for Bremen, was lost at sea on Sunday, Dec. 15, together with the Captain and thirteen men, who were part of a crew of twenty men, the first mate, second mate, and four seamen being picked up by the British steamer Tafna, bound for this port.

The accident was due to an explosion of the ship's cargo of naphtha and nitro-glycerine. The explosion occurred while the Athena was lying in a helpless condition at sea off Cape May, N. J.

The Drowned.

ASMUSSAN, HANS.
ANDERSON, JOHN.
HAAK, M., Captain.
HOLTZ, SALLMESKE.
HEINZ, WILHELM.
KENKE, GEORGE, cook.
NEHRING, FRITZ.
PECHSTEIR, BARNARD.
ROENIG, HANS.
SPENCER, JOHN.
VOGHT, JOHANN.
WAHLER, H.
UNKNOWN, two cabin boys.

The Athena left New York Dec. 10 with a cargo of naphtha in barrels and several hundred cases of nitro-glycerine. It experienced severe weather until Friday. On that day it had all its masts carried away and sprung a leak. Its bow sank down into the water, and the deck was submerged up to where the foremast had been. On Saturday morning the Tafna was sighted. Distress signals were hoisted, but on account of the heavy seas the British steamer could not get near it. The Tbafna signaled that it would stand by until Sunday.

On Sunday morning about 8 o'clock the Tafna approached the Athena, and when within a cable's length of it a flame was seen to shoot out of the center of the deck and the portholes at the stern. A terrific explosion followed, and instantly every man on board the doomed ship was either thrown or jumped into the icy water. The Tafna put out boats to rescue the men, but they were only able to pick up six.

It is supposed the remaining fourteen were so injured by the explosion or numbed by the cold water they were unable to battle with the heavy sea which was running at the time. The Tafna lay by for two hours before continuing on its voyage.

The only theory that can be advanced for the explosion is that the side of the vessel was sprung during the heavy weather, and the barrels of explosive oil rubbing together caused a spark which ignited their contents. On Saturday afternoon the vessels drifted apart, and the Athena's crew had given up all hope of being saved, but at daybreak Sunday morning the Tafna was again sighted.

The Athena was owned by Auborchard & Rostwick of Bremen. It was 1,388 tons register and was formerly an American vessel. It was double-decked and was built in Newburyport, Mass., in 1873. Its cargo was valued at $45,000.

When the Tafna finally parted from the wrecked vessel the hull was about 320 miles from Cape May, in latitude 36° 46', longitude 68° 50'. The sea was covered with casks of naphtha and wreckage.

Capt. Haak, the commander of the Athena, was about 45 years of age. He leaves a wife and two girls in Germany.

GOOD HAUL BY STREET CAR ROBBERS

Michael McDonald Relieved of a Pocketbook Containing $400.

Michael McDonald, No. 2805 Main street, was robbed of $400 on a Twenty-second street car last night.

Mr. McDonald boarded the car at State street and was crowded by two men. When he sat down and reached for his pocketbook he found it had been stolen.

It contained three $100 certificates on a bank in Lemont, Ill., and promissory notes amounting to $100. He reported his loss to the police.

Mesdames McHenry and Dunkley invite their friends to view their art needlework today from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. at No. 1815 Indiana avenue.

ALL WILLING TO FIGHT.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS EXCITED ON THE SUBJECT OF WAR.

Members of the Veteran Corps, Irish National Alliance, and Seventh Regiment Fully Indorse the President's Position on the Monroe Doctrine and Say the Best Thing England Can Do Is to Keep Quiet and Out of Trouble.

There was a warlike scene at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, and from all appearances it looked as if war was really declared and the old Irish regiment expected to march before morning. Rifles were being issued to the Captains of each company, and all was bustle and excitement. This was because Col. Colby had ordered a change in the system of caring for the arms and munitions and last night was set for the general overhauling of the effects of the regiment in accordance with the new plan.

The news from Washington was the all-absorbing topic for conversation, the general impression being that the average Irish trooper would more than enjoy giving the lion's tail a twist.

Lieut.-Col. Moriarty was overseeing the work of distributing the arms. He paused long enough to say: "The regiment may properly be said to be an Irish, or rather an Irish-American, regiment. It was organized to support and, if necessary, to fight for the American Government. It was originally known as the Hibernian Rifles, but whatever it is called it is ready at all times to fight in the name of Illinois or the United States if need be."

"If you had your choice, what nation would you prefer to fight?"

"Read English history and figure that out yourself."

How the Others Feel About It.

Lieut. Charles G. Balte, President of the Veteran Corps Association, said last night:

"I favor standing by the flag at every ditch and upon every proposition. Being pleased at the attitude of President Cleveland in his state paper I am doubly earnest and hearty in indorsing this proposition, and I can add the Veteran Corps all believe in the Monroe doctrine."

Capt. G. W. Ford, Captain of the Uniform Rank of the Veteran Corps, said:

"The veterans are all pleased at the stand made for Americanism, and the boys will all come back to the ranks if there is any trouble."

Lieut. A. D. Smith, Second Lieutenant of the corps, said:

"I believe in the Monroe doctrine as the policy for this republic as firmly as I do in bread as the staff of life. Grover Cleveland's message is grand in patriotism and appeals to all soldiers—especially veterans—as taking a stand which must be backed up. The 'vets' are ready."

Private Lawrence M. Ennis, historian of the Veteran Corps, said:

"Our daddies whipped Johnny Bull a few years ago and we can do it again. I should have only proud things to say of the 'vets,' I am sure."

Ex-President A. D. Turner of the Veteran Corps Association said:

"I hope there will be no war, having faith in the victories of peace, but if there is I will stand by the terse and emphatic sentiments of Mr. Cleveland. So will the Veteran Corps."

Veteran Corps Ready to Fight.

J. J. McDermott, one of the charter members of the Veteran Corps, said:

"There will be no trouble about fighters, if the chance comes, for American manhood loves the chance to strike at tyranny and aggression. We know our mark in this instance and we think we can hit it. The veterans to a man will enlist over again if any service is needed."

Nothing was talked about at the First Regiment Armory last night but the chances of war. Companies A, C, L, and K of the Second Battalion were in weekly drill, and when duty was over neither handball nor the usual diversions drew out any enthusiasm. The boys want war on the platform of the Monroe doctrine.

Maj. E. B. Tollman, commander of the battalion, said:

"It is Grover Cleveland's greatest state paper and every man in the battalion indorses it to the letter. If it is necessary to put men in the field as a result of this reaffirmation of American doctrine this battalion alone would swell into a regiment in ten days. The First Regiment would become a brigade of three regiments in the same period."

England's Downfall Predicted.

P. V. Fitzpatrick, Treasurer of the Irish National Alliance—"I did not know such a telegram had been sent to President Cleveland offering the services of 100,000 Irish-Americans in case of war with England, but I approve of it. Why, we could in a day enroll 200,000 men here in America that would make as fine soldiers as the world ever saw. The very calmness of the President's message shows he means business. We cannot back down, but I think England will. She must or fight. We have whipped that country twice already and can do it again. Why, give the Irishmen of America and Canada the arms and ships and they would gladly fight the British alone. Yes, and they would whip them, too. England is the richest country in the world, but so was Rome, and like Rome England has reached the summit of its power and is on the wane. If war takes place it will end by relegating England to the rank of a second-class power. We would take Canada, the British islands would be freed; Australia, which has no affection for the parent country, would separate from it; the South African colonies would do the same, and England, stripped of its possessions, would not amount to much. I don't think an uprising would take place in Ireland. It is too close to England to make a successful struggle for freedom under the existing circumstances. If we do fight in defense of the Monroe doctrine every man with Irish blood in his veins will be in the ranks—the front rank."

Million Will Respond.

John F. Finerty said:

"Irish-Americans would respond to a call of the President to fight England, not by the hundred thousand, but a million able-bodied Irish-Americans, well disciplined and officered, would in time take the field.

"As far as President Cleveland's message goes I regard it as a bluff. I do not think Cleveland wants to fight and am still more inclined to the opinion England does not. But in case anything happens of a belligerent nature, I know the Irish would respond at once. The message of the alliance to the President was sent in good faith. There is no doubt of the loyalty of the Irish. They are ready and willing to aid America and help Ireland. Even if Ireland was not in the question, the Irish would fight to a man for America against any country, but against none with such royal good will as against England."

J. F. Scanlan, No. 86 La Salle street, said: "If war was to be declared tomorrow it would not require any alliance or any preparation to put an Irish-American army in the field at once. If this country is forced into a fight with England the Irish people will take the contract to whip England. If the United States gets into any trouble with England the Irish will settle all quarrels between factions in America to face the common enemy. I commend the President for a manly proclamation and one which every citizen will stand by."

CHICAGOANS DISCUSS THE MESSAGE.

What They Say About the Monroe Doctrine.

While in a general sense the President's message to Congress yesterday met with the approval of Chicagoans, yet wide variances of opinion were found among them, none, perhaps, wider than those of the Postmaster and the Mayor. Following are a number of interviews had by TRIBUNE reporters:

Washington Hesing—"I may be looked on as heretical, but I don't believe in all of this Monroe doctrine. I say we would be foolish to go to war on this subject. It is none of our business. If British Guiana and Venezuela have a dispute let them fight it out between themselves. It is grossly impertinent for us to say we will send down a commission to settle this thing and both must agree to our decision or fight. It isn't worth the powder to be burned. And another thing, there won't be any war."

"You think the message a 'jingo' message, then?"

Mr. Hesing cogitated, then spoke rather explosively:

"No—no—I should not say a 'jingo' message. No—but——" and Mr. Hesing relapsed into silence.

Mayor Swift—"I like it. The President has showed himself an American and I am heartily in accord with his message. I firmly believe in and uphold the Monroe doctrine and neither partisanship nor politics enter into such a question. I do not believe there will be any war. I believe England will realize we are in earnest and will back down."

J. V. Farwell had not read the message. After listening to a summary of it he said: "The President has showed more grit than ever before; whether he will show any gumption I can't say."

Marshall Field—"I think the idea of appointing a commission is eminently wise. But I do not agree with the war talk. The newspapers have used up all of the war. Let the commission go out and report and then we will see what is the proper thing to do. Much depends on the constitution of that committee. That is all I can say now."

Allen C. Durborrow—"It is a characteristic message, thoroughly American, and meets my heartiest commendation. I have had occasion to study somewhat carefully the Monroe doctrine, and am thoroughly and ardently its upholder. I have not had time to examine the message, and therefore cannot say more."

Richard W. Morrison—"The message is an able exposition of the Monroe doctrine. It is good, sound American doctrine, and must, of course, meet the full approbation of all patriotic Americans."

H. S. Oakley—"In that message the President has, as usual, assumed an attitude of sound statesmanship and patriotism, and his recommendations ought to be followed. Then forever will all attempts by strong European powers to encroach on weaker American countries be stopped."

PUSHED BY A JAIL GUARD AND DIES.

Dr. Clark Says but for the Injuries Thomas Daugherty Would Be Alive.

"It is altogether reasonable to think Thomas Daugherty would be alive now," said Dr. S. B. Clark, who attended Daugherty at Alexian Brothers' Hospital, last night, "if he had not received those injuries at the county jail a month ago."

Thomas Daugherty of No. 359 North Market street died in the hospital yesterday afternoon. He was injured at the county jail on the morning of Nov. 12 while seeking, as he claimed, to see a friend who was confined there. Yard Guard Morrison, who was at the gate, refused him admittance and, Daugherty said, kicked him from the steps to the ground. In the fall Daugherty's leg was broken in ten different places.

Daugherty, it was said, lay for two hours before help was given him. He was then removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where Dr. Clark said he never saw a worse fractured bone.

"The direct cause of his death," said Dr. Clark, "was spinal meningitis, but this was by the fact that he was compelled to lie in bed. I should say he was a confirmed victim of alcohol. It was intended that he should have made an anti-morteum statement, but during the last four days he has been in a contomose condition. I do not see how a simple fall could have resulted in such a fracture. He admitted he had some words with the guard."

At the jail last night it was said Daugherty was not kicked or hit by Morrison but simply pushed away from the grate. He fell and was soon taken away. Morrison is said to be a man of slight build, 65 years old. Daugherty was much heavier and was about 45 years old.

An inquest will be held this morning at Alexian Brothers' Hospital at 9 o'clock.

PROF. GREENER AT QUINN CHAPEL.

Lectures on "The New Rebellion in South Carolina."

Prof. Richard T. Greener delivered an address on "The New Rebellion in South Carolina" last night at the Quinn Chapel, Wabash avenue and Twenty-fourth street. He exhaustively described the methods employed by the Tillmanites to deprive negro citizens of their civil rights. The conservatives in the State were blamed for their squeamishness and timidity in the face of Tillman's question, "Will you make common cause with the negroes?" The negroes do not object to property and educational qualifications for voters, he said, but the poor and illiterate ex-soldiers of the Confederacy had to protest against them or they would have little chance of keeping the franchise.

Floods of the Tiber.

The floods of the Tiber in winter carry everything before them. The most substantial wharves and docks have been carried away by the mere force of the water.

BAPTISM OF THE CZAR'S DAUGHTER—ADMINISTRATION OF THE SACRAMENT.

The Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna, the infant daughter of the Czar, was baptized at Tsarkoe Selo. At the actual baptism of a child, according to the Russian Church, the father and mother are not allowed to be present. The Czar, therefore, retired to an inner room until this part of the ceremony was over. Afterward he entered the church and, with the Czarina, followed by two pages, took the little Princess to the Holy Gates, where the infant received her first communion.—London Graphic.

OFFERS AN IRISH ARMY.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE ISSUES A MANIFESTO OF WAR.

Ready to Furnish 100,000 Men to Uncle Sam and Fight England or Any Other Country That Presumes to Go to War with the United States—Declaration Aimed at John Bull, and Intended to Show the Patriotism of the Organization.

New York, Dec. 17.—The following manifesto has been issued by the Executive Council of the Irish National Alliance of America, and a copy of it has been sent to President Cleveland:

"To the Members of the Irish National Alliance and the American Public: It has been publicly charged that the policy of the Irish National Alliance is an Irish policy of hatred to England, and is therefore contrary to the interests of America. This calls in question the loyalty to the republic of our people.

"We declare it incontrovertible that no more bitter, more perfidious, or more unrelenting enemy than Great Britain to the United States has ever existed. England has ever been the vengeful foe of American liberty and republican institutions.

"Imbued with this conviction and seeing that Great Britain has avowed its intention to trample upon the Monroe doctrine by its attempt to rob Venezuela of its territory, and has dared to violate the integrity of our territory in Alaska, we hereby offer as a proof of our loyalty and devotion to the country of which we are citizens, to place at the disposal of the President of the United States without delay 100,000 soldiers, as brave as have ever shouldered a rifle, and every man of whom is a believer in the principles and teaching of the Irish National Alliance.

"Our army, which is now organized, is ready to serve the American Republic in any part of this continent, and should the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine need its aid will either on Irish soil or on English ground establish the fact that the intrepidity, the valor, and the determination of the Irish brigade will again prove the loyalty of Irishmen to the United States.

"Whether the nation which dares to interfere with American principles of liberty be England or any other foreign power we care not. The men whose faith is that of the Irish National Alliance stand ready to fight at any moment for the honor and for the rights of the country of our adoption.

"This is the loyalty our members bear to the United States. We have proven it on many a hard-fought field, whether the enemies of the republic were Englishmen, Tories, or rebels. As to our relations with England we have no apologies to make, no excuses to offer. Should it be possible to embroil it with any power on earth we shall not hesitate to do so. The chief object of the Irish National Alliance is to create the opportunity which will enable us to drive the British enemy from Ireland, as it was driven from the United States. England's cruelty, oppression, and usurpation of the rights of American citizens hastened its utter defeat in America.

"We pray that the day may soon come when we, the exiles of our own land, shall assist in driving the foe to whom we bear undying hatred from Ireland.

"We remain,
"WILLIAM LYMAN, President, New York;
"JOHN P. SUTTON, Secretary, New York;
"P. V. FITZPATRICK, Treasurer, Chicago."

New York Veterans in Line.

The officers of the Confederate Veterans Camp of New York met in special executive session tonight and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The message of the President submitted this day to Congress marks a critical stage in our relations with Great Britain, and, while we trust that the difficulty may be amicably adjusted to the satisfaction and honor of the two greatest nations of the earth; be it

"Resolved, That the President has taken a position heartily indorsed by us and from which there should be no step backward; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we, the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, do pledge ourselves, in the event of war, to raise in New York and offer to the President a company of Confederate veterans to battle for the honor of our country and the glory of our flag."

ROUSES WAR TALK IN 'FRISCO.

Unanimous Approval of President's Aggressive Action.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—From the moment the first extra editions appeared with the message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan question this has been the topic of conversation on the streets, exchanges, and in the clubs.

Everywhere is expressed the opinion that there can be no party matter made of this. It is American matter pure and simple. That Cleveland has made mistakes is acknowledged even by men of his own party. But the consensus is that this is no time to talk of the President's policy or former moves. His exposition of the Monroe doctrine is regarded with unanimous favor. The close business relation of San Francisco merchants with the Central and South American States gives to the position of the United States on this question greater force than it would have in almost any other city.

While there is a feeling that war is the remotest possibility, there exists no sentiment of fear of results. The recent test of San Francisco defenses gives a sense of security, and that portion of the message which says: "Fully alive to the responsibility and keenly realize consequences," meets with the approval of all. Work at Mare Island and the Union iron works is in such shape that if called on the Pacific fleet would be strong enough for aggressive action in less than a month.

Interviews with leading army and navy officers show enthusiasm unbounded. They say in two months' time no British fleet could pass the heads.

WARM PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Sentiment in Detroit Heartily Indorses the Spirit of the Message.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The sentiment of the leading men in this city as gathered in interviews this evening is unanimous in support of the President's position on Venezuela.

The feeling is general that while the prospects of a war are remote, owing to the immense financial interests that would be sacrificed, the attitude of the President is none too firm, and should have been made plain many moons ago.

The war sentiment is strong, and the prospective scrap is the sole topic of conversation tonight. The proximity of the Canadian line has been the foundation of all sorts of schemes for the subjection and annexation of Canada.

Figures gathered from the Colonels of all Michigan National Guard regiments show that over 3,000 infantry could be put in the field in twenty-four hours. The naval reserve in the State comprises three divisions, numbering about 250 men.

ST. LOUIS OFFERS A FULL REGIMENT.

Col. Boldorf Sends a Telegram to President Cleveland.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.—A meeting of the officers and members of the First Infantry, Missouri National Guard, was held this evening. As a result Col. Edwin Boldorf, commanding, sent the following telegram to Washington:

"To His Excellency, the President of the United States—Sir: The First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Missouri, is a firm believer in the Monroe doctrine—America, North, South, East, and West, for Americans—and its officers and men request their Colonel to inform you, sir, that at the first call to arms the First Missouri will respond 1,000 strong."

DUCKED TO A MAN AT THE MESSAGE.

Cincinnati's Club Loses Its [illegible] at the First War Note.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Nobody but Janitor Klieber and Doorkeeper [illegible] Hill appeared at the Duckworth club. This is the Democratic organization which offered its services as the first Ohio regiment in case of war. Not one of the [illegible] Ducks appeared. When they heard of Cleveland's message they ducked as one man.

A Refined Gift.

The Jacrose Perfume. Per [illegible] express paid. Double size, $1.75. [illegible] $2.

Buck & [illegible], State and Madison [illegible].

Hotel Metropole, Michigan avenue [illegible]. Absolutely fireproof. [illegible] For families and single [illegible]. American plan, [illegible]

WILL STAND BY GROVER.

WASHINGTON WELCOMES THE AGGRESSIVE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Exposition of the Monroe Doctrine Heartily Approved by All, the Chief Criticism Being That It Does Not Go Far Enough — Investigating Commission Would Cause Delay—What the Legislators Have to Say.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—While there can be no question as to the hearty approval given by Senate and House to the President's message, there is considerable diversity of opinion in both parties, not only as to the details of the message itself, but as to its immediate effect on the relations between America and Great Britain.

While the word "war" was heard in almost every conversation, no one believed that Canada would be invaded tomorrow or British warships shell New York City the day after. On the contrary, it was felt that whatever might be the diplomatic effect of the propositoni for a commission to fix the boundary, its effect in delaying possible hostilities was positive and desirable.

It was immediately seen that the President, by suggesting a commission, expressly provided a means of delaying action, so there might be no charge of precipitating hostilities. Yet the possibilities of war were freely discussed. When Senator Steve Elkins said today: "We don't want Canada. I wouldn't give New York City for ten Canadas," he didn't mean that this country wouldn't fight, but that the fight must be for a great principle and only undertaken after careful consideration.

There was no war scare in Congress, but abundance of talk of war. "Support the President in whatever he does," was the constant reply of Senators and Representatives of both parties, and this sentiment will prevail in spite of some misgivings as to Mr. Cleveland's political purposes, and more practical criticisms as to his methods and deductions. While the heartiest support undoubtedly came from the Republicans, they were also generally of the opinion that the President had not gone far enough in certain specific directions.

Falls Short in One Point.

For instance, general exception was taken to the statement that if Venezuela conceded certain territory to Great Britain the United States must acquiesce. Senator Cullom, who will be a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Upper House, broke the rule of silence generally imposed by the position and said:

"The President does not understand the full scope of the Monroe doctrine. If it means anything it means that while we will allow no European nation to encroach on American territory, we will allow no American nation to sell or give its territory to a European power. The President says in effect that if Venezuela surrenders its rights we will have to abandon our interference. Nothing could be more out of the way. Our rights under the Monroe doctrine are the same, whatever Venezuela does. This is not a question of our republic alone, but of the maintenance of republican principles on the American continent. Our only concern is to inform ourselves as to the true boundary. Having determined on that as nearly as we can, any encroachments by Great Britain or gifts by Venezuela must be alike resisted. This is the essence of the Monroe doctrine. Outside of this question the message has my full approval."

Another feature of the document which troubles many people is the proposition made by President Cleveland for the creation of a commission to establish a boundary line according to the evidence at hand, and insist on Great Britain respecting it, as it has declined to arbitrate its claims.

Hitt Opposes Any Delay.

On this point Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, the coming Chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee of the House, and the unquestioned Republican leader in this regard, spoke with considerable feeling.

"The Foreign Affairs committee will surely recommend and the House will pass the appropriation asked for by the President. This is a time for us to show a solid front in support of the legislative, and the Republicans in Congress will do so beyond all doubt. At the same time I must admit that I do not approve of the commission idea. It means delay, and that is just what Great Britain wants. It is what its policy has been for the last forty years, and if Sir Julian Pauncefote could have asked to have a hand in the message he could not have devised a better expedient to stave off action. I shall vote for the appropriation as the President wishes it, but I cannot see the reason for paying a lot of officeholders to gather information which is in the State Department at this very moment.

"The President, after a long recitation of the Monroe doctrine, which we all believe in, wants three men to put together a case which was made up by the State Department long ago. He does not propose to send the commission to Venezuela, but simply to give up the very information now in the hands of the State Department. This is not according to diplomatic usages. It is customary for one nation to prepare its case thoroughly and then press for an answer. The other side refuses, and then the first country protests. In case of another refusal an intimation is given that certain actions will be considered unfriendly to the nation making the complaint. This is the course President Cleveland and Mr. Olney took, but now they introduce the commission idea, which is solely in the interest of delay, and which must stop all further negotiations until its report is submitted, which may be early or late.

"As I said, I will support the President, but I think he has taken a step backward."

Think He Did Not Go Far Enough.

This same criticism was made by influential leaders of both parties. They realize the fact that the President wished to establish a boundary line free from partisan influences, but almost all of those talked with expressed regret that Mr. Cleveland had not cut the knot by giving to Congress the best information in the possession of the State Department, and taken a stand on a boundary line containing the probabilities of historic ownership. Several Senators pointed out that Mr. Cleveland had assumed that Great Britain must arbitrate the whole question at issue, and then went backward to get a commission to determine just what part of the territory in controversy should be subject to arbitration.

At the same time the feeling was also general that even if the commission did involve delay extending over months or years, it might be as well, since it would prevent precipitate action, and give the people time to consider the question fairly and calmly. Some of the Republicans resented the commission idea as a clever scheme to keep the war fever alive until after the elections, and it is probable that enemies of Mr. Cleveland in his own party, like Senator Hill, believe the whole message is a political dodge to secure a third term.

It is fair to the President to say that the general opinion is that his message is what it purports to be—a patriotic statement of the old doctrine of America for Americans.

Statement by Senator Lodge.

The most carefully prepared statement coming from the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the body which first considers all breakers and international complications, was by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who wrote out the following:

"This message is the most serious and important message which has been submitted by any President to Congress for many years. As a matter of course I heartily approve of its spirit, its conclusions, and the general position taken, for I took the same ground myself last June. The President states briefly the standing of the Monroe doctrine as a matter of international law. I do not myself think that it is a question of international law at all. It is really a mere question of policy, like the independence of the United States. The President seems also to have gone to the verge of safety in stating that we should assent to any amicable agreement between Venezuela and Great Britain as to boundaries. We undoubtedly should do so in this instance, but we should certainly of course not assent to definite cessions of territory by any South American state to a European power.

"For example, any attempt of Great Britain to take possession of Cuba under a cession from Spain, which the morning paper state is in contemplation, would be regarded by the United States an act of war. The President, however, has, I think, guarded his statement on this point from being drawn into a precedent by the use of the word boundaries.

Main Contention in the Message.

"But these are small points comparatively. The main contention of the message is thoroughly sound and will meet with hearty support. That contention is that Great Britain on the pretext of a boundary dispute has seized American territory which it did not hold prior to 1823; that it has declined to submit the question to arbitration and thus proposes to hold the disputed territory by force. This being the case, as the President states, there is nothing for the United States to do under these circumstances but to determine the true divisional line between Venezuela and Guiana and then resist by all means in its power any attempt of the British to take territory beyond that line.

"This is a sound American position. I do not myself believe the English people have the least desire to engage in hostilities with the United States. They know little about the Venezuelan dispute. They do not realize that while it is a mere question of more or less territory to England it involves for the United States a principle as vital almost to their rights and interests as a nation as their own independence. Ambitious politicians in England eager for personal or political reasons to distinguish themselves by a vigorous foreign or a spirited colonial policy have undertaken to push and browbeat the United States until they have brought the two countries nearly to the verge of war. It is to be hoped that the President's message will make the English people understand that this is to us a vital question, that we are wholly content to leave it to arbitration, but that if arbitration is declined we shall resist this aggression to the utmost, and that, although we do not seek war, we do fear it."

Other interviews indicating the drift of sentiment in Congress were secured from Senators and Representatives as follows:

Senator Gray of Delaware—"This is a question that requires very serious deliberation, and I wish to look into it most carefully before I give expression to any opinion."

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia—"President Cleveland's message, I think, expresses the true sentiments of the American people. I feel quite certain it will be approved everywhere."

Senator Tillman Skeptical.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina—"It is a serious thing to contemplate war for any cause, and I hope most fervently that this great tangle will be straightened out peaceably. It is a desperate alternative that is held out. But what do we want to go to war for? Our country is too big now. I know there is a somewhat popular idea that we should own everything from the Isthmus of Darien to the Arctic Sea, but I do not join in the advancement of that notion. We want a country in which the good of all will be conserved, and do not need any territorial extension. Of course if there was a war we'd acquire Canada, but what do we want of it? And, hence it would be cheaper to buy it at auction, if wanted, than to acquire it at the awful price of war. What would we do with Canada if we had it on our hands? War might stimulate the values of Southern and general agricultural products of this country, but it would also increase the yield of the great grain producing centers of Europe and India. But there is no danger of war. I am one who believes this Nation is afraid of nobody, not even of all the nations of the world combined. Yet there is no possibility of our becoming embroiled. I am one who can see in all this hurrah an evident desire to sidetrack important measures that should be pressed to consideration at this session."

Senator Elkin Not for War.

Senator Elkin of West Virginia—"I am not for war. It is easy enough to get up a row, I have discovered, and sometimes a difficult thing to keep out of one. It's all very well to insist upon the enforcement of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, whatever they may be, and it makes one feel good to have patriotic principles enunciated. But I think Mr. Cleveland should have known just what position he was occupying by having secured all the information possible on the subject before he gave out his ultimatum of arbitration in his annual message. He does not seem to have been very well informed. I object to the doctrine he enunciates that Venezuela should be permitted to give up any part of its territory upon any agreement with Great Britain. If the Monroe doctrine means anything it means that there shall be no territorial extension by any foreign power upon this hemisphere, and I for one will never approve the policy of permitting two powers to arrive at any such conclusion as the message suggests. Cuba is a parallel case. Suppose the Spanish Government should sell that island to Great Britain for $500,000,000 and the English should come over to take possession. Do you suppose the United States would permit them to do so? Never; and it would be justified in preventing it. This seems to be a message with a string to it. For what purpose I will not say. But it is playing with tremendous forces in the civilization of the world, and we should exercise supreme caution."

Senator Vilas Likes the Message.

Senator Vilas of Wisconsin—"The message I believe to be a thoroughbred and a strong American document. It will please the entire American people, and go on record as one of the ablest state papers in our history."

Senator Pugh of Alabama—"All political parties will be united on this message. It is thoroughly American and will give satisfaction to everybody."

Senator Gear of Iowa—"Great Britain has now got to do one of two things—fish or cut bait. There is no way out of this position for it except to back down or apologize."

Senator Stewart, Populist, of Nevada—"That means war. War is a good thing, even if we do get licked. If it comes to serious trouble between the two countries we'll have an opportunity to get even with Great Britain for its international policy."

Senator Peffer, Populist, of Kansas—"The message is right. That is all I can say now. It is perfectly right."

Call Thinks the President Right.

Senator Call [Dem.] of Florida—"I think the President is right in the strong terms he employs in the message. I am not an alarmist and do not anticipate any open clash. No one wants war with Great Britain; at least I do not; but we must take a decided stand, and we have taken it. The message has the true ring, takes the correct stand, and will please the country."

Representative Cooper [Rep.] of Wisconsin—"If England can extend its territory in its own discretion any other monarchy can, and this republic will soon be hemmed in by governments the rulers of which are bitterly antagonistic to this government of the people. The safety of this republic depends on the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine."

Representative Poole [Rep.] of New York—"At last Grover Cleveland has taken a position that will be indorsed by the American people. It is time that we repudiated the Monroe doctrine as a settled principle of our government or were prepared to enforce it. The appointment of a commission is the right way to meet this emergency, for Congress should be in possession of all possible information before proceeding to measures that might involve war with Great Britain."

Representative Morse [Rep.] of Massachusetts—"President Cleveland shows more patriotism than he has exhibited in any other act relating to our foreign affairs during his administration."

Does Not Fear a War.

Representative Hilborn [Rep.] of California—"I think the people of the United States will commend the President for reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, which he has done in language which cannot be misunderstood. War will not result, but discussion will follow and the end will be that our claim will be recognized, not in the shadowy form in which it has heretofore existed even in the minds of Americans, but well defined and well understood by all the nations of the earth."

Representative Doolittle [Rep.] of Washington—"The message is unexpectedly and gratifyingly strong in its declarations and indorsement of the Monroe doctrine and seemingly much at variance with the former policy of this administration relating to foreign affairs."

Representative Lacey [Rep.] of Iowa—"I am glad to be able to agree with Mr. Cleveland once during his administration. In standing up for the Monroe doctrine he will be upheld by the Republicans with unanimity and zeal. The Monroe doctrine was originally promulgated with the approval of Great Britain. It cannot now justly ignore its effects. Mr. Cleveland is to be congratulated for once."

Representative Hartman [Rep.] of Montana—"I assume the President is in earnest and not making a grand stand play for a third term. If so he will receive the hearty approval of Congress. It is refreshing to find the overwhelming patriotic sentiment of the country has at last forced him to take a stand which every American can indorse."

Brice Is with Him.

Senator Brice, Democrat—"We have arrived at a time when the President is not only heartily supported by his own party, but is thoroughly in accord with and enthusiastically suported by the Republicans."

Senator Voorhees, Democrat—"It was splendid—splendid. I violated the rules of the Senate the first time in my life by clapping my hands when the message was read. I indorse every word of it, and so will the American people."

Sentor Jones (Arkansas), Democrat—"I am for sustaining the position taken by the President. The country cannot do otherwise than stand by American doctrine."

"Spirited and Noble Document."

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts [Rep.]—"It is a spirited and noble document and should receive the support of both parties. The reply of Lord Salisbury is an attempt to eradicate the Monroe doctrine. Since Great Britain refuses to submit the Venezuelan boundary question to arbitration it is proper we should ascertain that boundary for ourselves and then resist any encroachment upon it."

Mr. Grout [Rep.], Vermont—"It is a good, sound exposition of the Monroe doctrine. Some are unkind enough to suggest that it is nothing but a bid for a third term. That is not necessary, for in my opinion a third term for Mr. Cleveland depends on whether he will take it, and I think that he would. If all could believe that the President was in earnest his message would not hurt him before the American people."

Representative Foss [Rep.], Chicago—"I heartily approve the manner in which the President upholds the Monroe doctrine. I do not look for war."

Representative Amos Cummings [Dem.], New York—"The message breathes a spirit of Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe and the pluck of Andrew Jackson. I am glad to see that the President's course supports the Monroe doctrine and am heartily in favor of the stand that he takes."

Representative Sayers [Dem.], Texas—"It is a rattling good message and I am with the President in his recommendation. His suggestion of the appointment of a commission to make sure that we are right before we fight is a good safe course. As soon as we find Venezuela's title is all right we must then make Great Britain toe the mark. Yes, we will provide all the money that is necessary for the expenses of the commission, and if increase of appropriations for fortifications, ships, guns, etc., are necessary, I think the House will supply them readily."

Representative Adams [Rep.] Pennsylvania—"I do not see any use in sending the commission down to Venezuela to examine into the Venezuelan claim. A lawyer never walks around land for which he is drawing up the title, and I think the work of the commission can be readily done here in Washington."

Boutelle Thinks It a "Bluff."

Representative Boutelle [Rep.], Maine—"I think this is a big sensational bluff, and unless there is something in Lord Salisbury's reply that is absolutely insulting I am inclined to think that Mr. Cleveland has gone a little too far. It seems to me that the message contradicts itself in at least one point. Mr. Cleveland announces his determination to hold to the Monroe doctrine, which he declares is opposed to acquisition of territory in America by any European monarchy, and yet he says that if Venezuela chooses to come to an agreement with Great Britain with regard to the boundary the United States could not object."

Representative Curtis of Kansas [Rep.]—"I am one with the President, and so will be every American. I say with Daniel Webster that my politics extends only to the water's edge. Beyond that I am an American."

WAITED FOR HIS NEW DRESS SUIT.

Marquis Sacripanti Delayed Satolli's Ceremonies by His Vanity.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—[Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]—The Noble Guard, Marquis Sacripanti, is the subject of much harsh comment just at present. Word has come in a roundabout sort of way that the gallant young bearer of the red hat delayed his departure from the Eternal City because his tailor had not completed a gorgeous new apparel he had ordered for the journey.

Naturally, he wants to make a fine appearance in America, this being his first important mission. But Roman rules are ironclad, and, apparently, the Marquis has committed a blunder that may cost him serious trouble in his future career.

According to report Mgr. Satolli will severely criticise him when he arrives. He has upset Cardinal Gibbons' winter plans, has delayed Mgr. Satolli's intended ceremonies, and put the church dignitaries to no end of trouble and expense, all on account of a suit of clothes.

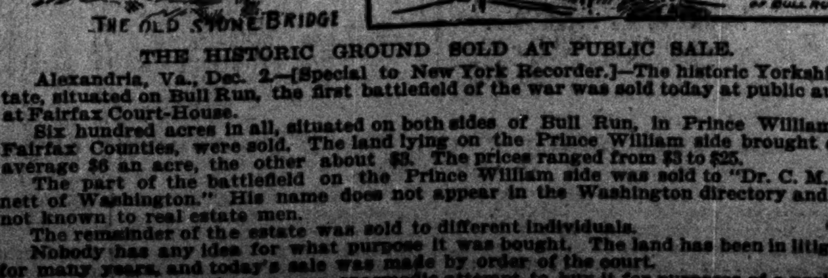
But the young Marquis is said to be very handsome and gallant, and considering the nature of his delay in starting for America he has brought a goodly array of war paint and feathers. Perhaps, judging by many precedents, he may hope to get American gold to fill the depleted coffers and to refurnish the Sacripanti palaces.

CUSTOMS DISTRICT BILL PASSED.

Chicago Collector Will Soon Have Illinois in His Charge.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Representative Hopkins' bill for the extension of the Chicago customs district passed the House finally today with the Senate amendment exempting East St. Louis. The bill goes to the President, and as it has the approval of the Treasury Department Collector Russell will soon be receiving customs dues from the whole State of Illinois except the city across from St. Louis.

BATTLEFIELD OF BULL RUN.



THE HISTORIC GROUND SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE.

Alexandria, Va., Dec. 2.—[Special to New York Recorder.]—The historic Yorkshire estate, situated on Bull Run, the first battlefield of the war was sold today at public auction at Fairfax Court-House.

Six hundred acres in all, situated on both sides of Bull Run, in Prince William and Fairfax Counties, were sold. The land lying on the Prince William side brought on an average $6 an acre, the other about $8. The prices ranged from $3 to $25.

The part of the battlefield on the Prince William side was sold to "Dr. C. M. Bennett of Washington." His name does not appear in the Washington directory and he is not known to real estate men.

The remainder of the estate was sold to different individuals.

Nobody has any idea for what purpose it was bought. The land has been in litigation for many years, and today's sale was made by order of the court.

Three years ago there was a spasmodic attempt to buy it for purposes of a park, but it fell through.

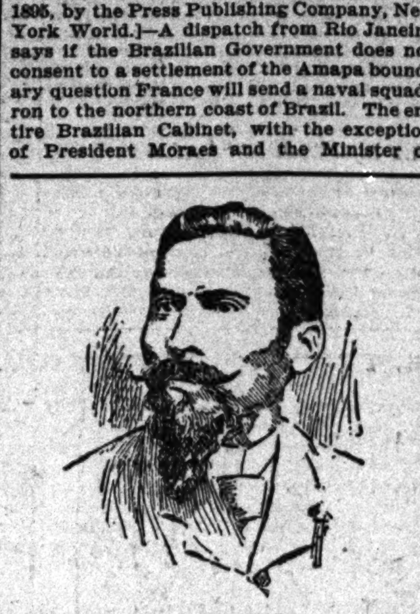
FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE THREATENS TO SEND A FLEET TO BRAZIL.

Report That if the South American Republic Does Not Consent to a Settlement of the Amapa Boundary Question There Will Follow a Hostile Invasion—Askwith Coming to Act as Dunraven's Special Attorney—American Missionaries Safe.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Colon, Colombia, Dec. 17.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says if the Brazilian Government does not consent to a settlement of the Amapa boundary question France will send a naval squadron to the northern coast of Brazil. The entire Brazilian Cabinet, with the exception of President Moraes and the Minister of Finance, is bitterly opposed to arbitration in relation to the possession of the Lesser Trinidad.



GEN. YAGUEBACUTO.
[The visible head of the late revolution in Venezuela.]

A Lima dispatch says Peruvian soldiers put to the torture persons who oppose compulsory military recruiting.

A Valparaiso dispatch says that the Chile-Bolivia peace treaty imposes $8,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds on Chile.

UNPUBLISHED WORD FROM MADRID

Important Message Now in the Hands of Capt.-Gen. Campos.

Havana, Dec. 17.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A highly important dispatch, addressed to Capt.-Gen. Campos from the Madrid Government, was received here today.

Its publication is not permitted, but it may be said that the broad, comprehensive views of Campos and his tremendous will power prevail in Spain as they do among the Spaniards resident in Cuba.

Maximo Gomez remained quiet for a brief period after reaching the Seguanea Valley. He moved out by the northern entrance of the valley on Saturday night at the head of a force said to number 6,000 men. He passed in a northwesterly direction toward Las Cruces, proceeding in two columns. One column approached the Homoguin sugar estate on the railway between Cienfuegos and Santa Clara. The other went over the road leading toward Las Cruces.

At a point known as Maltiempo, between Baez and Las Cruces, the insurgent advance struck a small column of Spaniards, consisting of the Canary Islands' battalion, four companies strong, under the command of a Lieutenant-Colonel. This was on Sunday morning. An engagement followed, in which the Spaniards bore the brunt of a sharp attack, during which the 300 Spaniards engaged suffered considerable loss. Col. Arizon, with 200 men, by a forced march reached the scene of action, and probably saved the day. The rebels retired in the direction of Camarones, a small stopping-place on the railway near Las Cruces. The Spanish loss was two officers and thirty soldiers killed and four officers and forty soldiers wounded. The large number of casualties in proportion to the force engaged indicates the severity of the action, nearly one-third of the Spaniards being struck down.

Col. Arizon sent the wounded to Las Cruces, and pressed on after the rebels, who crossed the railway, moving in the direction of Ciego Montero, which is six miles west of Las Cruces, near Las Lajas.

The official account of the fight states that a heavy loss was inflicted upon the rebels, which is probable, as the soldiers were armed with Mauser rifles. It also states that nearly 6,000 troops were opposed for a time to the 500 comprised in the Spanish detachment after its reinforcement. Col. Arizon is a distinguished cavalry officer, and one of the handsomest men in the army.

Proceeding toward Melones the insurgents left a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major dead on the field.

There was also an interchange of shots on the Domingo estate. The loss on either side is unknown. The property belongs to an American named Ponvert.

The rebels took up a rail on the line between Cienfuegos and Las Cruces, near Domingo, wrecked a pilot engine and injured some persons who were on the tender.

Hugh Magauer, the new Consul of the United States at Cienfuegos, was stopped on his way and was unable to reach his destination.

A report from Las Lajas says the rebels passed within sight of that town, going west. If this is true Gomez will strike the Province of Matanzas near Habanilla and Santiago. The official report does not mention Maceo as being with Gomez. Other accounts state that Maceo has Bandera with him.

It will be observed that the situation looks more like real fighting since Maceo has come with his followers into Santa Clara. These have been all along the best aggresive material in the rebel army. The negroes feel their importance and assume an arrogant air towards the whites.

Campos left Cienfuegos yesterday by boat to Bata Bano and by special train today for Colon, a central point in Matanzas.

Tonight it is reported that Gomez has advanced into Matanzas. Great activity is displayed by troops in that direction.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

CLIMAX SEEMS NEAR IN CUBA.

Decisive Battles Probable in the Next Two Weeks.

Havana, Dec. 17.—The insurgents, in spite of the reports of their defeats, have crossed the military lines between the City of Santa Clara and Cienfuegos, the headquarters of Gen. Campos, and their advance guards are now in sight of Las Lajas, well to the westward of Santa Clara, showing the Spaniards have been utterly unable to check their progress since they crossed the frontier of Santa Clara from Puerto Principe at Iguara.

Everything shows the insurgents to be moving towards Matanzas, and Campos is on his way there to take command of the Spanish forces. The battle of Maltiempo, half way between the City of Santa Clara and Cienfuegos, in which, according to an account received here, a Spanish force of 500 troops under Col. Arizon is said to have met the main body of the insurgents under Maximo Gomez, numbering about 6,000 men, was followed by another engagement at Peraljo, where the troops lost sixty-five killed and the insurgents had 300 killed and wounded. A Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major died afterwards from wounds received during this fight.

These "repulses" of the insurgents and the announcement of the heavy loss they are said to have incurred have not prevented them from pushing steadily onward, and so the Spanish forces must be in retreat or defeated beyond concentration.

However, the most serious news for the Spaniards was the dispatch announcing the insurgents to be in sight of Las Lajas, showing the combined armies of Maceo and Gomez to be making for the Province of Havana. Near Matanzas a decisive battle must be fought or else the Spaniards must retreat upon Havana itself.

Gen. Campos recognizes the gravity of the situation and has hurriedly left Cienfuegos for Matanzas to take command of the troops that will attempt to bar the way of the apparently victorious Cubans. Only about ten days have elapsed since the announcement was made of the defeat of Col. Seguird at Aguira by Maceo and Gomez, when the insurgents entered Santa Clara, but the Cubans have since that crossed four-fifths of the Province of Santa Clara and they have done this in the face of the 40,000 picked troops said to have been distributed over that territory.

It was at Santa Clara that Campos made his headquarters and it was from there he proposed to direct the operations which were to hurl the enemy back in confusion. Later he changed his headquarters to Cienfuegos, southwest of Santa Clara. Now he is off for Matanzas, ten or fifteen days' hard traveling for the insurgents from Santa Clara.

Should the insurgents be defeated and ordinarily fair generalship be adopted by the Spaniards, the forces of Gomez and Maceo will be caught from their rear on one of the narrowest parts of the island by all the Spanish troops they have successfully evaded or defeated in their march westward. The next two weeks consequently should settle matters one way or the other.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Gen. Collazo and three trusted companions arrived here after dark tonight in a little schooner direct from Cape Sable, where they remained to again conceal arms and ammunition in a place known only to the four. These are the leaders of the expedition to Cuba that has been forced to delay the attempt to sail.

ASKWITH COMING WITH DUNRAVEN.

He Will Act as Professional Adviser in the Valkyrie Dispute.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Dec. 17.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Mr. George Askwith, a well-known London barrister, who was retained by Lord James as his counsel or assistant in the recent fruitless attempt at arbitration of the Clyde shipbuilding strike, will accompany Lord Dunraven and Arthur Glennie in their trip to New York.

He has been with Dunraven, at the latter's wish, at his country house, and will sail with him from Queenstown on Thursday. He goes to New York, I am informed, as Lord Dunraven's professional adviser.

Truxton Beale, formerly United States Minister to Persia and afterwards to Greece, is now in Paris, but is about starting on an extended tour along the entire southern frontier of Russia from the east shore of the Caspian to Port Arthur, with a detour into Chinese Turkestan. Mr. Beale says there is no truth in the statements published in New York and Paris that his wife, a daughter of the late James G. Blaine, has instituted proceedings in divorce.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES ARE SAFE.

Reassuring Reports Received by United States Minister Terrell.

Constantinople, Dec. 17.—United States Minister Terrell received advices from Cæsarea and Adana today announcing the safety of the American missionaries at those places. All the extra guardships except the German one are now in the Bosphorus, and the foreign population of this city and vicinity breathes somewhat easier. The streets are still thoroughly patrolled by the military police, and the troops here have been reinforced.

London, Dec. 17.—A meeting of nonconformists was held in the City Temple tonight to give an expression upon the condition of affairs in Armenia and the attitude towards the Turkish Government of Great Britain. Resolutions were adopted imploring the government to compel the Sultan to afford security to the Christians in his empire under effective European guarantees, and urging that military representatives of the powers should be present at the surrender of Zeitoun, which it is feared the Turks are preparing to make the occasion for the slaughter of all the inhabitants of that city. A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone in which he declared a continuance of the present situation in Turkey would constitute an irrevocable disgrace for Europe.

MORE CASH FOR ITALY'S CAMPAIGN.

Premier Crispi Asks for an Appropriation to Carry On the War.

Rome, Dec. 17.—Premier Crispi has asked for a credit of 20,000,000 lire for the purpose of pushing the military operations in Africa, contemplated by the government in view of the recent defeat in Abysinnia of Maj. Toselli and the killing of a large part of the force under him. The committee on the budget has approved of Premier Crispi's request.

LI HUNG CHANG SENDS A MESSAGE.

He Wants More American Missionaries in China.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 17.—Bishop R. E. Hendrix of the Methodist Church South returned to his home in Kansas City from Japan, Corea, and Chile today. He brought a message from Li Hung Chang to the American people. "Say to the American people for me," said Li Hung Chang, "to send over more men for the schools and hospitals, and I hope to be in a position both to aid and protect them."

CIVIC FEDERATION MOVES AGAIN.

This Time Keepers of Massage Parlors Are Arrested.

On warrants sworn out by members of the Civic Federation six keepers of massage bath parlors in Wabash avenue were arrested yesterday. They were taken to the Harrison Street Station and were released on bail. They are charged with conducting the places without licenses.

About It.

Max—"Why do you see 'In God We Trust' on silver dollars and not on gold double eagles?"

Bildy—"Don't know, unless the silver men have to trust in God, since nobody on earth will trust them."—New York World.

Largest Camellia.

Perhaps the largest camellia in existence is at Plintitz Castle, near Dresden, Germany. The tree is twenty-four feet high, and annually produces about 50,000 blossoms.

Its Origin a Spring.

The River Jordan has its origin in one of the largest springs in the world.

PANIC ON LA CHAMPAGNE.

(Continued from first page.)

sprang out of bed and found myself in at least two feet of water. Everything movable in my stateroom was floating about and banging against the sides of the stateroom. At first I thought we had been in collision with some ship, but when I listened I could hear the working of the machinery, and being used to ships I concluded nothing serious was the matter.

Lose Their Wits Completely.

"A moment later, however, a fearful screaming in the main saloon startled me. Then the lights all went out, and I did not know what to think. As soon as I could get some clothes on I went out into the main saloon and found a lot of the passengers splashing about in the water and screaming and praying for help. They were mostly Spaniards, of whom there were quite a number aboard, and who lost their wits completely. The women were in their night-clothes, and could do very little more than scream on account of the force of the water. There must have been at least twenty tons of water shipped.

"Finally the officers of the ship improvised lights, and set to work quieting the passengers and restoring order. Then began the work of bailing out the water, and fixing up temporary barriers against another onslaught was pushed rapidly forward."

The weather moderated somewhat as soon as daylight dawned, and no more water was shipped. The carpenter and his men worked all day to make the ship presentable when it reached this port. Their task was by no means an easy one, as the rough sea and head winds prevailed throughout. La Champagne had to fight its way to the last, and struck smooth water only when it reached Sandy Hook at 2:34 o'clock this morning.

Several Are Hurt.

The passengers were loud in their praise of the officers. No one was dangerously injured when the huge wave struck the ship, although many passengers suffered bruises from being tossed about by the force of the blow and several were hurt in the scramble in the darkness which followed. All the passengers agree the voyage was the most disagreeable they had ever experienced. The decks were wet throughout and every one was compelled to remain below. Then the tidal wave saturated everything down there. The damage to the ship is fully $25,000.

Among the saloon passengers were Baron de la Peuriere, Dr. Jules Renard, Armand May, an actor; M. Prevost, a tenor; Miss Scott, the niece of Vice-President Stevenson; Mrs. M. P. Buford of Rock Island, and Gen. V. Villada of the Mexican army. The latter had property worth 1,000 francs destroyed by the sea.

CONVICTS PLOTTING AT MATTAWAN.

One of the Conspirators in the Asylum Makes a Confession.

New York, Dec. 17.—Another conspiracy looking to a delivery of convicts at the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Mattawan has been frustrated by the confession of the ringleader, Pat McGuire, one of the five who escaped with Oliver Curtis Perry last spring. A keeper named John Brown acted as a go-between with persons in New York. Brown was caught by means of a decoy letter. Brown was arraigned before a Justice, waived examination, and was held to the grand jury meeting in Poughkeepsie tomorrow.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Blew Out the Gas and His Recovery Is Improbable.

New York, Dec. 17.—George Merr of Sharon Center, Ia., was found overcome by gas in his room in Reuter's Hotel in Dey street today. His recovery is improbable. He went to the hotel in company with Fred Rusch of San Simon, Ariz., who says he and Merr came here to see about a suit in which both were concerned.

Echo of the Kennett Case.

The Governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has commenced an investigation into the exact status of the case against Kennett, Hopkins & Co., two of whose members were recently suspended from the Chicago Board of Trade, charged with maintaining bucket-shop connections.

Bound for European Shores.

On the White Star liner Majestic sailing today were the following Chicagoans:

Walter Tapp,	William Raynor,
F. W. James,	Sydney Youden.

Skeeters Worse than Snakes.

About three miles above Mississippi City I called at a negro cabin on the highway to ask for a drink of water. A mule stood near the door with a foreleg badly swollen, and I asked the negro what ailed him.

"Bin dun bit by a snake, I reckon," was the reply.

His own left foot was bandaged in a piece of bedquilt, and when I looked at it he explained:

"Bin done bit myself, but the pizen is about out."

"Lots of snakes around here?" I queried.

"Heaps of 'em. Ole woman was dun bit las' week."

"Whew!"

"An' my boy Robert was dun bit dis mawnin'. See dat dawg? He bin dun bit fo' times dis y'ar. Cum down yer a ways."

He walked about ten yards from the cabin, and he showed me two moccasins on a log at the edge of the swamp.

"Good lands! but I should think you'd be scared of your lives here!" I exclaimed.

"Wall, it's a leetle skeery, sah, 'specially fur de chil'un, but what worries me de moas' is dem plaguey skeeters. I can't abide 'em nohows. De snakes won't bodder if you doan' run ober 'em, but dem skeeters is jess boun' to light down an' take hold an' pull yer ear right off!"—Detroit Free Press.

APACHE KID, THE TERROR OF THE SOUTHWEST.

[From a photograph taken when he was a United States scout.]

Educated in a government school, so that he speaks and writes perfect English; trained in the art of war, having served several years in the United States army as Sergeant of Indian scouts, this Apache has been "off the reservation" for six or seven years, committing the most terrible depredations. Pursued constantly by detachments of regular troops, he has killed and tortured hundreds of ranchers and settlers, together with their wives and children. He has run off stock, and burned homes without number. The slightest rumor that "the Kid is out again" serves to send people fleeing for their lives, and yet the Indian agents report the Apaches as "self-supporting and perfectly docile."—New York Journal.

LIVED BY DAMAGE SUITS.

CAREER OF OWEN, THE SUSPECTED SENDER OF BOMBS.

Prisoner Charged with Mailing Infernal Machines to Messrs. Armour and Pullman Has a Unique History—Has Himself Arrested So He Can Bring Actions Against His Accusers and Then Borrows Money of His Too Confiding Lawyers.

S. A. Owen refuses to confess to any connection with the Armour-Pullman bomb incident of Monday. He was turned over to the police by Inspector Stuart early yesterday morning, and for over two hours last night he was put through the "sweating" process by Inspector Fitzpatrick, Capt. Elliott, and Detective Plunkett, but maintained his innocence.

The first known of Owen in Chicago locates him at No. 386 Wabash avenue, where he lived in 1891, with a man named Johnson. According to the story told by L. A. Bryan of the First National Bank Building, he was kicked out of a house in Custom-House place and had his spine injured. He at once began suit for $25,000 damages against the city alleging that he was injured by a defective sidewalk. Armed with a physician's certificate of injury he gave the case to lawyer after lawyer, promising a big percentage should he win. On the strength of his claim he borrowed money right and left and succeeded in getting nearly $4,000. A. A. Hull, W. R. Burley, F. W. Hoyt, L. A. Bryan, and a number of other lawyers were victims of his smooth tongue and plausible reasoning. The city finally settled the case for $3,100, not a cent of which ever reached the attorneys.

Owen staid with Johnson two years. He was living with a woman he claimed was his wife. Another woman with a child called one day; there was a row, and Owen was thrown out of the place. Johnson's bill against him for board and money loaned was $2,000. It was not paid.

Then Owen moved to Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-ninth street. He boarded there for a year with his wife, and succeeded in contracting a board bill above $500. For a time he sold Tolleston lots on commission. He gave his landlady a worthless Tolleston land contract, and led her to believe it was worth several hundred dollars. Then he conducted the Owen's Detective Agency at No. 3962 Cottage Grove avenue. This went under, and he turned to the damage scheme again. He was on the West Side one day, and fell from a car. He went home, walked around a week on crutches, and got a settlement of $500 out of the West Chicago Street railway company. The next day the crutches were thrown away, but he didn't pay his board bill.

Owen then branched out as a collector for J. C. F. Mott's cleaning and dying house on the North Side. He was accused of appropriating $100 and arrested at Englewood as he was leaving town. Witnesses were worn out by delays and Owen got off. A. A. Hull arrested him for obtaining money under false pretenses. Hull lost his case and Owen sued him at once for $25,000 damages. That case is still pending.

Then Owen wrote to Fessenden & Nachbour in a certain described room was a man who had stolen silks from their store. They sent the police after the man at No. 662 West Van Buren street and had him arrested. There was no stolen silk, the man was Owen, and he has a $5,000 damage suit in court now against the firm for false imprisonment.

If Owen can be connected with the mailing of the bombs he will be held under the dynamite law passed after the Anarchist episode of 1887, which prohibits the having in possession of explosives for unlawful purposes. Inspector Stuart says there is no Federal law under which he can be held.

Owen may be the person who has been sending threatening letters to Mrs. Armour, although they have not yet been traced to him. Secretary Quinn of Mr. Armour's office gave the postal inspector yesterday morning a number of letters which had been received by Mrs. Armour from an anonymous correspondent, demanding the loan of $20,000, and containing threats of personal injury. The last letter said: "If you do not send the money you will receive a bomb." The first letter, mailed Feb. 11, was on common paper, printed with a pencil. The writer said he was a man in needy circumstances, and must have money. He asked for a reply, addressed to "Jack," city delivery. No attention was paid to the letter.

March 5 the second letter was mailed. The writer said there must be no delays or personal injury would result. "I am in dire need and the money must be given to me. In the rear of No. 435 Ogden avenue there is an alley. There are two barns, one brick, the other frame; between them is a narrow space about a foot wide. Tomorrow night or any night this week place the money in a box and lay it between the two barns as far back as you can reach," he wrote. A detective agency tried to find the author, but failed.

Then, on Aug. 24, a letter from "Jack" read: "I have taken a vow at midnight on Saturday when the clock strikes 12 to get this money. What will I do? Blood? Not now. Vitriol next. Look out! Murder, possibly, in the future. Had you sent this money when I first asked for it I could have repaid most of it by this time." Sept. 17 another letter was received. The demand for money was made, coupled with the threat to send a bomb.

MASTODON SKELETON IS COMPLETED.

Story of the Finding and Piecing Together of Many Bones.

Richmond, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—Something that attracts many visitors to Earlham College, the Quaker institution located here, is the mastodon skeleton recently completed. It was the work of months to put it in place, but the result is the college has one of the very finest specimens of the kind in the world. It stands in the museum beside the skeleton of "Tippo Sahib," Van Amburgh's big elephant, which was secured at the time of the death of that animal. For fifteen years a part of the skeleton has been in the possession of the college. The bones composing this part were dug out not far from New Paris, O., and included a tusk, which was about eleven feet long, a few vertebræ, quite a collection of ribs, a leg, and various smaller scraps. The tusk, except four feet of the extremity, crumbled into pieces when exposed to the air.

Later on some fragments were obtained on the Lloyd farm, east of this city, and also a lower jaw with all the teeth. This latter was from Nettle Creek, near Dalton, in this (Wayne) county. Several years later the best find in Eastern Indiana was made in Southern Randolph County, where the head (badly decayed), one tusk, a perfect lower jaw, of extraordinary proportions, containing its full complement of teeth, about half the spinal column, nearly all the ribs, the thigh bones, and nearly all the bones of the feet, were uncovered. The Randolph County find was purchased, and a happy fact about it was it and the New Paris remnant were so exactly on the same scale that the lacking parts of one were nearly supplied by the parts of the other. Parts missing were so easily and naturally supplied by means of plaster and paper pulp casts that an expert only could distinguish the real bone from the rest.

The feet bones—about a bushel and a half of them—were sent to Lansing, Mich., to have the missing members supplied. The dozen or more pieces into which the great cranium had crumbled were placed in the hands of Prof. Ward of Rochester, N. Y., and were so firmly put together that the massive lower jaw, which was sound and weighed nearly 100 pounds, could be hung to it. It cost over $100 to get the head in good shape. The skull weighs 300 pounds or more.

A whole fossil monster of this kind is rare. One has recently been mounted for the State University at Columbus, O., and the finest one in the world is in the Warner Museum at Boston, Mass. The Earlham mastodon excels this in some features, however, being three inches taller and having a much broader skull. The greatest height of the Earlham mastodon is eleven feet three inches, total length nineteen feet three inches, and the weight about 1,700 pounds. By careful estimate the weight when living must have been over 20,000 pounds.

Another Cure for Sleeplessness.

Sleeplessness is often cured by the administration of from one-half pint to a pint of warm liquid food—say soup or milk—just before retiring. This draws the blood from the brain to the stomach.

Money in a Cow's Stomach.

In the stomach of a cow killed at Gardiner, Me., the other day were found a gold dollar, two lead bullets, and a dozen tenpenny nails.

Language for Everybody.

The University press at Oxford has appliances for printing 150 different languages.

STRIKE BEGINS IN RIOT.

PHILADELPHIA ALL BUT AT THE MERCY OF HOODLUMS.

Street Car Employes Quit Work and Disorderly Mobs Prevent All Running of Cars, Demolish Property, and Compel the Mayor to Close Every Saloon in the City—Two Thousand Police to Go on Duty Today—Militia May Be Called Out.

(Continued from first page.)

man, a policeman, was seriously hurt, although many others were injured by flying missiles.

The police were absolutely unable to control the mob violence of today. From early morning until dusk, as each branch line made desperate efforts to start, howling mobs surrounded each car, stoned and hooted the motorman and conductor, smashed the windows, cut the trolley ropes, and wreaked all possible destruction. Then the attempt was abandoned.

The strikers took little if any part in the work of destruction. This was in the hands of the inevitable rowdy element. Many persons were injured by flying missiles. The streets tonight are filled with surging crowds.

Scenes of Violence.

When at 2 o'clock the traction officials attempted to operate the Chestnut street line the cars reached a point east of Broad and from that street to Eighth street, a distance of six miles, twelve cars were drawn up when a crowd of boys began to taunt the motormen and conductors. Suddenly stones began to fly and almost in an instant the twelve cars were borne down upon by a furious mob. Every pane of glass was smashed, trolley ropes were cut, cushions slashed, fenders wrecked. During this disturbance Reserve Policeman A. Keppler was seriously injured by stones. Along Eighth street the same condition of affairs prevailed. It was not until late in the day that sufficient quiet existed to warrant the removal of the wrecked cars under police escort. There were no more attempts to run them.

The fiercest riot of the day occurred at Sixth and Vine streets at noon. The mob reached almost to Market street, two blocks below. It intrenched itself along the sidewalks and bombarded every car which attempted to run the gantlet. Supt. Linden, with a great force of police, finally succeeded in dispersing the crowds after sixteen arrests had been made.

At Sixth and Market streets a veritable pandemonium broke loose as the first two cars reached that point. In an instant every glass was smashed, and a fusion of dinner kettles, fire buckets, blocks of wood poured from the upper floors of business houses on either hand. Motormen and conductors fled for their lives.

Later in the day another violent scene was witnessed at Eighth and Market streets. A West Philadelphia car made its appearance. Motorman, conductor, and the few passengers were ordered to leave and after the fender had been ripped from its attachments and the same general work of destruction perpetrated the car was upset at the intersection of the two lines of track. This blockade was not raised for two hours.

Similar scenes occurred in the northeastern section and all through the city less destructive attempts were made to prevent the running of the cars.

May Ask for Troops.

Should the police fail to restore order tomorrow the Governor will be appealed to to order out the militia. The city's executive declared tonight in unmistakable terms the strike is no longer a contest between a railway company and is employés, but a battle between the city and violence, and the city will win, if it takes the United States army.

The situation is the gravest the city has ever been called upon to encounter. Tonight the staff officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania are in their armories, uniformed and armed in case of need. Three proclamations were issued by Mayor Warwick this afternoon. First he appealed to all good citizens to assist the authorities in maintaining order, and to that end to refrain from gathering in crowds on the streets. Secondly, he ordered the summary closing of all liquor saloons, and thirdly he asked all women and children to stay at home.

The war itself remains unchanged. The traction leaders refuse to listen to any suggestion from the other side, and, indeed, no effort is being made in that direction. The strikers are firm, and determined to fight it to the bitter end. Three mass-meetings were held tonight in various parts of the city. They have almost universal sympathy—not only from conservative citizens, who, while deprecating violence, declare that the strikers have right on their side—but from labor unions throughout the country.

Besieged by Prominent Citizens.

The offices of the Mayor and Director of Public Safety were besieged all day by prominent citizens seeking an end to the battle. Among these were John Wanamaker, ex-Chief Justice Paxson, P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, A. J. Cassatt, Rufus Snapley, Caleb B. Fox—all of whom are more or less connected with traction interests.

John Lowther Welsh, President of the Union Traction company, was in and out the offices from early morning until late tonight. At 10 o'clock tonight he bustled in to tell the Mayor the mob surrounding the car stables at Eighth and Dauphin streets, where the main offices of the company are situated, was increasing and threatened violence. Additional details of police were promptly dispatched to the scene.

J. J. Sullivan, President of the Electric Traction, one of the branch lines, was recognized by a mob at Fourth and Market streets this afternoon, and the clothes were almost torn from his back before policemen rescued him.

Separate letters were sent to the Mayor this afternoon by Mr. Welsh, Mr. Sullivan, and William H. Shelmerdine, President of the People's line, declaring that the city and county will be held responsible for the value of the property destroyed today.

Strikers Not to Blame.

President W. D. Mahon of the National Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés, who is controlling the strike, made a statement to the public tonight. He declared the strikers were in no way to blame for today's disturbances; that the disorder and destruction to property were the work of persons not connected with them. The committee decided to again caution the men against violence and to request them to use their best endeavors to protect the company's property. The company, he added, was alone responsible for the trouble by refusing to listen either to the employés or the Citizens' committee.

There are all sorts of rumors. One is that the electricians of the company will join the ranks of the malcontents. Another that armies of railway workers are bound for this city from Brooklyn, Baltimore, Indianapolis, and other points either to assist or take the places of the strikers.

Over 100 arrests were made today, and nearly all the prisoners were held for a hearing tomorrow. One youth, not a striker, was held in $4,000 bail for cutting the rope on a mail car. He will be a government prisoner. Large details of police are on duty at every car stable, and at points along the principal thoroughfares.

Not only riding but walking was next to impossible on Chestnut street today. The whole population seemed to be on this and neighboring thoroughfares, and in the way peculiar to the public seemed to enjoy the excitement when it was out of reach of flying stones. For several hours the street was practically at the mercy of a mob. Holiday shoppers sought side streets and some merchants boarded up their windows.

"I Will Walk."

During the early hours of the day there was no indication of the violence which was to follow. Crowds made for down-town, and as the day wore on the scenes of excitement increased in frequency and violence. The fakirs reaped a harvest selling placards bearing the words "I Will Walk," and tonight almost every man in the army of working-people trudging their ways homewards had one in his hatband.

Women are playing a prominent part in the strike. Women congregated in large groups about many of the car stations and did not for a moment allow the agitation to slumber. All over town many women succeeded in inducing motormen to leave their cars in the streets. In fact, many of the women were far more bitter against those who remained at work than were the strikers themselves.

At a late hour tonight Gov. Hastings telephoned Mayor Warwick saying should the least occasion arise to call on him at once.

FEDERATION CONVENTION IS ENDED

Matters of Minor Importance Disposed Of the Last Day.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—I am convinced the convention of the American Federation of Labor which has just closed has been the most important in the history of the organization. It has been thorough and business-like in its deliberation, and considering the importance and diverse opinions on the questions involved it has been amicable. It has resulted in cementing together the various trade unions as they have never been united before. The many minor factional differences among the unions have come to the surface, and in almost every instance have been settled. To organized labor in Chicago the convention has been especially important. It has paved the way to making Chicago a center in the organization of industrial trades enjoyed by no other community in the United States. The convention has also proved the confederation's attitude toward socialism by stamping it out whenever it manifested itself. It has proved itself conservative and progressive, and in its conservatism and progression the Chicago delegates have taken the lead. All the Chicago delegates are well pleased with the outcome of the important questions.

W. C. POMEROY,
Trade and Labor Assembly.

There is no denying the success of this convention or the significance its deliberations bear to trade organizations. It has strengthened the bond among the trade unions all over the land and settled petty differences. It has proved that the organized laboring men of America are not socialists and will not tolerate socialistic doctrines. Chicago will feel the beneficial results in the establishment of one organization in the union of the Labor Congress and the Trade and Labor Assembly. The convention has proved that laboring men in labor organizations are fair-minded, progressive, and conservative.

WILLIAM JONES,
Boot and Shoe Makers.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor came to a close this afternoon. The final session was concerned in attending to small matters which had been postponed or laid over and little of significance to Chicago was done. Most of the Chicago delegates left tonight. They all expressed themselves before departure as being thoroughly pleased with the outcome of questions considered by the convention.

A proposition to form a national organization of unskilled labor was adopted by the convention.

A resolution declaring that party politics, whether Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, or any other organization should not have any place in the Federation of Labor, was adopted.

The Brewers' Union No. 18 of Chicago will pay up a back indebtedness of $1,500 or $1,800.

A number of differences between musical unions throughout the country were also settled.

John McBride was elected one of two fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress to be held in London Sept. 3, 1896. Adolph Strausser of the Cigarmakers' Union is the other delegate, with J. W. Sullivan of the Typographical Union as alternate.

STEAMFITTERS' STRIKE EXTENDED

Two Thousand More Men Called Out in New York.

New York, Dec. 17.—The steamfitters' strike, which has been on for several weeks, was further extended today by the calling out of 2,000 more men. The men called out are carpenters, plumbers, housesmiths, and sheetiron workers. It is expected several other buildings will be deserted by employés in a few days if the employers persist in their efforts to do the steamfitting with non-union men. There were already 900 steamfitters on strike, and this brings the number up to nearly 3,000, with the prospect of more being called out in a day or two. The steamfitters declare that they will win the strike if it is necessary to call out all the men engaged on every large building in the city.

CLOTHING CONTRACTORS GIVING UP.

Five of Them Ask to Have Their Men Come Back to Work.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Five of the contractors whose hanging up of the rules precipitated the present difficulty between the tailors and middlemen in the East Side clothing trade presented their requests for the return of their men to the union last night. This so encouraged the Executive committee that they withheld the ultimatum and decided to deal with the shops individually. They turned shops and contractors over to the walking delegate, whose sole instruction is to demand a complete surrender. No new shops were involved today. About 1,000 men are out of work in New York and about an equal number in Brooklyn. All are good-natured about it.

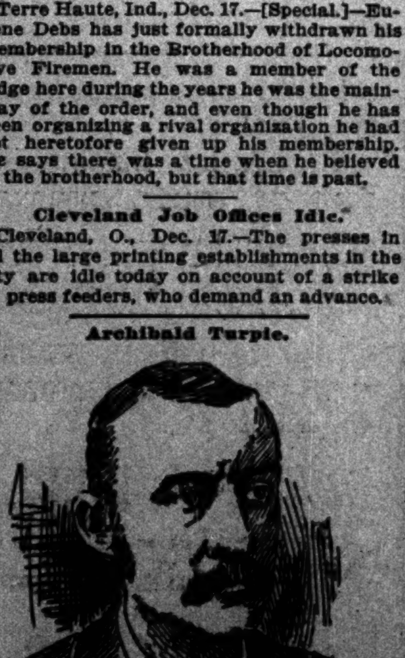
Debs Quits the Firemen.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Eugene Debs has just formally withdrawn his membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He was a member of the lodge here during the years he was the mainstay of the order, and even though he has been organizing a rival organization he had not heretofore given up his membership. He says there was a time when he believed in the brotherhood, but that time is past.

Cleveland Job Offices Idle.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 17.—The presses in all the large printing establishments in the city are idle today on account of a strike of press feeders, who demand an advance.

Archibald Turpie.



[Who has saved about thirty persons from drowning in the East River, New York, during the eighteen years he has been stationed on the Central Vermont railroad pier.]

There are some unusually interesting anecdotes of stage celebrities with beautiful portraits in the January Five-Cent Nickell Magazine.

CROWDS GO AFTER GOLD.

CRIPPLE CREEK ADDS A THOUSAND A DAY TO ITS POPULATION.

More Will Come as Soon as the Holidays Are Over—Many Chicagoans Are on the Ground, Most of Them with Capital, Looking for Investment—Expert Opinions Place the Mines as Far More Lucrative than Any in South Africa.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Ten hundred and thirty people arrived in Cripple Creek last night and this morning over one railway line. One hundred and thirty were men with money to invest, the others are adventurers, laborers, and miners, whose success here is problematical. There will be a steady influx until the holidays, when the rush will cease, only to increase in force immediately afterward.

Chicago is not largely represented in the influx of strangers, but those who do come from that city are here for business strictly, and spend their days on the hills inspecting mines and their evenings in the hotel corridors, which are clearing-houses for ideas and impressions of the camp and the favorite trading places of those who cannot obtain offices on account of the crowded condition of the town.

One of the oldest Chicago operators in the district is Robert S. Grant, who has been here nearly a year and is working the well-known Jefferson properties on Gold Hill. Mr. Grant thought he saw a great future for Cripple Creek when he first came here, and he stuck to the camp persistently with excellent results. The stock of the company with which he is so prominently identified is selling at 12 cents on a capitalization of $1,200,000, giving the property a valuation of $144,000. Mr. Grant is a lessee. The Mattie L., one of the Jefferson group, lies in the midst of the richest proved gold belt and is leased until August, 1897.

Stocks and Real Estate.

J. J. Hackney of the Chicago Stock Exchange has been here for a week. He will deal in stocks, and incidentally handle real estate. Associated with him will be L. S. Hammond, a young Chicago man with capital behind him, who will practically begin his business career here. His father is L. D. Hammond, No. 77 La Salle street. They have bought a lot in the business center, and are now waiting for the builders to erect a two-story structure, in which they will open their offices.

J. S. Given of Chicago, a miner and business-man of experience, has leased the Nellie V., one of the mines that will be heard from next year, and is now putting in his hoisting machinery.

State Mine Inspector Lee looked over the Nellie three days ago, and on coming out of the shaft was asked what he thought of the prospect.

"I don't call that a prospect," he answered, "I call it a mine, and one of the most promising in the camp, at that."

The lease is not for sale. Mr. Given was for a long time one of the chief executive officers of the Pullman company.

W. J. Shiek, who years ago was seen in the Chicago wheat pit, and has since been mining in this State and Utah, is boring the Watson tunnel, destined to be the largest and biggest in camp. He is also looking about for other property to handle, but the tunnel, named after "Uncle Joe" Watson of Leadville, is his pet.

May Be a Miner.

George H. Lally, who has lived at the Leland since the fire, left his usual methodical existence behind in order to visit Cripple Creek, and is now looking over things with Mr. Hackney. He would not be averse to becoming a miner if the right thing was offered him, though he insists he has retired from business and is only a curious on-looker.

S. E. Gross, the Chicago real estate man, is interested in several properties which are being developed with a view to shipping ore early in the year.

The Chicago Gold Mining company is a recent incorporation in which Col. W. G. Purdy and Second Vice-President F. H. Truesdale of the Rock Island road are heavily interested.

H. M. Wisler of the Hartford Building is paying particular attention to real estate and is here representing Chicago men who have turned their eyes to Cripple Creek for investment. He returned to the camp today, accompanied by W. H. Crawford of Chicago and Monroe Salisbury of California, both of whom will remain here long enough to satisfy themselves of the merits of the district. Mr. Crawford is the old trotting horse man who once drove Jay-Eye-See, and Monroe Salisbury is the noted turfman and owner of stage lines from the Rockies to the Pacific coast. Mr. Salisbury has inspected every gold camp ever discovered in America. This morning he was shown some smelter returns from a half-dozen mines for many carload lots, showing that the average run of the ore was $67 to the ton.

"Such an average has been unknown to gold mining," he said. "It is the biggest thing on earth, and even if the veins here are smaller than the Rand reefs, South Africa will be eclipsed, and that very soon."

"Five thousand Chicago people will be here before the end of March," put in Mr. Wisler. "My daily letters prove this. The men who are here on the ground and are buyers like myself will be sorry to see this, for it reduces the chances of getting property at a low figure."

Two men who will play a prominent part in the affairs of the camp are Carver and E. L. Remington of Chicago. It is their name that is borne by the typewriter. Both are here, and after investigating the mines have bought liberally of stocks. They are daily seen on the hills inspecting properties for themselves and their friends.

Sam Doll is here with a bank roll. He has not yet visited the mines, but he has studied the people.

"If I see that things are not going to drop," he said tonight, "I shall put $100,000 in the box and tell them to come after it."

That is another way of saying that Mr. Doll will open a gambling establishment with the ceiling built unusually high over the faro lay-out, so as not to interfere with the play. Mr. Doll also said that he was empowered to place $250,000 in mines if he could find producers for sale. He is more sanguine than Mr. Wisler as to the number of Chicagoans who will inhabit the district this winter.

"It is just beginning to be understood in the East," he said, "that there is a mining camp here, but gold fever is spreading at such a prodigious rate I expect to see 5,000 people come in from Chicago alone before the middle of January. There will be a great rush just after the holidays."

In the list of the incorporators of the Cripple Creek Mining Exchange formed a week ago are the names of Mr. Givens, Mr. Hammond, and Carver, and E. L. Remington. Chicago has one-fourth of the incorporators.

SCENE IN THE DENVER MINING EXCHANGE.

HOW MILK IS USED IN KANKAKEE.

Committee Speaks Highly of the Method of Cleansing.

The committee of Superintendents of State Hospitals and State Commissions in Lunacy highly compliments the Illinois Eastern Hospital for its method of cleansing and Pasteurizing milk. After careful examination it declares the plan followed at Kankakee far in advance of those in vogue in other institutions.

The importance of carefully treating the milk arises from the fact it is rarely secured in a perfectly clean condition and is likely to contain various disease germs. The committee declares if the consumer was shown the amount of dirt and extraneous matter in the milk purchased he would forever be weaned from the milk habit. Impure milk will ferment within twenty-four hours, and in warm weather within twelve hours. It is then more than likely to contain pathogenic germs, particularly the tuberculosis bacilli. It is then practically unfit for use. Further, any attempt to sterilize or cleanse the milk after fermentation is apt to change it chemically so as to impair its food value.

P. M. Wise, Chairman of the committee, thus describes the plan followed at Kankakee:

"A small building divided equally by a partition is constructed aseptically. One room contains the steam plant and power, can cleansing apparatus, the milk testing apparatus. The milk from each cow is tested periodically. When a cow produces milk below a certain grade she is discharged from service and either becomes beef or enters an outside dairy. A long galvanized table contains a number of upright pipes with three connections of cold water, hot water, and steam. Commencing with the first and ending with the last the can is thoroughly cleansed and sterilized and is placed ready for use.

"In the second room is a receiving tank, connected by a pump with an elevated tank, a DeLaval separator, a double tank Pasteurizer, and a long vat sunk beneath the floor level, skirting two sides of the room, and the width of two cans. The milk comes from the cow, and is strained into tank No. 1. It is then pumped into the elevated tank, from where it flows through the separator, the milk and cream again mixing in the Pasteurizing vat. These vats are substantially huge water baths. They are long and deep, but very narrow, and large enough to contain the product from 200 cows.

"When the milk is cleansed by passing through the separator heated water is allowed to surround the vats in the outside tank, the temperature being raised gradually. Agitators keep the milk circulating so that the temperature is kept even. The temperature of milk is gradually raised to from 156° F. to 160° F. and kept so for twenty minutes. This is claimed to be sufficient to destroy all pathogenic germs and a large number of the ferment germs.

"The milk is then gradually cooled by replacing the hot with cold water, and run into the cold sterilized cans, after which it is placed in the cold vat and surrounded with water between 40° and 50°. This milk will last a long time without 'souring.' It is distributed from the milk stations three times daily direct to the dining-rooms, and it is not retained in the kitchens at all. The milk cans are returned to the milk station for cleansing, where they are thoroughly done. To clean and Pasteurize the milk from 200 cows takes two hours and a half. The old milk is used first."

The entire plant at Kankakee cost about $4,000. One man performs the necessary service. The committee finds there is an increase in the cost of the distribution of the milk, but it is so slight as not to militate against the method in use.

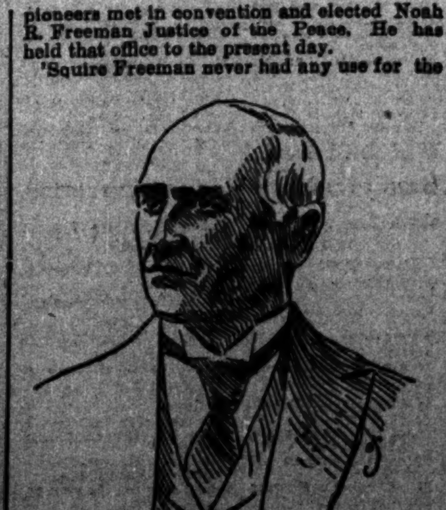
OLDEST JUSTICE IN ALL INDIANA.

Winimac Presents the Name of 'Squire Noah R. Freeman.

Winimac, Ind., Dec. 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Pink Mink Marsh district comes to the front again with a bid for fame against its rival municipalities. Winimac, Ind., presents the name of Noah R. Freeman as being the oldest Justice of the Peace in all the State of Indiana.

At the early settlement of Pulaski County there came a class of Indian traders and stock thieves who terrorized the law-abiding pioneers. When forbearance ceased to be a virtue, along in the early spring of 1854, the pioneers met in convention and elected Noah R. Freeman Justice of the Peace. He has held that office to the present day.

'Squire Freeman never had any use for the



W. R. FREEMAN.

Statutes of the State, but always, as he terms it, "uses common horse sense and the points in evidence."

AIDS SOUTH AND NORTH.

CHICAGO OPINIONS OF THE PROPOSED COTTON EXPOSITION.

George F. Stone, Secretary of the Board of Trade, Says It Is a National Question—Charges New York with Erecting a Barrier of Discrimination in Freight Rates in Favor of the East—Talk of New Railroads.

From New York City a wall has gone up. The proposition to hold a cotton exposition in this city next year, and the hearty sympathy the proposition received, both from merchants here and manufacturers and producers alike in the South, have aroused the city across the river from Brooklyn to anxious apprehension.

The plan is denounced as "foolish, irrational, illogical, and ill-considered"; as part of a scheme to "sell the New South a gold brick stuffed with cotton served on a plate of silver promises"; and as intended to stir up sectional strife.

A number of men prominently identified with Chicago interests and whose business is largely in the lines involved in the successful issue of the plan were interviewed on the situation yesterday.

George F. Stone, Secretary of the Board of Trade, said: "This matter is not merely one of local importance. Looked at from either the Southern or the Chicago standpoint it is a national question. This movement is new in one sense only. It is the blossoming of a flower that has been growing steadily for years.

"The demonstration made at Atlanta by Chicago a few weeks ago was of far-reaching value and importance. It was the first true national peace event in which North and South joined absolutely as one people. The men who composed the delegation from this city are not men swayed easily by mere impulse. They are Americans, men of brains and money, far-seeing, patriotic men, and while sentiment alone was not their controlling motive neither was it interest alone. Both these were factors, but the interest was broad and patriotic because it was far-seeing.

Chicago's Advice.

"Chicago tells the new South the day has come for it to build its own factories and manufacture its own raw materials. It points out the vast profits now garnered by the capitalists of New York and New England, and asks why the South should not reap these profits. Chicago points out its natural advantages as the logical distributing center for these manufactured products. It is 1,100 miles from Atlanta to Boston; it is nearly 400 miles less from Atlanta to Chicago.

"It is a principle in economics that if one section produces goods another desires, the goods will find their way from the one to the other along the shortest practical line. What, then, stands in the way of the natural trade development between the South and Chicago, as against the South and New York or any other point? There must be a barrier in the way.

"There is such a barrier. Chicago proposes now to demolish it; to do away with it utterly and forever. That barrier is purely an artificial one—the discrimination in freight rates against Chicago, and for the East.

"New York has selfishly erected and maintains such a barrier. It claims the South as its special province. It says there shall be but one outlet therefrom or inlet thereto, and the East shall hold its keys. We intend to break down that barrier. Of course we shall profit, but not more than the Nation, not more than the South itself. Those unjust discriminations must cease or other steps will be taken."

Railroad Prospects.

"To the extent of building a new road?"

"It is early to speak of that. I believe the railroads can be made to see it will be to their advantage to abolish their discriminations. If it became necessary to build a new line direct from Chicago to Atlanta that line would be built. But it is not certain the Louisville and Nashville road will not be made to see the vast advantages to be had in serving Chicago and the country instead of a section only.

"As for the cotton exposition here, it is as good as certain. It is a great, good thing and a move in the right direction. On Wednesday last the Georgia Legislature passed a resolution indorsing it and commending it to the people of that State."

Expressions of opinion from men interested in cotton and cotton manufactures were that such an exposition would work to the benefit of both the South and Chicago.

J. V. Farwell Jr. of the J. V. Farwell company said: "A cotton exposition in Chicago would benefit not alone Chicago but the South. This would bring the freight rate question into prominence and interest Southern merchants as they have not been interested in the past. If the rates are readjusted it will be likely to cause jobbers to change to Southern goods on some lines, for the goods can be made cheaper in the South."

John E. Scott of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. said: "The South knows Chicago is the great distributing center for the West. New York, Boston, and Philadelphia are allied to the Eastern cotton mills, while Chicago has no cotton mills. The South realizes this, and is seeking to bring the Southern mills and the Chicago market into closer connection. A cotton exposition would be a good thing. It would advertise Southern goods and bring them before the Western trade.

"The benefits of such an exposition would be mutual. Chicago would gain increased importance as a distributing point, for this would naturally result in Southern goods being shipped directly to this market, rather than by way of New York, and distributed from Chicago."

Lines of Trade.

W. G. Field of S. G. & W. G. Field, Chicago representatives of the Wamsutta mills, said: "Chicago is in the direct line from the South to the West, which uses so many cotton goods, while New York is far away from that line. A showing of Southern cotton goods here would build up a trade for them. It would have a tendency to distribute more widely the products of the South. It would give the Southerners a chance to see what we've got, what we can do, and show them that we can save them time as compared with buying goods in New York. The Southern merchant can get here everything he buys in New York, and lots of things he can't get there. The South wants to trade with Chicago, and this will give her a chance if the freight question is fairly settled."

T. R. Jenkins of Jenkins, Kreer & Co. said: "An exposition, such as it is proposed to hold here, would be a grand thing for the Southern people. It would bring their products directly before the buyer, and almost before the consumer. It would show the West Southern manufacturers can sell their goods cheaper when the goods are shipped direct to Chicago than when shipped by way of New York. As a distributing point Chicago would increase in importance, particularly as a distributor of cotton goods. A large territory can be reached in twenty-four hours' time from Chicago, that would take ten days to reach from the Eastern markets."

L. Mandel of Mandel Brothers said: "Since the South is abandoning the East as an outlet for its products it must look elsewhere, and in choosing Chicago as the market for its cotton fabrics it makes the choice of wisdom."

Andrew McLeish, manager of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., retail, said: "It is only natural the South should seek an outlet for their goods in the West rather than in the East. It is certain the time is coming when Chicago will be the cotton goods market of the United States, and the South recognizes this fact. It was a great step forward when the South began to manufacture cotton goods, and with Chicago as the distributing point for these goods the manufacturers will be in close touch with the consumers."

Elevator Company Assigns.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Merchants' Elevator company today assigned to Valle Reyburn, as the result of a row between the directors.

Hungary to Celebrate.

Hungary is to celebrate next year the millennium of its existence as a State. A thousand years of national existence is what few countries can boast.

He Can Afford to Be Criticised.

Charles Dick, Chairman of the Ohio Republican committee, says Senator John Sherman's book has reached a subscription sale of 127,000 copies. Sherman gets $1 on every book; so that he has turned a neat profit on his memoirs.—St. Louis Republic.

Not Dangerous.

Really Senator Cullom is not so warlike as he looks.—Washington Post.

Christmas carving sets of finest steel at Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.'s, 80 State-st.

WHY HE PREFERS THE TROLLEY.

Charles Le Blanc Compares the Various Railway Systems.

Charles Le Blanc, for three years Chief Engineer of the General Electric railway company in France, Italy, and Spain, is in the city for the purpose of investigating the system by which the street railway companies operate their cars.

Mr. Le Blanc had charge of the insulation of the first street electric railways in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Milwaukee. After his observation in Europe and in the United States Mr. Le Blanc is convinced the underground system is impracticable not only in Chicago, but in all the large cities of the country. The Buda-Pesth system is, he claims, only measurably successful and it is for many reasons entirely unsuitable to Chicago.

"I have been in Europe for the last three years," said Mr. Le Blanc yesterday, "and in that time I have installed the overhead electric system in Havre, Bordeaux, Lyons, and Rouen in France, Milan and Rome in Italy, and Belgrade in Servia. I am here at present on personal business. I am, however, availing myself of the opportunity of examining the electric system in use here with the view of adopting and introducing into Europe any new and good feature I may discover. I believe the only practical system of operating street cars by electricity is now in operation in Chicago. I had to visit Buda-Pesth on several occasions, and one time I remained several days to inspect its street car system. From my observations there I have come to the conclusion that a road like that in Buda-Pesth would be impracticable here for several reasons, one of which is the question of the slot in the rails which is in straight streets four centimeters in width, and in curves at some points six centimeters. Owing to the narrow tires in use generally in this country wagons could not with safety pass over a slot of these dimensions. The wheels would get into this slot, and then there would be trouble for the wagon and the street car. Another thing that permits the conduit to work satisfactorily in Buda-Pesth is its excellent streets. The streets are built towards the Danube which is twenty feet below the city.

"If I knew nothing about this underground system I should be convinced that it was a failure, from the fact that the company which owns it is now putting up the overhead trolley in every part of the city for which it can get permission. If the underground system were a success I do not know why the company should not continue to extend it to other streets. The company now has fourteen kilometers of overhead wires in place. This system, which the company evidently prefers to the underground, is the same as is now in operation in Chicago. One of the best proofs that the Buda-Pesth system is not being successfully operated is that most of the cities in Germany—Munich, Bremen, Hamburg, and Berlin—that have good streets have given franchises for fifty years for the installation of the overhead wires. These franchises were not granted until after the Buda-Pesth system had been examined by engineers appointed for that purpose by the cities named. I think that action establishes the fact that the overhead trolley is now the most practicable system in use anywhere.

"The authorities in Paris have recently given permission to put in two conduit systems, one of which will be installed with the Holyrod system now in use in Blackpool, England, and the other will be a surface conduit of the Claret system. The City of Paris has compelled the Holyrod-Smith people to build a conduit over a meter in depth, so as to permit a man to go into it and clean it out. The cost of this system has not yet been estimated, owing to the fact that it will be necessary to remove sewerage, gas, and water pipes. It is my opinion that this road will never be built. The only system run in Paris today is operated by the storage battery, and it is a long way from being a success.

"The underground system in Washington and New York has not yet been tested a winter, and consequently it cannot now be pronounced either a success or a failure. Even though the system should be successful in Lenox avenue, New York, and in Washington, it is doubtful if it could be operated in Chicago, owing to the heavy traffic here. There is but little traffic in Washington and in that portion of New York where the line is run. The conduit system is utterly impossible in Chicago as it is in the lower part of New York and in Boston. As I have said, there is an underground system in Blackpool, England, and yet the conservative authorities of Bristol and Dublin, Ireland, have given permission for the overhead trolley in these cities.

"In Italy we put up what we call rosettes on buildings and attach our span wires to them. When these rosettes are used there is no necessity for poles in the streets. This system is used also in several cities in Germany. It has given good results. It could be used here in the down-town districts. In residence neighborhoods people might object to having these rosettes attached to their residences. We have noticed in Europe that the people who object to the trolley system, after it is in operation are well satisfied with it. In Rome we have the street railway from the main station running down a number of streets for about a distance of three kilometers. They are so pleased with it that they favor its extension. The same can be said of the situation in Milan, where we start a line right in front of the cathedral and run on the principal avenues and boulevards a distance of four kilometers.

"All the electric roads with the overhead system have given perfect satisfaction in Europe. There is no agitation against the trolley over there. The only thing in that way that troubles us in Europe is the false statements regarding the underground system that find their way into our newspapers, and which are quoted from American journals. In a European newspaper a short time ago there appeared an article purporting to have been taken from an American journal to the effect that Massachusetts had passed a law providing that all the overhead systems must be abandoned before the year 1900. That caused a great commotion in Europe.

"Many foreign engineers visited the World's Fair, and while in this country examined the street railway systems. Most of them on returning home expressed themselves in favor of the overhead wires. Hence the trolley is not regarded by the people now as very objectionable. The firemen do not experience any obstruction in the performance of their work from the wires. Not an official in the fire department of any city has protested against these wires. In fact, in some cities the fire department has adjusted its ladders so as not to interfere with the wires. The underground system frequently gets out of order, and as it can be repaired only by tearing up the streets I think it would be found objectionable in Chicago.

"The system of transportation in Paris is very crude. It would not meet the requirements of Chicago for one hour. Most of the people ride in cabs. You can hire a cab to take you from one end of the city to the other for 30 cents. There are now 15,000 cabs in Paris. Those who cannot afford to ride in cabs patronize buses. These are cumbersome, heavy, and uncomfortable. The rate of fare charged by these buses is higher than is charged by the street car companies of Chicago. The buses are divided into classes, first and second. The first class is the interior of the bus. Each passenger pays six cents for a seat in the first class compartment. The top of the bus is second class, and the fare is three cents for each passenger. This is not a very desirable perch to be on in cold and rainy weather. London has an underground steam railway and an underground electric railway. In all other respects its system of transportation is just as bad as it is in Paris."

Too Much for the Duke.

Corn calls to mind the Duke of Marlborough's first experience with green corn on the cob. The incident was related by a gentleman who happened to travel in the same train with the Duke the day he arrived in New York. It was the Newport train. Presently the Duke went into the dining car to get a bit of luncheon. It happened to be the green corn season and he noticed that nearly everybody in the car was eating the corn from the cob. He had never seen anything like it before. He asked the waiter what it was, ordered a portion, and, receiving it, bit into it as he would bite into an apple. He had attempted to bite into the cob and had evidently received a shock—too great a shock to try the experiment again; for, upon being told that he must spread butter, salt, and pepper on the corn and bite gently, he perversely took his fork and patiently picked the kernels, one by one, from the cob.

His Reason.

Tim—"Why do you say that your cook is like your bicycle?"

Brim—"I have to give her a blowing-up about once a week or she's no good."—New York World.

Prince Victor—Carl Upmann's best 5-cent cigar. Equal to most 10-cent goods.

ARE AFTER THE TIGER.

DETECTIVES AND "HAND BOOKIES" ON TRIAL FOR GAMBLING.

Men from Central Detail Are Charged with Guilty Knowledge—Case Is to Continue This Afternoon—Civic Federation Prosecution of Horse Race Sports and Pool-Sellers Postponed Until Thursday—Chief Badenoch Refuses to Talk.

After considering for four hours yesterday the cases of the five Central Detail detectives charged with guilty knowledge of the existence of gambling the Trial Board, without reaching a decision, adjourned until this afternoon. Then additional testimony will be heard, and some action will likely be taken.

Nor was anything accomplished in the cases of "Ed" Wagner, "Kid" Hibbard, "Joe" Wolf, James Dunn, and "Wally" Bruckhoffer, the men arrested on Monday on testimony furnished by the Civic Federation for horse-race gambling.

Their cases came up before Justice Richardson, and a change of venue was taken to Justice Underwood. Francis W. Walker was in court as the attorney of the Civic Federation, and the prisoners drew encouragement and support from a large number of their associates, who were on hand to watch the proceedings. Chief Badenoch and Inspector Fitzpatrick were also present.

W. F. Ferguson, an agent of the Civic Federation, the only witness heard, testified he had seen pools on horse-races sold in No. 9 Calhoun place. A continuance was then asked for and granted until Thursday afternoon.

Chief Badenoch Perturbed.

When the Trial Board adjourned Chief Badenoch was in an extremely perturbed state of mind, and declined to discuss the case further than to say:

"I won't be interviewed. This case won't be tried in the papers."

The detectives charged with neglect of duty are Freeman, Evans, McGinn, Ashby, and McCarthy.

Their cases came up before the Trial Board early in the afternoon, and occupied the attention of Chief Badenoch and his inspectors until 7 o'clock. Though half a dozen employés of the Civic Federation had put up their money on various horses at No. [illegible] Madison street and No. 9 Calhoun place but two were examined. They described in detail how they had bet on horse races at both places with the policemen standing within ten feet of them when they gave their money to the hand book maker.

One of the witnesses told how on one occasion he had pushed into the crowd around the ticker and called out his bet in so loud a voice the policeman just behind him must have overheard the transaction.

Ald. Powers yesterday emphatically denied any racehorse gambling had been carried on for two years in the saloon over which he and Senator O'Brien preside.

"The stock exchange in the rear of our saloon," said he, "is run by Skakel & Co., and we have nothing to do with it. So far as I know no racehorse bets are ever made there, but if they were we could not be blamed."

Hurts Powers' Feelings.

"The trouble is this: This place is a landmark, and the papers use our name to locate this place. But it hurts me to have it said we run a gambling place, for we don't."

Despite Ald. Powers' statement a man who has been summoned to testify by the Civic Federation said yesterday he had several times bet money on different horses in Powers & O'Brien's wine-rooms. The negro porter, he said, carried the results of the races from the ticker in the bucket shop to the wine-room.

At No. 9 Calhoun place Manager Sullivan insisted no racing bets were ever made at his place to his knowledge.

"I did hear of a man named Wolf being arrested in here yesterday for betting on the races, but he was not employed by me."

"No more moves will be made by the Civic Federation until we know the result of the trial of the men now under arrest," said Francis Walker yesterday. "By Thursday I will have corrected a slight error in our bill. We have, I think, strong testimony on which to base the arrests."

Said Chief Badenoch:

"We have been after the pool-sellers for some time, and have already arrested ninety-eight of them, only to see them discharged when arraigned. Since then we have made other arrests and had one man held in [illegible] bonds, while the rest were dismissed. People should remember it is not sufficient to know there is pool-selling or gambling of any description. We must be able to prove it in court."

Last night "Stock Broker" Skakel issued the following warning:

"If those boys are discharged I will enter suit against every member of the Civic Federation from President Baker to Mrs. Palmer. Come and have something, boys."

HOKE SMITH WOULD BE SENATOR.

Speculation as to the Assistance He Will Get from Cleveland.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—The part which President Cleveland will allow the departments to play in the pending Senatorial campaign in Georgia is just now attracting a good deal of attention. It is not often that such direct evidence of collusion between government officials and those subject to punishment is even suggestively possible, but in the present campaign there has arisen a series of events which arouse suspicion and which will be well worth the watching. The combination of these events seems likely to be the wholesale discharge of notorious whitecappers and violators of law, for the conviction of whom the government holds abundant evidence.

Secretary Hoke Smith's ambition is to be the next Senator. In the campaign which ended with the election of Gov. Gordon to the Senatorship that gentleman only won through the dash and perseverance of his friend Hoke Smith, who kept him from retiring in the midst of the race. Gov. Gordon had become involved in promises to all sides, and as a last resort became so entangled in the meshes of the Farmers' Alliance that he had no spirit to continue the race, and would have withdrawn had not Hoke Smith peremptorily forbid it, and by a supreme effort secured the one or two votes necessary to pull the Governor through.

At this time Gov. Gordon was a howling advocate of the Subtreasury and free silver, while his friend, Mr. Hoke Smith, was writing letters favoring any and every policy that would catch the votes of the many fiatists. The election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency later changed all this; when the newly-elected Senator Gordon discovered that he was not such a strong silver man after all, and Secretary Hoke Smith took those first lessons which convinced him that he had previously known nothing about the financial situation. It was agreed that in return for Hoke Smith's services in the next election of a Senator Gov. Gordon should not be in the way, and hence comes it that Gordon is not now a candidate for re-election and that Smith, backed by the power of the administration, is moving heaven and earth to gain that seat.

Ordinarily, it would be impossible for a man on any other than the free silver platform to reach the Senatorship in Georgia, but the course of events to which allusion has been made lends to the canvass of Secretary Smith a great deal more of probability than it otherwise would have had.

Winds Affecting Lake Levels.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The subject of lake levels being just now a subject of discussion it seems appropriate to call attention to one factor of the subject not generally understood—namely: the influence of the prevailing winds as affecting the level of water at any given point of the lake. Here in Chicago a strong southerly or westerly wind will lower the water eighteen inches in the course of ten or twelve hours, while a northerly or easterly wind will as promptly bring it back. This driving about of the water by the winds of the great lakes affects lake levels by driving the water over the Falls of Niagara [illegible] much or more than any other factor. A strong west wind drives the water of Lake Erie to the eastern end and greatly increases the flow over the falls, which, in turn, is replaced by an increased flow from Lakes Huron and Michigan, and so on to all in turn. No intelligent study of lake levels can be made which does not take cognizance of this matter of winds [illegible] the denudation of forest lands [illegible] Mississippi has not only had the [illegible] decreased rainfall, but the effect has been to increase both the amount [illegible] and their force. The prevailing [illegible] this area are westerly. So it follows [illegible] different conditions are now [illegible] fifty or seventy-five years ago, and conditions are still undergoing change, tending toward a still further [illegible] levels. There is only one remedy [illegible] the outflow at Buffalo by [illegible]

Yours, etc., [illegible]

E TIGER.

D BOOKIES" MBLING.

Are Charged ge—Case is to ernoon—Civic ion of Horse Sellers Post- y—Chief Bed- ik.

r hours yester- entral Detail de- y knowledge of the Trial Board, n, adjourned un- additional testi- ome action will

nplished in the "Kid" Hibbard, , and "Wally" sted on Monday y the Civic Fed- bling.

ore Justice Rich- nue was taken to ncis W. Walker of the Civic Fed- drew encourage- large number of on hand to watch adenoch and In- also present. ent of the Civic ess heard, testi- orse-races sold in continuance was ed until Thursday

Perturbed.

adjourned Chief remely perturbed ed to discuss the This case won't with neglect of , McGinn, Ashby, re the Trial Board d occupied the at- and his inspectors half a dozen em- deration had put horses at No. 170 Calhoun place but y described in de- horse races at both n standing within gave their money how on one occa- the crowd around is bet in so loud a behind him must action. emphatically de- ing had been car- the saloon over rien preside. the rear of our sa- Skakel & Co., and ith it. So far as I e ever made there, not be blamed."

Feelings.

s place is a land- our name to lo- rts me to have it ace, for we don't." ement a man who stify by the Civic he had several nt horses in Pow- The negro por- sults of the races acket-shop to the Manager Sullivan ere ever made in e. amed Wolf being for betting on the oyed by me." made by the Civic the result of the der arrest," said "By Thursday error in our bill, stimony on which pool-sellers for arrested ninety- them discharged en we have made man held in $500 dismissed. Peo- not sufficient to g or gambling of be able to prove it r" Skakel issued rged I will enter of the Civic Fed- er to Mrs. Palm- hing, boys."

BE SENATOR.

Assistance He veland.

[Special Corre- hich President departments to orial campaign in ting a good deal that such direct een government to punishment ible, but in the arisen a series picion and which ching. The com- seems likely to e of notorious s of law, for the he government ambition is to be campaign which of Gov. Gordon tleman only won severance of his ept him from re- the race. Gov. ved in promises t resort became of the Farmers' pirit to continue withdrawn had rly forbid it, and d the one or two the Governor n was a howling y and free silver Smith, was writ- and every policy es of the many Mr. Cleveland to ed all this; when Gordon discov- a strong silver ary Hoke Smith which convinced known nothing It was agreed ith's services in ator Gov. Gordon d hence comes it candidate for re- cked by the pow- moving heaven impossible for a free silver plat- ship in Georgia, which allusion canvass of Sec- more of probabil- have had.

ke Levels.

of The Tribune.] s being just now ems appropriate or of the subject amely: the vast winds as affect- y given point on strong souther- lower the water ourse of ten or herly or easterly g it back. This by the winds in levels by driving of Niagara as other factor. A e water of Lake and greatly in- falls, which, in reased flow from and so lowering t study of lake oes not take full of winds. The nds east of the ad the effect of effect has also amount of winds ailing winds in t follows entire- ow present than go, and the con- change, which is her lowering of emedy—decreasing neans of a dam.

IT'S ALL IN PITY'S NAME.

PLEASURE AND CHARITY MEET AT THE BIG HEBREW BALL.

Fifteenth Annual Function of the Hebrew Young Men's Association the Greatest Event Ever Held at the Auditorium—Enormous Ballroom Is Packed with Fashionable and Beautiful Women and Representative Men of Chicago.

(Continued from first page.)

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Miss D. Sinsheimer, Miss Pauline Meyer, Miss A. L. Chandler, Miss Lena Kline, Miss Minnie Kline, Miss Irene O'Brien, Miss Cathrine O'Brien, Miss Hattie O'Brien, Miss Annie Kennedy, Miss M. Conway, Miss Sarah Rosenthal, Miss Ray Rosenthal, Miss Alice M. Douglas, Miss Alma Gaylord, Miss Helen Dillie, Miss Edna Wallace, Miss Blanche Tracy, Miss Adelaide Holden, Miss Hattie Marks, Miss Rebecca Marks, Miss Mamie Wershinski, Miss Fay Sachs, Miss Rosa Lichtenstein, Miss Josie Fortune, Miss Edna Speer, Miss Julia Hopkins, Miss Anna Martin, Miss S. Rosenwald, Miss Alice Goodman, Miss Clara Goodman, Miss Freda Rosenthal, Miss Stella Klepfer, Miss I. Morgan, Miss Ella Polacheck, Miss Lena Nusbaum, Miss Hannah Nusbaum, Miss J. Hecht, Miss Lily Katzauer, Miss Henrietta Wood, Miss Ida Dinswanger, Miss S. Hartoch, Miss T. Hartoch, Miss A. Stein, Miss Hattie Mayer, Miss B. Eisendrath, Miss Hannah Richter, Miss Sadie Richter, Miss Rose Baumann, Miss R. Hamburgher, Miss Hattie Weil, Miss J. M. Loeb, Miss H. Blackburn, Miss Hannah Einstein, Miss Helen Fischer, Miss M. Wershinski, Miss Sallie Gelder, Miss Hattie Mandel, Miss Annie Berzen, Miss Adelaide Holden, Miss Carrie Cohen, Miss Jennie Friedman, Miss Mussitte Schran, Miss Jennette Howieson, Miss Ella Lurkins, Miss Belle Crane, Miss Anna Cohen, Miss Tessie Opper, Miss Edith Rich, Miss Ray Hanauel, Miss Celia Bloom, Miss Ritterband, Miss Lillie Donlan, Miss Cora Hirsch, Miss Bessie Middleton, Miss L. H. Mallory, Miss Strawn, Miss Amy Middleton, Miss Annie Obermaier, Miss Louisa Merz, Miss Bertha Hasterlick, Miss Annette Cohen, Miss Carrie A. Cohen, Miss Tillie Beirfeld, Miss Eva Beirfeld, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. McCarthy, Miss Anna McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Strauss, Miss Bella Elkan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Birswanger, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Swamser, Miss Shea, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. Hamburger, Mr. and Mrs. Al Austrain, Miss H. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horner, Miss Flora Nussbaum, Miss Hannah Nussbaum, Miss R. Gelder, Mr. Julius Ascher, Miss Baer, Miss S. Gelder, Mr. S. M. Bernstein, Miss Rosa Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hesing, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Eppenstein, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Donohue, Mrs. A. Rosenblatt, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. E. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Eisenstaedt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Eisenstaedt, Mrs. Sarah Friedman, Miss Theresa Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Buxbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Beifeld, Miss Cora Florsheim, Mr. Louis Florsheim, Mr. Phil D. Block, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Joseph, Mr. Louis Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Issac Block, Mr. Al Lauer, Mr. Gus Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. Israel, Mr. and Mrs. Reibach, Mr. and Mrs. Rubel, Mr. Ben Rothschild, Mr. J. A. Rothschild, Mr. H. L. Newhouse, Mr. Horace Gimbel, Mr. Samuel Hasterlick, Mr. John H. Klutch, Mr. M. L. Asch, Mr. Ferdinand Mayer, Mr. Joseph Horner, Mr. Felix Greenberg, Mr. S. W. Bernstein, Mr. J. F. Heissler, Mr. M. H. Eichendreen, Mr. H. C. Schaffner, Mr. Max Pam, Mr. Hugo Pam, Mr. Albert M. Pollack, Mr. Joseph Powell, Mr. A. C. Battelle, Mr. Jacob Mandel, Mr. J. H. Frank, Mr. Addison Bair, Mr. William Friedman, Mr. B. L. Friedman, Mr. John J. Wilson, Mr. C. W. Marks, Mr. Albert S. Louer, Mr. H. Duffield, Mr. H. F. Rietz, Mr. David Dahlman, Mr. Isadore Witmark of New York, Mr. Manuel Hirsh, Mr. F. R. Gushorn, Mr. S. H. Strawn, Mr. H. W. Peters, Mr. C. W. Obermaier, Mr. S. A. Cohen, Mr. Julius S. Kuh, Mr. Oliver M. Levie, Mr. Charles Klein, Mr. and Mrs. D. Adler, Mr. J. Cozzens, Mr. A. L. Cohen, Mr. C. M. Dien, Mr. W. H. Palmer, Mr. G. A. Beecher, Mr. A. Leboener, Mr. F. B. Sparks, Mr. Fred Gerlach, Mr. W. C. Mills, J. C. Walker, Mr. E. F. Leopold, Mr. I. Harbecker, Mr. E. Dodson, Mr. C. Meyer, Mr. L. E. Thaner, Mr. W. B. Hunter, Mr. Abe Cohen, Mr. H. Rang Jr., Mr. A. S. Ritter, Mr. R. L. Van Zandt, Mr. Carl Goldman, Mr. S. Rosenbaum, Mr. Charles Meyer, Mr. Charles Gimbel, Mr. W. D. Black, Mr. Edward Bogel, Mr. E. W. Herbst, Mr. S. D. Eliel, Mr. Max Goldenberg, Mr. Edward B. Brade, Mr. Morris Hirsch, Mr. S. M. Baum, Mr. C. H. Axman, Mr. Albert Neuberger, Mr. R. Kepler, Mr. H. Adler, Mr. N. O. Proctor, Mr. Hugo King, Mr. E. W. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. James Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert O. Wile, Mr. and Mrs. George W. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fink, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morris, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Pollack, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Ullman, Mrs. Adeline Libenstein, Mrs. Louis Benjamin, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. E. Ohrenstein, Mrs. J. Eiseman, Mrs. A. Arnold, Terre Haute; Mrs. A. Hasterlik, Mrs. L. T. Minnehart, Mrs. A. Cohen, Mrs. M. Levie, Mrs. Daniel Wall, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Marguerat Tilden, Mrs. George Morganrath, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Edward F. Swift, Miss H. Crosby, Miss Elizabeth McCawley, Miss Mary McCauley, Miss Josie Balkam, Miss Tillie Kelly, Miss Rizie Flickenstein, Misses Alice and Clara Goodman, Miss Carrie Warren, Misses Hattie and Jennie Robens, Misses Dell and Helen Morganthal, Miss Cora Lowenstein, Miss Clara Eisendrath, Miss Grace Gutches.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Hamburger, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wangersheim, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hefter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. King, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Emerich, Mr. Carl Goldman, Mr. S. L. Pressburg, Mr. Herman Schopflocher, Mr. Charles T. Harper, Mr. H. P. Alsip, Mr. N. A. Kaufman, Mr. Charles A. Plamondon, Mr. John Beliet, Mr. George H. Crosby, Mr. Edward F. Leopold, Mr. Charles Meyers, Mr. C. E. Roth, Mr. L. C. Monin, Mr. C. C. Paddleford, Mr. M. Lowenstein, Mr. H. Childs, Mr. Louis Friend, Mr. E. M. Flexner, Mr. C. F. Gunther, Mr. J. E. Oberne, Mr. Samuel W. Bernstein, Mr. O. W. Rector, Mr. M. L. Hartman, Mr. E. Trebelkillen, Mr. Abe Cohen, Mr. Harry B. King, Mr. Albert S. Retter, Mr. Henry Lang, Mr. M. G. Hirsh, Mr. J. L. Snydacker, Mr. Alexander Kahnweiler, Mr. C. R. Dartt, Mr. Isadore H. Himes, Mr. W. S. McLean, Mr. Harry C. Soloman, Mr. Simon Epplinger, Mr. Gustav Hoffstadt, Mr. M. F. Obendorf, Mr. M. S. Rawwitch, Mr. H. F. Weber, Mr. L. E. Berkson, Mr. E. Frank, Mr. E. S. Rosenbaum, Mr. D. Forgann, Mr. I. Hastrick, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Pfibin Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Leo Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Michael McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Andersen, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Magerstadt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kopf, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ben Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ebbert, Mr. and Mrs. Max Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hasterlik, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bensinger, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fish, Miss Hattie Hirsh, Miss Cora Hirsh, Miss Pauline Snydacker, Miss Georgie Wright, Miss Lillie Kahnweiler, Miss Rose Kahnweiler, Miss Ella Weinland, Miss Marie Weinland, Miss Amelia Meyer, Miss Celia Kahnweiler, Miss Maud Means, Miss Carrie Salomon, Miss Alma Peterson, Miss Alice Bauer, Miss Helen Fischel, Miss Hattie Rose, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McEnery, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Plamondon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Neuberger, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Binswanger, Mr. and Mrs. E. Leby, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Wile, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Plotke, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Vierling, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Heaney, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Thurber, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Steinschmidt, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Silberman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weil, Mr. and Mrs. S. Klausner, Mr. and Mrs. David Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Solms Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. M. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Al Becker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Dering, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. W. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hoffheimer, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Erier, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Philbin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Guggenheim.

Misses Belle, Jennie, and Cora Katz, Miss Rena O'Berne, Miss Sallie Gelder, Miss Ray Gelder, Miss M. Smith, Miss Carrie Salomon, Miss Nellie Dolan, Miss Evalyn Steiner, Miss Nataline Steiner, Miss Sophia Hartoch, Miss Teckla Hartoch, Miss Alice Haper, Miss Luella Fitzgerald, Miss Millie Alsip, Miss Tillie Schoeneman, Miss Julia Cohen, Miss M. Muus, Miss Annie Arnold, Miss Grace H. Whalen, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hahnauel, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Barbaur, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Ritterband, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Donlin, Dr. and Mrs. Francis A. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Block, Mr. and Mrs. George Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Hasterlik, Mr. and Mrs. William McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowenbach, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hecht, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Witkowsky, Mr. and Mrs. George W. McClennan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morris, Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Wile, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Myer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Donohue, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vehon, Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel E. Beekman of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. George Frank, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wallace Golden, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Claw, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Atlman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. Milton S. Florsheim, Mr. and Mrs. M. Drosdowitz, Mr. and Mrs. William Ferderber, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. David Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Plotke, Miss Daisy Wiltinski, Miss Frieda Rosenthal, Miss Martha Grossman, Miss Alma Rothschild, Miss Sophia Guggenheim, Miss Gertrude Marks, Miss Bertha Wolf, Miss Fannie Reiss, Miss Carrie Reiss, Miss Mildred Congdon, Miss Bird Congdon, Miss Hulda Weiss, Miss Sophia M. Strauss, Miss Pauline Harris, Miss Sarah Harris, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kopf, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Rector, Mr. and Mrs. L. Eisendrath, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Asay, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ricter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cantwell, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ruehl, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bind, Mr. and Mrs. A. Karpen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bacharach, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gartz, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Monks, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bloch, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Simons, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Maass, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kahnweiler, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Leon, Mr. and Mrs. M. Born, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. J. Weise, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Regensburg, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan A. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schnadig, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Stoll, Mr. and Mrs. Otto C. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Bauland, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Phalen, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Brown Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bach.

DREAMS IN DRESSMAKERS' ART.

Magnificent Costumes Worn by the Women at the Ball.

Some of the costumes worn at the ball were as follows:

A.

Mrs. C. Apple—Pale blue bodice, black skirt; diamonds.
Mrs. Laura C. Allen—Black skirt, pink bodice.
Miss Alshuler—Gray silk, white trimming, duchesse lace trimming.
Mrs. Alshuler—Pale blue satin, pearl trimmings.
Miss Fannie Abrams—Cream taffeta petticoat, Marie Antoinette velvet bodice; pearls and diamonds.
Miss Jennie Axman—Black novelty silk and gold trimming.
Mrs. Delia Austrian—White silk, silver trimmings; diamonds.
Miss Celia Austrian—White satin, pink velvet; pearls.
Mrs. S. Austrian—Black satin, jet trimmings; diamonds.

B.

Mrs. Charles Berry—Pink brocade satin, roses; diamond pendant.
Miss Florence Bennett—Pale blue taffeta, cream lace; pearls.
Mrs. Binswanger—Pink silk, jewel trimming; pearls.
Miss Bing—Dresden silk, lace trimming; diamonds.
Miss J. Briggs—Black silk, duschesse lace; pearls.
Miss Briggs—Black chiffon, jet trimmings.
Mrs. Alexander Beifeld—Black and blue net with pale blue velvet and gold passementerie.
Mrs. Louis Becker—Yellow brocade, Oriental lace trimmings.
Mrs. Anthony Burke—Gray flowered silk, green satin and white lace.
Mrs. William Baldwin—Rainbow silk, jet and Valenciennes lace.
Mrs. W. H. Burmister—Green and black combination.
Miss A. Berlizhermer—Accordian plaited challie, Valenciennes lace; pearls.
Miss Clara Burmister—Tan checked silk; diamonds.
Mrs. S. Bodenheimer—White satin, point lace; diamonds.
Mrs. A. Bauer—White brocade silk and lace; diamonds.
Miss Hulda Bloom—White point lace over pink silk.
Mrs. Leopold Bloom—Black velvet point lace; diamonds and pearls.

C.

Mrs. J. J. Coyne—Checked taffeta; diamonds.
Miss Coghlan—Striped taffeta, blue velvet trimmings.
Mrs. A. J. Connell—Yellow taffeta, cream lace trimming; diamonds.
Miss Maude Congdon—Pink satin, iridescent trimming.
Miss Mildred Congdon—White satin, over white organdie; roses.
Miss Grace Curnett—Nile green brocaded satin, pearl trimming.
Miss Margaret Conway—Black crêpon, with pink chiffon and lace.
Mrs. M. Cohn—Black satin and red silk.
Miss Fannie Cohen—Blue broadcloth, mink trimmings.
Mrs. Mary M. Conlan—Black taffeta, silk petticoat, chiffon bodice, ecru lace.
Mrs. H. C. Cooper—Black satin, white appliqué, gold passementerie.
Miss A. J. Connell—Canary yellow silk; pearls and lace.

D.

Mrs. T. F. Deveney—Pale pink satin brocade, gold spangled lace and green velvet.
Mrs. Ollie Dewitt—Lavender and white silk.
Miss Lillian Donlin—White organdie chiffon and pearls.
Miss Etta Dickens—Black satin skirt, fancy bodice; diamonds.
Miss Nellie Dolan—Yellow satin, white lace; diamonds.
Mrs. Carrie Drosbowitz—White satin brocaded corsage, duchess satin skirt; diamonds.
Mrs. H. S. Daniels—Pale rose colored silk.
Miss Nellie Dollen—Yellow satin; diamonds.
Miss Rose Daniels—Green brocade, pale green trimming and gold garniture.
Miss Hattie Driesen—Pink striped muslin over pink silk, silver trimming.

E.

Miss Clara Eisendrath—White silk, chiffon bodice; violets.
Mrs. W. H. Ebbert—Black satin skirt, jet trimmings, black chiffon bodice, garniture of marguerites.
Miss Adele Epstein—Yellow silk, covered with perforated mousseline de soie, satin ribbons; American beauties.

F.

Mrs. Charles Fass—Black satin, jet trimming; diamonds.
Mrs. George Fairman—Black silk, fancy collar, feather trimming; diamonds.
Miss Stella Friedman—Green taffeta, velvet revers, gold trimming.
Mrs. Dorothy Frisk—Purple velvet, sable trimming, garniture of violets.
Miss Lizzie Fitzgerald—Green silk, magenta velvet trimmings; pearls.
Mrs. Henry Flesh, Piqua, O.—Black duchess satin, with pearl and jet garniture.
Miss Josie Fortune—White chiffon over pink taffeta.
Miss Florence Florsheim—Pink perforated mousseline de soie over pink silk.
Mrs. A. Florsheim—Black silk petticoat, black velvet bodice, jet garnitures.
Mrs. Feichen—Black satin, gold trimmings.
Miss Carrie Feiden—Blue satin, white lace, pearl garniture.
Mrs. S. R. Frankel—Pink Japanese silk, Italian lace, pearl trimmings.
Mrs. Owen Fay—Black satin brocade, white satin with jeweled chiffon.
Miss Nellie Flynn—Pink crêpe, white lace, Persian garniture.
Miss Cora Florsheimer—Pink crêpe, pink satin ribbons and white lace.
Mrs. Simon Florsheim—Black and blue satin brocade, with jet and point lace garniture; diamonds.
Mrs. E. H. Foreman—Black silk with spangled net and red roses.
Mrs. Oscar Foreman—White crape point lace; diamonds.
Mrs. L. J. Friedman—Pink brocade, spangle trimming; diamonds.

G.

Mrs. T. Gelder—Black satin brocade; diamonds.
Mrs. Sallie Gelder—Pink velvet bodice, lavender satin skirt.
Miss Ray Gelder—Pink velvet bodice, pale blue skirt; pearls.
Mrs. Abe Goodman—Black and white combination, jet trimming; diamonds.
Mrs. Simon Goldsmith—Yellow and white brocade, point lace, pearl trimmings; diamonds.
Mrs. J. J. Gruen—Black satin; diamonds.
Miss Goldsmith of New York—Gray chiffon, with pink satin.
Miss Greensfelder—Yellow satin brocade, lace and pearl trimming.
Mrs. S. Glen Andreus—Spangle black satin, pink chiffon trimmings; diamonds.
Miss Gutches—Blue and white crepon; diamonds.
Miss Nannie Goldsmith—Nile green satin.
Mrs. Sol. Guthman—Black velvet, point lace; diamonds.
Mrs. S. Guthman—Blue silk, jewel trimmings.
Mrs. Eunice Greensfelder—White satin, point lace revers; diamonds.
Mrs. Myer B. Goldsmith—Black brocaded silk petticoat, pearl silk waist, duchesse lace trimmings.
Mrs. K. Graham—Pink Dresden silk, green velvet garniture; pearls.
Miss Gertrude Gibson—Red silk; diamonds.
Mrs. Alice Gortan—Brocaded satin, black chiffon.
Mrs. Edward J. Goit—Black satin, lace garniture; diamonds.
Mrs. Julius Greensfelder—White satin, point lace; diamonds.
Miss Griesheimer—White satin covered with spangled tulle.
Miss Carnett—Green brocaded silk, green velvet; diamonds.
Mrs. M. Greisheimer—Louis XV. coat of pink satin brocade, point lace; diamonds.

H.

Mrs. Charles Hart—Black duchesse satin, black and white décolleté bodice; diamonds.
Mrs. Sadie Hofflin—White accordion silk, lace and violets.
Miss May Hofflin—Brocaded white silk; diamonds.
Mrs. Heissler—Fancy bodice, black skirt.
Mrs. Hirsch—Pink taffeta, pink chiffon trimming.
Mrs. Edith Heyman—White silk, gold trimming.
Mrs. Hayes—Changeable green taffeta; diamonds.
Mrs. Blanch Heidweyer—Green striped chiffon over green silk, white lace trimming.
Mrs. Hereth—Red silk, black lace trimming.
Mrs. F. S. Heoreth—Checked white and green silk; diamonds.
Mrs. C. W. Hinkley—Blue shaded taffeta, white lace trimming.
Mrs. M. H. Hirsh—Black satin, jet trimmings.
Mrs. D. H. Hyman—Pink satin, pearl trimming; diamonds
Mrs Fred Hirsch—Brown breadcloth, velvet and marten fur trimmings; diamonds.
Mrs. Meyer Heistein—White taffeta, Mecklin lace bertha; diamonds.
Mrs. M. Hillman—Black silk, white bodice, black overdress; diamonds.
Miss Cora Hirsh—White brocaded silk, spangle trimming.
Miss Josephine Hecht, Elmhurst, Ill.—Pink satin striped grenadine, velvet and gold trimmings; diamonds.
Mrs. H. W. Hoffheimer—Black satin, chiffon bodice.
Miss Julia Hopkins—Rose and green satin, with cerise silk.
Mrs. Simon Hasterlik—Black satin brocade; diamonds.
Miss Bertha Hasterlik—White satin brocade, with pearls.
Mrs. Meyer Heistin—White faille, Mecklin lace bertha; pearls and diamonds.
Mrs. Dr. F. A. Henning—Yellow brocade Persian passementerie; opals and diamonds.
Mrs. Charles Hart—Black duchesse satin, white mirror velvet; diamonds.
Mrs. Washington Hesing—Black satin, with handsome jet garniture, point lace; diamonds.
Miss M. E. Hopkins—White chiffon over yellow satin, ribbon trimming; diamonds.
Mme. Jeanne Harris—Handsome gown in Medici style over pink satin petticoat; sable and Malene lace trimming.
Mrs. M. Heyman—Black and lavender combination, jet trimmings.
Mrs. Maurice L. Horner—White satin, point lace; diamonds.

J.

Miss Jonas—Red velvet bodice, black skirt.
Mrs. William Z. Johnson—Yellow brocade, pearl passementerie.
Mrs. E. H. Jones—Black skirt, lavender bodice.
Mrs. Ernest Jacoby—Heliotrope satin, cream lace; diamonds.
Mrs. R. S. Johnston—Black brocaded satin; tiara of diamonds.
Mrs. C. F. Jacobs—Black crêpon, with Persian trimming.

K.

Mrs. Alfred Kohn—Green changeable taffeta, red velvet revers; diamonds.
Mrs. E. D. Kohn—White satin, point lace; diamonds.
Miss Flora Kaufman—Yellow brocaded satin, duchesse lace; diamonds.
Mrs. A. B. Kennedy—Persian cloth with marten fur and jeweled trimming.
Miss Lily Katzauer—Pink brocade Louis XIV. coat, black skirt; diamonds.
Miss Lillie Kahnweiler—White silk, pale blue velvet; pearls.
Rose Kahnweiler—Green silk; emeralds.
Mrs. L. Kahnweiler—Black silk, jet trimming; diamonds.
Miss C. Kahnweiler—Pale blue silk, spangle trimmings.
Mrs. Josie E. Liebenstein—White muslin over pink silk; violets.
Mrs. L. M. Leon—Pink and green pompadour brocade satin; chrysanthemums.
Mrs. Edward Levy—Black and yellow silk; flowers, diamonds.
Miss Birdie Long—Blue velvet, feather trimmings.
Miss Lily Lesem—White mousseline de soi, silver trimming.
Miss Carrie Lehman—Green and brown crepon skirt, Louis XIV. coat, white satin, and jeweled lace.
Miss Minnie Levy of Springfield, Ill.—Pink chiffon over pink silk with pink rosebuds.
Miss Edith Lynne—Pink swiss over pink silk, black velvet and white lace garniture.
Mrs. J. C. Lamm—Royal blue velvet; diamonds.
Mrs. Fred Lewis—Black velvet, jet trimmings; diamonds.
Miss Clara Leopold—White satin brocade, velvet.
Mrs. Albert Kuppenheimer—Black brocade, point lace; diamonds.
Mrs. Henry Kahn—Black brocade skirt, old rose silk bodice, silver trimming; diamonds.

L.

Mrs. Robert Lang—White silk, rose velvet trimmings; diamonds.
Miss Rae Trofsky Lyons—Striped pink taffeta, chiffon trimming.

M.

Mrs. M. C. McDonald—Handsome black velvet gown, the corsage cut décolleté and elaborately trimmed with black chiffon and jet; ornaments diamonds, consisting of superb necklace and a butterfly tiara; she carried a bouquet of yellow roses.
Mrs. L. L. McArthur—Black brocaded silk and jet.
Miss Florence Murphy, Kingston, Can.—Nile green silk, chiffon and lace trimmings.
Mrs. John Mackin—Brocaded silk, point lace and diamonds.
Miss Florence Murphy, Kingston, Ont.—Pale green silk, chiffon and lace.
Mrs. D. J. Mitchell—Black velvet robe, red and black bodice, iridescent trimming.
Mrs. J. Metz—Black silk crepon trimmed in gold; diamonds.
Mrs. J. G. Marbourg—Fancy silk bodice, black skirt; diamonds.
Mrs. J. B. Murphy—White brocade; crush roses.
Mrs. N. A. Mayer—White tulle over yellow silk, pearl embroidery; diamonds and pearls.
Miss Ida Mentz—Black skirt, pale blue bodice; jet ornaments.
Mrs. George Middleton—Baby blue satin brocade, blue chiffon and Valenciennes lace; diamonds.
Miss Bessie Middleton—White brocade, chiffon bodice; diamonds.
Miss Lilian Mallory—White organdie over blue silk.
Miss Hattie Mandel—Yellow satin brocade, spangle lace, mink fur garniture.
Mrs. W. F. Mahoney—Pink flowered silk, point lace; diamonds.
Miss Maude Means—Black brocaded satin, décolleté bodice, ostrich feather trimming; American beauties.
Miss Melody—Persian silk, with jet and fur trimming.
Miss Amelia Meyer—Black lace, jet trimming; diamonds.
Mrs. J. E. Maass—Pink and black, jet ornaments; pearls.
Mrs. H. M. Marks—Rose and yellow taffeta, point lace reverse; diamonds.
Miss Pauline Meyer—White mousseline de soie over taffeta silk, white satin ribbon garniture.
Miss Ida Mentz—Blue striped silk, jet garniture.
Mrs. S. J. Marks—Duchess satin spangle trimming, point lace, yellow chrysanthemums.
Mrs. Ben Myer—Black velvet with ermine and point lace; diamonds.
Mrs. J. A. McCormick—White satin brocade lace and diamonds.
Mrs. Solms Marcus—Black satin, jet trimming.
Miss Lillian Mallory—Figured organdie over blue silk.
Miss Elizabeth McCauley—Yellow and white striped satin; diamonds.
Miss Liliane Moody—Pink crêpe, swansdown and chiffon garniture.
Miss Ada B. Minchrod—Sea form green satin; the skirt extremely wide; the bodice, also of satin, banded in silver; green spangled tulle sleeves; green satin slippers, silver buckles; shower bouquet of Jacqueminot roses.
Mrs. T. J. Marquis—Cream satin, mink trimmings.
Mrs. Simon Mandel—White silk, velvet trimmings; diamonds.
Miss Belle Mandel—White embroidered silk, velvet trimmings; diamonds.
Mrs. Monheimer—White moire silk, point lace; diamonds.
Mrs. Leon Mandel—Black velvet; diamonds.

N.

Miss Alice Nikodem—Pink chiffon over pink brocaded satin.
Miss Celia Nelson—Rose taffeta, jet trimmings; diamonds.
Miss Gussie Nathan—Black skirt, fancy bodice; pearls.
Mrs. Joseph Neuberger—Black duchesse satin, green velvet trimmings; diamonds.

O.

Miss A. S. O'Connell—Black brocaded satin, black dotted muslin bodice; diamonds.
Mrs. Hattie O'Brien—Pale blue silk; diamonds.
Mrs. J. C. O'Connell—Yellow brocade, red roses; diamonds.
Miss Irene O'Brien—Pale green satin, covered with green and striped chiffon, green velvet and pearl trimmings.
Miss Mann—Ozone satin embroidered chiffon; pearls.

P.

Mrs. Philbin—Pompadour silk, chiffon and diamonds.
Mrs. Alfred Plamondon—White brocade, silver trimming; pearls.
Mrs. Fannie Peyser—Black brocaded satin, duchesse lace; diamonds.
Mrs. Thomas Peters—Green velvet; diamonds.
Mrs. J. Pjeser—Black satin, jet ornaments; violets.
Mrs. C. J. Paterson—Black silk, Oriental trimming.
Mrs. C. A. W. Platt—White flowered organdie with Valenciennes lace.
Mrs. N. M. Plotke—Black satin and lace.

R.

Miss [illegible]—White accordion plaited silk, pearl trimming.
Mrs. S. Regensberg—Pale blue bodice, point lace, and chiffon, black skirt; diamonds.
Mrs. S. Rosenthal—White satin skirt, pink tinsel brocade bodice, lace bertha; roses.
Mrs. Benjamin J. Rosenthal—Black taffeta, black tulle overdress; roses.
Miss Rose Rubel—Dresden silk, iridescent trimming; diamonds.
Mrs. Charles D. Rubel—White satin, fur trimming; diamonds.
Miss Angie Rappal—Pink brocaded silk and chiffon.
Miss Therese Rappal—White embroidered chiffon over green taffeta; pearl passementerie.
Miss Jennie Rubens—Apple green silk, white brocade collar; pearls.
Miss Hattie Rubens—Blue and black combination; pearls.
Miss S. Richter—Taffeta silk, pale blue bodice, fur trimmings.
Mrs. M. L. Rothschild—Black velvet; emeralds.
Miss H. Richter—Yellow taffeta, spangle trimmings.
Mrs. Rosenberg—Black crêpon and Persian trimming.
Miss Ida Rosenberg—Green satin and black tulle, fur trimming.
Mrs. Laura Rau—Blue silk, pink velvet trimming.

S.

Mrs. H. Stricker—Black satin, jet ornaments; diamonds.
Mrs. R. E. Schmidt—White silk, chiffon bodice; spangle trimming.
Mrs. N. I. Sloman—Black skirt, black and white bodice; jet ornaments.
Miss Amy Sloman—Blue and brown combination gown, astrakan trimming.
Mrs. I. Shrimski—Black silk, jet ornaments.
Miss Shrimski—White satin, chiffon bodice; diamonds.
Miss Daisy Sondheimer—White duchess satin; diamonds.
Mrs. Mac Sondheimer—White satin, duchesse lace; diamonds.
Mrs. Adolph Sutter—Black velvet, duchesse lace and pearl trimming; diamonds.
Mrs. Joseph Shoninger—Blue brocade bodice, cream lace revers, black skirt.
Mrs. E. J. Strausky—Black velvet, combination pink vest; American beauties.
Mrs. Fred Siegel—White moire silk, point lace; diamonds, violets.
Mrs. E. B. Strong—Black skirt, white bodice, pearl trimming; diamonds.
Miss Solomon—Black skirt, pale blue bodice; pearls.
Mrs. H. Schey—Black and rose silk; diamonds.
Miss Sophia M. Straus—Pink satin, duchesse lace; diamonds.
Mrs. M. Striker—Black satin, jet trimming; diamonds.
Miss Hattie Straus—Pink chiffon, lace.
Mrs. Simon W. Straus—White duchesse satin, embroidered in gold, white chiffon trimmings; diamonds.
Mrs. M. Stumer—Black brocade; diamonds.
Miss Mae Spain—Green velvet; diamonds.
Miss Bertha Simon—White moire antique, with mousseline de soie and green velvet.
Mrs. Louis Stern—Black satin brocade, pink satin and jet trimming; diamonds.
Mrs. J. D. Shea—Flowered taffeta, bodice of chiffon, pearl trimmings; diamonds.
Miss Gimbel—White satin, pink ribbons, spangle trimming.
Mrs. Sam Stern—Black and green brocade, gold trimming; diamonds.
Mrs. F. N. Smith—Heliotrope satin and velvet, with pearl garniture.
Mrs. A. Stern—Black velvet, jet trimmings, point lac; diamonds.
point lace; diamonds.
Mrs. Laura Straus—White chiffon over pink silk; pearls.
Mrs. Hattie Straus—Pink satin, point lace; diamonds.
Miss Stern—White satin and blue velvet; pearls.
Mrs. S. W. Straus—White satin, jewel trimming; diamonds.
Mrs. M. Stumer—Black brocade, black chiffon trimmings; diamonds.

T.

Mrs. J. W. Tice—Checked silk, jet ornaments.
Mrs. E. Taylor—Embroidered muslin over Nile green silk; diamonds.
Mrs. James R. Terhune—Black duchesse satin, pink vest; old ornaments.

U.

Mrs. N. J. Ullman—White satin, point lace, and diamonds.

V.

Mrs. J. Vehon—Black silk, crepon white and black bodice; diamonds.
Miss E. Vehon—Black and white dotted mulle; diamonds.
Miss Vierling—Blue faille, white lace.
Mrs. T. R. Van Hamm—Black satin, chiffon bodice, with cerise velvet and jet trimmings.

W.

Mrs. G. Wilber—Blue and black silk and chiffon combination; diamonds.
Miss Nellie Belle Wheeler—Heliotrope silk; violets.
Miss Wolf—White striped chiffon over white silk, silver trimmings.
Miss Witkowsky—White mulle over yellow silk; diamonds.
Miss Esther Witkowsky—Persian silk, crystal trimming.
Mrs. A. Wertheimer—Persian silk, cream lace; diamonds.
Mrs. J. S. Ward—Pink brocade satin, fancy trimming, duchess lace bertha.
Miss Jessie Waters—Yellow changeable taffeta; violets.
Mrs. A. H. Williams—Black skirt, fancy bodice; diamonds.
Mrs. Z. Winter—Mirror silk, Bohemian lace; diamonds.
Mrs. A. D. Weiner—Pink silk petticoat, brocaded silk bodice, Rehan lace; diamonds.
Miss Daisy Wiltinski—White brocaded silk with garlands of flowers.
Miss Lillie Waixel—Street costume, novelty Persian black velvet.
Mrs. S. F. Wilson—Black novelty silk, white and gold trimming.
Mrs. Morris Weil—Green mousseline de soie, gold trimming; diamonds.
Mrs. Aaron Wolf—Black moire silk, pink chiffon; Persian passementerie.
Mrs. J. R. Ward—White over pink silk; diamonds.

Y.

Miss Maud Yondorf—White chiffon over white satin, pearl trimming.

PARTIES IN THE VARIOUS BOXES.

Brilliant Women and Their Cavaliers Who Looked On at the Ball.

The boxes were occupied by the following:

Box 1. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morris, Mr. and Mrs. William Leavitt, Mrs. Edward F. Swift.
Box 2. Mr. and Mrs. B. Kuppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stern, Miss Stern, Mr. Albert Kuppenheimer.
Box 3. Mr. and Mrs. Leon Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar G. Foreman.
Box 4. Mr. and Mrs. Simon Mandel, Mrs. Robert Lang, Miss Sarah Mandel, Miss Belle Mandel, Frank S. Mandel.
Box 5. Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stunner, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Freidman, Mr. A. R. Stunner, Mr. L. M. Stunner.
Box 6. Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Selz, Mrs. S. Austrian, Miss Mann, Mr. Austrian, Miss Delia Ansberg.
Box 7. Mr. and Mrs. Simon W. Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Regensberg, Miss Hattie Strauss, Miss Lena Strauss.
Box 8. Mr. Sidney Lowenstein, Mrs. G. Lowenstein, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Eisendrath, Miss Wightman, Mr. Milton Lowenstein.
Box 9. Mrs. De Lee, Miss Nattie De Lee, Miss Gussie De Lee, Miss Sarah Freiberger, Miss Henrietta Freiberger, Mrs. M. L. Freiberger.
Box 10. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Wing, Miss Anna Simonsen, Miss Frances Rand, Mr. J. P. Cameron, Miss Zella Soulman.
Box 11. Mr. and Mrs. B. Arnheim, Mr. and Mrs. L. Straus, Miss Florence Arnheim, Mr. A. L. Sheffman, Mr. Leo Straun.
Box 12. Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Siegel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Benswanger, Miss Benswanger, Mr. Henry Siegel, Mr. Joseph Siegel, Mr. Frank E. Vogel.
Box 14. Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Glaser, Mrs. L. Monheimer, Miss Wershinski, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Kozminski.
Box 15. Mr. and Mrs. David Mayer, Mrs. Blum, Miss Fannie Mayer, Miss Garden, Mr. Arthur Van Inwagen, Mr. Jacob Mayer, Mr. Carl Meyers.
Box 16. Mrs. M. A. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Ike Meyer, Dr. and Mrs. F. Kreissl, Mr. Edy Mayer.
Box 17. Mr. and Mrs. Levy Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Rice of New York, Mrs. Bernard Mayer, Mrs. Schlesinger.
Box 18. Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Bloom, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Horner, Miss Hulda Bloom, Mr. E. Flouachel.
Box 19. Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Hirsh, Miss Clara Hirsh, Miss Cornelia Hirsh, Mr. Sidney Stein, Miss Viola Stein, Miss Edna Stein.
Box 20. Mr. and Mrs. Leo A. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. H. Elson.
Box 21. Mr. L. K. Hirsch and party.
Box 22. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Keefer, Mrs. Samuel Nathan.
Box 23. Mrs. Nelson Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, Mr. F. E. Vogel.
Box 24. Mrs. Hannah Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Max Frank, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Sulzberger, Mrs. Rose Frank, Mr. B. Bensinger.
Box 25. Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ederheim.
Box 26. Mr. and Mrs. Morris S. Rosenfield, Mrs. I. Rosenfield, Mrs. A. Longini, Miss Annie Einstein, Mr. Morris Einstein.
Box 27. Mr. and Mrs. William Levy, Mrs. M. Levy of New York, Mrs. Swabacker, Miss Lottie Rosenfield, Mr. A. Ballenberg.
Box 28. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Guckenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cauffman of Rochester, N. Y., Miss Stella Cauffman.
Box 29. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kohn, Miss Daisy Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Kohn.
Box 30. Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Kohn, Mr. Charles Cahn, New York; Mr. Bernard Cahn.
Box 31. Mr. and Mrs. Simon Yondorf, Miss Maud Yondorf, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Straus, Mrs. Henry Horner, Mrs. Diller Levy, Mr. Isaac Horner.
Box 32. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan J. Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Florsheim, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Beifeld, Miss Cora Stern.
Box 34. Mr. and Mrs. A. Rhinestrom, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ullman, Mr. E. F. Rosenbaum, Mr. E. S. Rosenbaum.
Box 35. Mr. and Mrs. M. Born, Mr. and Mrs. O. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kirchberger, Miss Alice Rose.
Box 36. Mr. and Mrs. M. Bensinger, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fish, Mr. and Mrs. David Hyman, Miss Frank, Miss Katz, Mr. B. Bensinger, Mr. E. M. Flexner.
Box 37. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Rosenberg, Mr. Charles Stettauer.
Box 38. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Kuppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. I. Monheimer.
Box 39. Mr. and Mrs. Max Hart, Miss Rena Strauss, Mrs. Lily Myers, Miss Hattie Marx.
Box 40. Mr. and Mrs. Morris Selz, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bach, Mr. and Mrs. D. Adler, Miss Henrietta Kohn, Miss Tessie Kohn.

BENEFICIARIES AND COMMITTEES.

Who Have Worked for the Ball and Who Reap the Benefit.

The beneficiaries of the ball are as follows:

School Children's Aid Society.	Policemen's Fund.
United Hebrew Charities.	Home for the Friendless.
Michael Reese Hospital.	Visiting Nurses.
Jewish Training School.	Illinois Training School.
Home for Aged Jews.	Bureau of Justice.
Sheltering Home.	Humane Society.
Labor Bureau.	Model Lodging-House for Women.
West Side Dispensary.	McCown School for Deaf Mutes.
Settlement.	Waifs' Mission.
Chicago Jewish Orphans' Home.	Alexian Brothers' Hospital.
Chicago Lying-in Dispensary.	German Hospital.
St. Elizabeth Hospital.	Hinkinbotham Fund.
Firemen's Fund.	Hospital for Women and Children.

The officers of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association are:

President—Sidney Loeb.
Vice-President—Oscar J. Friedman.
Treasurer—Frank E. Mandel.
Financial Secretary—Harry Pflaum.
Recording Secretary—Jacob Friedman.

Directors.

Henry X. Strauss,	Sidney Lowenstein,
Bernard Cahn,	Louis M. Stumer,
Israel Shrimski,	Norman Florsheim.
Louis Eckstein,	M. Salomon,
Manuel Hirsh,	A. M. Snydacker.

The committees which have labored so earnestly for the success of the ball are:

HALL.

Norman Florsheim, Louis M. Stumer, Manuel Hirsh.

BANQUET.

A. M. Snydacker, Henry X. Strauss, Norman Florsheim, O. J. Friedman.

PRESS.

Louis Eckstein, Israel Shrimski, M. Salomon, Frank E. Mandel.

MAILING LIST AND OFFICE.

Harry Pflaum, Jacob Friedman, Frank E. Mandel.

PRINTING.

O. J. Friedman, Harry Pflaum, L. M. Stumer, Jacob Friedman.

MUSIC.

Henry X. Strauss, S. Lowenstein, Louis Stumer.

BOXES.

B. Cahn, A. M. Snydacker, Louis Eckstein, Henry X. Strauss, Manuel Hirsh, Israel Shrimski, Frank E. Mandel.

SALE OF TICKETS.

Joseph Austrian, Eugene Arnstein, Danknar Adler, American Cutlery Co., Louis Benjamin, Moses Bensinger, L. Buxbaum, A. G. Becker, Block & Newman, Gus Bauer, Bernard Cahn, B. R. Cahn, Henry Elkan, Louis Falkman, Jacob Franks, Norman Florsheim, O. J. Friedman, C. C. Finkler, I. H. Frank, D. L. Frank, S. Franklin, Jacob Friedman, Falker & Stern, Joseph Fish, S. T. Fish, Henry Flonacher, J. L. Gatzert, Fred Greisheimer, Henry Greenebaum, Selig Greenebaum, Dr. Goodkind, Herbert Hart, J. S. Hartman, David Hyman, H. L. Hart, Manuel Hirsh, H. F. Haim, E. S. Hyman, E. C. Hamburger, E. J. Kohn, Louis Keiber, Samuel Klein, L. A. Kohn, A. H. Kohn, P. Lichenstadt, Sidney Loewenstein, Leo A. Loeb, A. J. Lichstern, B. Loewenthal, Sidney Loeb, F. E. Mandel, E. S. Marcus, E. P. Mayer, L. K. Miller, Harry Mayer, A. Mergentheim, Maas, Baer & Co., Max Pam, Tobey Rubovitz, Fred Rothschild, E. A. Rosenthal, Samuel Regensburg, B. F. Rubel, Oscar Rosenburg, James Rosenthal, B. J. Rosenthal, L. M. Stumer, Leo Strauss, Adolph Stein, M. J. Spiegel, Moses Salomon, Joseph Scheninger, S. L. Sulsberger, Israel Shrimski, A. M. Snydacker, S. L. Stein, James Witkowsky, Morris Weil, Maurice Wendell.

Back of this committee on the sale of tickets there has been a list of patrons whose influence was felt for the good of the ball to the remotest part of the city. These patrons are:

J. Austrian, Benj. Arnheim, Leopold Bloom, J. Beifeld, A. G. Becker, J. H. Bauland, Louis Benjamin, M. Bensinger, Sol. Baer, Moses Born, Bernard Cahn, E. Frankenthal, S. Florsheim, Adolph Kraus, B. Kuppenheimer, L. Keefer, A. J. Lichtstern, Adolph Loeb, B. Loewenthal, Levy Mayer, F. E. Mandel, Leon Mandel, Simon Mandel, Dr. Moses, Isa Monheimer, Ed. Morris, Jacob Newman, Dr. Norden, H. B. Steele, Adolph Stein, Frank Vogel, H. L. Frank, G. Foreman, Leo. Fox, J. L. Gatzert, H. Greenebaum, I. Greensfeld, H. F. Hahn, Isaac Horner, A. Hart, Harry Hart, Dr. A. Kohn, Joseph A. Kohn, Abraham Kuh, Max Pam, Edward Rose, M. Rosenbaum, J. Rosenbaum, J. Rosenberg, M. Rosenfeld, H. M. Rosenblatt, A. M. Rothschild, J. Rosenthal, C. H. Swab, Leo Straus, Morris Selz, Dr. J. Stolz, J. Spiegel, J. Schaffner, Charles Stein, Isaac Woolf, Louis Wampold.

IS NO SCHOOL FOR A POOR MAN

Supt. Pederson Gives Fees at University of Wisconsin.

Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—County School Superintendent Pederson today made public a revised and enlarged statement of his charges against the management of the University of Wisconsin. His statement follows:

"I have delayed for some time to reply to the attacks made upon me for my criticism of the State University that I might obtain facts and figures from sources that cannot be disputed. My attention was first called to the condition of affairs at Madison by several young men from this county entering the State University and later being obliged, because of the high fees and other expenses, to finish their education outside of the State, or at smaller institutions in Wisconsin.

"Since the publication of the rejected portion of my report, I have received letters from President Adams and other regents, which are in marked contrast to the vicious assault of Regent Challoner and Chairman Hicks. One regent writes:

" 'There can be no objection to any fair criticism by any taxpayer or official in the State concerning the policy of the university.'

"First as to fees: Mr. Challoner says: 'While there is absolutely no such thing as tuition fees charged at the university, there is an incidental of $20.' This is a mere quibble with words. Let us examine the facts. On pages 59, 60, and 61 of the university catalogue is found a summary of the fees as follows:

" 'Incidental expenses for half year, college of letters, $10; mechanics and engineers, $20; school of pharmacy, $20; college of law, first year, $85; second year, $60; third year, $60; summer school, general fee, $15; laboratory fee, $8 per year; histology, entology, $8; bacteriology, $8; chemical laboratory, $15 to $20; geology and mineralogy, $5; physical laboratory, $2 for each hour; college of engineering, $1.50 for each hour, and $1.50 for use of periodicals; school of pharmacy, junior year, chemical laboratory, $8; practical pharmacy, $10; senior year, chemical laboratory, $10; botanical laboratory, $8; pharmaceutical chemistry on thesis, $35; practical pharmacy, $15; pharmacognosy, $10; college of agriculture, day school laboratory, $6; farm dairy laboratory, $2; bacteriology, $8; advanced dairy course, $6; pasteurizing, $10.

"Male students in the College of Letters and Science, College of Mechanics and Engineering, and the four-year courses in agriculture and pharmacy are required to take gymnastic exercises for the first two years of their course, and are also required to take military drill. In the gymnasium a fee of $2 per year and $1 addititional for the use of lockers is charged. A pair of soft-soled shoes is also required in the gymnasium, and students are required to drill and must provide themselves with a uniform which costs $10.'

"Mr. Challoner may find a way to steer through this list for $20, but it would puzzle the ordinary plebeian to do so. Many students have told me their fees average $60 to $80 per year.

Mr. Pederson reaffirms his statement that the university fees have been raised $8 a year since the Legislature has granted lavish appropriations. He says the law school fee at Ann Arbor is $100. At Madison it is $205. He asks why Wisconsin's fees should be double those at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Pederson then goes into the matter of the number of instructors at Madison, and gives figures showing that in 1892-93 there was one instructor for every sixteen students in the university proper. In 1893-94 there was one instructor for every thirteen students. In 1894-95 the ratio was the same, while in 1895-96 the ratio is one instructor for every eleven students.

Mr. Pederson adds:

"It is evident from all that I can learn that the university is not managed on business principles. The entire cost of instruction last year was $107,082. President Adams receives a salary of $7,000 a year, with $500 for receptions. He hears no recitations, delivers no lectures, and gives but an hour a day to the university. The rest of his time is spent in writing books and in editing encyclopedias.

"Five professors receive $3,500 each; ten, $2,500 each; four, $2,200 each; three, $2,000 each; sixteen, from $1,200 to $1,800 each; twelve, at $1,000; five, from $600 to $900. Yet a large share of the instruction is given by fellows who receive but $400. Unless a freshman looks out he will not come in contact with any of the professors, but will recite entirely to the fellows."

"The aristocratic tendencies of the university cannot be proven by references to the catalogue and reports as easily as its financial management can. A common expression is 'one isn't in it here unless he is rich enough to belong to one of the Greek letter societies.' One student recently told me:

" 'We never see President Adams except as he rides by in his carriage behind his liveried servant.'

"It seems poor taste for Regent Challoner to attempt to deny the aristocratic tendencies when persons much higher in authority than he boldly assert that 'the university was not designed for a poor man's college.'

"The most deplorable feature of the present management is the utter lack of supervision and control of the students. I saw many students in a state of intoxication and was told that students caroused in the saloons without fear of reprimand or dismissal. President Adams has shown his 'kindly intent to the boys,' but once during his connection with the institution, by calling them together to talk to them, the purpose of this meeting being to arouse enthusiasm for an approaching game of football with the Minnesota team.

"Is it any wonder that parents hesitate to send their children to Madison? Is it any wonder that while the Whitewater Normal School has increased its attendance 53 per cent the State university has decreased 4 per cent? It is to be hoped that friends of education will not, like Chairman Hicks, be 'silenced by surprise,' but that they will discuss these things until a change shall be accomplished."

THIRTEEN BIG NEW OCEAN LINERS

They Will Be Built During the Season of 1896.

New York, Dec. 14.—The transatlantic season of 1896 will see more new ocean liners in service than any year in the history of the transatlantic steamship business. The announcement by the Hamburg-American Line of the building of the mammoth twin-screw freight and passenger steamer Pennsylvania has caused the managers of competing lines to give some details regarding the enlargement of their ocean fleets. It has just developed that the Hamburg-American Line has under construction, in addition to the Pennsylvania already described, five other twin-screw vessels, all of which will be delivered during the season of 1896. Three of them are being built by Harland & Wolff of Belfast and the other three at the Yarrow yards of the Palmer Shipbuilding company. When these steamers are in commission the company will dispose of its slower and smaller vessels.

The North German-Lloyd company has given the contracts for six new twin-screw steamers of the same type. Two of these steamers are to be for their New York and Southampton express service, and they will be capable of attaining a speed of twenty knots an hour. The Vulcan Shipbuilding company at Stettin has the contract for one of these vessels and the Schichan Shipbuilding company of Dantsig and Elbing has the contract for another express steamer. These vessels will be 600 feet long and 66 feet beam. The other four vessels will each be 525 feet long and will have a beam of 64 feet. They will have a speed of fourteen knots, being built especially for freight. They will, however, have accommodations for 200 first-class and about 1,500 steerage passengers.

The Compaigne Generale Transatlantque, or French line, contemplates increasing its fleet. At present they have only one twin-screw steamer, La Touraine. The directors are discussing the wisdom of building two more twin-screw vessels, larger and faster than the Touraine.

The Netherlands-American Steam Navigation company also proposes to put new and modern steamers in its fleet. It has already contracted for an 8,000-ton, twin-screw steamer which will be 470 feet in length, and which will accommodate 200 first-class, 150 second-class, and a large number of steerage passengers.

So far only the companies running to continental ports announced the building of new steamers. The Cunard, Whit Star, and American lines say they have no intention of giving out any contracts for next season. Another significant feature is that most of the new ocean greyhounds are being built in English ship-yards. It is said that the German ship-yards are so crowded with work that most of them have enough to keep them occupied until the end of the season of 1897. This made it necessary for them to forego bidding on some of the German vessels that are being built in English yards. Then, again, the British lines are not adding to their fleets, and as a result the shipbuilders in England are not overcrowded with orders. The policy of all the transatlantic lines, as outlined in their building operations, is to construct vessels with a view of carrying large quantities of freight instead of building exclusively passenger ships, which do not pay as much profit as freighters.

No Clew to Tucker's Records.

Fred J. Tucker, Assessor of the Town of Lake View, still mourns the loss of the records of his office, including assessment notices, schedules of property, protests on assessments, and other papers which will require time and money to replace. The office is at No. 622 Lincoln avenue, in a building owned by Sheriff Pease. No clew to the robbers has yet been found, although political enmity is hinted as a reason for the theft.

Caribou in Michigan.

A caribou was shot near Pinckney, Mich., a few days ago. Not one of these animals had previously been seen in that region in many years.

FIRE SALE.

COMMENCES THIS MORNING ON

Goods Slightly Damaged by Smoke or Water in the Fire Sat. Eve. on Fourth Floor of Our Store.....

	Regular Price	SALE PRICE		Regular Price	SALE PRICE
SWEATERS	$5.00	$2.90	BICYCLE SUITS	$5.00	$2.00
SWEATERS	3.50	1.75	Full length TIGHTS	2.50	1.00
SWEATERS	2.50	1.45	KNEE TIGHTS	1.50	.75
SWEATERS	2.00	.90	BICYCLE CAPS	1.00	.25
SWEATERS	1.50	.75	SHOES	1.50	.60
SWEATERS	1.00	.30	BOXING GLOVES	1.50	.50
SWEATERS	.50	.10	BOXING GLOVES	2.00	.75
Athletic Underwear About Half Price.			BOXING GLOVES	5.00	2.50

STRIKING BAGS, ICE SKATES, GUN CASES, PARLOR GAMES, ETC., AT SIMILAR PRICES.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.,

147-149 WABASH-AV.

THE CHICAGO KICKER

He is not exactly a grumbler, but he kicks when things don't go to suit him.

He kicks at the restaurant of his steak isn't cooked right.

He buys a nice-looking basket of fruit and kicks if he finds faulty goods at the bottom.

He buys a suit of clothes and kicks when he finds the fabric to be shoddy with cotton warp or the cheap satinet.

The kicker is always welcome at "The Putnam." We convert them into walking advertisements.

There are ten thousand well-dressed kickers in Chicago who always advise their friends to trade with us.

They have discovered that our goods are right; that our clothing comes direct to us from the most reliable makers, and that the fabrics are the best all-wool productions of American and foreign looms.

The kicker has nothing to kick about at "The Putnam."

The wonderful line of Men's $15.00 Suits that we have on Special Sale this week have pleased the popular eye. Such splendid fabrics and so handsomely made. Your tailor would want $35.00 to produce their equal. Your choice f 1,000 of them for....... **$15**

About 200 handsome All-Wool Kersey Overcoats, tailor's $30.00 grade, at........ **$12.00**

Our "Monarch" Frieze Ulster—greatest cold and storm resister in the world........ **10.00**

Sensible Christmas Presents.

Handsome Smoking and House Jackets—Blue, Brown, and Fancy Mixed Patterns, satin trimmed........ **$4.75**

Stylish and dressy Corduroy Vests—handsomely trimmed........ **$2.50**

Silk and Satin Suspenders at 50c and $1.00.
Elegant Silk Mufflers at 50c and $1.00.
Handsome line of Silk Handkerchiefs at 50c.
Finest line of 50c Neckwear in the city.

Mail orders filled promptly. Write for samples of cloth, tape measure and our new catalogue, all free.

"The Putnam"

Clark and Madison Streets.

HOLIDAY SHOPPING

Brings a great many ladies to our Furnishing Department, where there is an infinite array of attractive articles suitable for gifts for husbands, brothers, and sons.

Besides anything that a man may wish to wear, we have all sorts of Furnishings for boys too, and in the Children's Department Ties and Fancy Waists for the little ones.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Clark and Madison-sts.

Read our ad. in tomorrow's Tribune.

Something Good for Christmas

and Every Other Day.

Made to Order. Splendid business and dress suits or overcoats $15 to $50, and from fabrics that would cost you elsewhere $20 to $60.

In clothes making we have no equals, although many imitators, quoting our popular prices; but you will find a vast difference in the look, service and style of the garments we make.

Trousers to order,	$4 to $14.
Overcoats,	$20 to $45.

$5 less if you don't want the rich silk lining.

Suits made in six hours if necessary.

Nicoll THE TAILOR Clark and Adams.

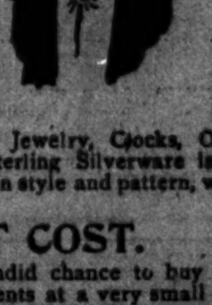
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.,

YOU COULD SELECT

Nothing for Christmas that would please him more than a Diamond. Our stock of



Watches, Gold Jewelry, Clocks, Opera Glasses, and Sterling Silverware is new and select both in style and pattern, which we are selling

AT COST.

This is a splendid chance to buy your Christmas presents at a very small cost.

KASPER & BARNES,

McVicker's Theater Building, 84 Madison-st., near State.

...FOR... CHRISTMAS LAMPS AND ONYX TABLES GO TO Lamp Headquarters And Special Sale. AT BOHNER'S LAMP STORE, 82 and 86 Wabash-av.

The Silk Headquarters.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

109-111-113 STATE STREET.

The Great Silk Store.

Such Wonderful Selling

Of the most beautiful Silk Dress Patterns (put up in handsome individual boxes for gift purposes) of Silk Mittens, of Silk Waists, of Silk Skirts, of Silk Pillows, of Silk and Wool Black Goods, was never known before in all the Silk world. Wonderful, not only on account of the large quantities sold, but equally wonderful on account of the low prices which produce such heretofore unknown money-saving in all kinds

Of Christmas Silk Goods.

Think of those lovely Black Brocaded Dress Patterns, and what a handsome Christmas present they make, each in a separate box, at prices running up to $96 each. The most beautiful Black Silks the world ever saw.
The stock just replenished for today's sale.

10.88 At 9 o'clock this a. m. we will place on sale 100 more of the rich Brocaded Black Silk Dress Patterns, 90 of which went almost before we knew it last Monday. There are 16 yards in a pattern, and they are regular $1 a yd. goods, but the pattern goes now for **10.88**

What can be more suitable for a present to a lady than one of these rich dress patterns, all put in an elegant individual box for gift purposes, and sold at a price which

Was Never Known Before.

Among the thousands of great Christmas attractions at this great silk store, we mention below a few. These are but suggestions—a whole page could not contain the items in detail.

BLACK SILK DRESS PATTERNS (16 yards each) From $7.20 to $96 each
SILK GRENADINE DRESS PATTERNS, From $8 to $80 each
SILK CREPES AND CREPONS, From $6 to $75
SILK DRESS VELVETS, From $15 to $250 each
EVENING SILK DRESS PATTERNS, From $4 to $300 each
EVENING CREPE AND GAUZE DRESS PATTERNS, From $6 to $75 each
NOVELTY SILK DRESS PATTERNS (for dinner and reception gowns) From $7.20 to $360 each
BLACK AND WHITE SILK DRESS PATTERNS, From $10 to $75 each
COLORED SILK AND SATIN DRESS PATTERNS, From $8 to $40 each
PERSIAN SILK (WARP PRINTED) DRESS PATTERNS, From $30 to $150
EVENING TAFFETA DRESS PATTERNS, From $10 to $80 each

About one-third of the above amount for a waist length of any of the above goods is a gift that will be appreciated by thousands of ladies. These Dress Patterns and Waist Patterns are put up in individual boxes for Christmas presents.

SILK UMBRELLAS, $1.29 to $18
UMBRELLA SETS (Cane and Silk Umbrella) $2.29 to $20
INITIAL SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c to $1
EMBROIDERED SILK HDKFS., 5c to $1
PLAIN SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c to $1
SILK MUFFLERS, 50c to $3
SILK OPERA SHAWLS, $1.25 to $15
SILK LACE FASCINATORS, 35c to $20
SILK FISCHUS, 39c to $25

SILK LACE SCARFS, 29c to $15
PERSIAN COLLARS, $2 to $10
SILK MITTENS, 25c to $3
SILK GLOVES, 25c to $2
SILK OPERA GLOVES, 50c to $3
SILK HOSIERY, 38c to $3.50 per pair
SILK UNDERVESTS, 38c to $8 each
SILK UNION SUITS, $3 to $12
MEN'S SILK UNDERWEAR, $5 to $14 per suit
SILK HALF HOSE, 38c to $2 per pair
MEN'S SILK MUFFLERS, 50c to $3
SILK WAISTS, $2.50 to $45 each
SILK DRESS SKIRTS, $9.50 to $60 each
SILK PETTICOATS, $2.50 to $35 each
LADIES' SILK SUITS, $12.50 to $90.00 each
LADIES' SILK NEGLIGEE GOWNS, $7.50 up
SILK TEA GOWNS, $10.00 to $25.00 each
SILK UNDERWEAR—CHEMISE, DRAWERS, AND GOWNS, $12.50 to $22.50 per set
SILK PEIGNOIRE, $7 to $15 each
SILK FACE VEILS, 5c to $12 each
SILK BRIDAL VEILS, $3.50 to $150 each
SILK LIBERTY SQUARES, $1 to $5 each
SILK WINDSOR TIES, 5c to $1.50 each
SILK LAMP SHADES, $3.50 to $30 each
SILK TABLE COVERS, $2.25 to $40 each
SILK PICTURE DRAPES, 25c to $5 each
SILK PILLOWS, $1 to $30 each

SILK PIANO OR MANTEL DRAPES, $2.50 to $35 each
SILK HEAD RESTS, 35c to $3 each
SILK GLOVE CASES, $1 to $7 each
SILK HANDKERCHIEF CASES, 75c to $5 each
SILK CURTAIN LOOPS, 25c to $7 per pair
SILK LACE TIDIES, 65c to $10 each
SILK PIN CUSHIONS, 25c to $5 each
SILK ORIENTAL WALL PIECES, $10 to $100 each
SILK SCREEN PANELS, $5 to $80 each
SILK COMFORTS, $12 to $30 each
SILK BED SPREADS, $7.50 to $200
SILK DOYLIES AND STAND COVERS, 10c to $5 each
SILK PILLOW TOPS, 50c to $12 each
SILK PORTIERES, $9 to $200 per pair
SILK ROPE PORTIERES, $12 to $40 each
FEATHER BOAS, $2.25 to $25 each
SILK AND WOOL BLACK DRESS PATTERNS, $3 to $50
SILK LINED SEAL PLUSH CAPES, $8 to $40

60c CHINA SILKS (all shades), 29c
$1.00 RICH SATIN BROCADES, 65c
$7.50 FANCY SILK WAISTS, $3.75
$5.00 SILK UMBRELLAS, $2.29
50c SILK MITTENS, 25c
$15.00 FEATHER BOAS, $6.75
$7.50 LACE SCARFS, $2.98
$3.00 SILK PILLOWS, $1.00
$1.00 SILK HOSE, 45c
$3.00 EVENING SILKS, $1.98
50c INITIAL SILK HDKFS., 25c
$1.00 INITIAL SILK HDKFS., 50c
$1.75 NOVELTY SILKS, $1.00
$1.00 CREPE DE CHENES, 37c
65c BLACK FIGURED SILKS, 45c
$1.00 BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, 58c
$35.00 ELEGANT SILK LINED CLOTH JACKETS $15.00
ELEGANT PLUSH CAPES AT HALF USUAL PRICES.
$25.00 SILK WAISTS, $15.00
And hundreds of other such bargains.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Specially Delightful Sale

Men's Neckwear.

Our Men's Furnishing Department never before contained so rich and elegant an assortment of high class Neckwear selling at a bargain figure. Until Christmas we propose to keep the lead in giving a popular price on grades worth and usually bringing much higher figures.

We hold that the best values for the money are our rich and well made Tecks, Puffs, Four-in-Hands, and De Joinville Scarfs—retailing under wholesale prices at..... 50c and 75c values, 25c. $1.00 value, 50c.

Great Discount Sale

Brass Beds.

We offer, beginning today (and no longer if they all sell in one day as they should), two bargains the like of which have never before entered into the mind of man.

Reduced from up to $40.00 — 85 Brass Beds, ¾ or full size, heavy pillars, extension foot rail, well made, in perfect order—simply a case of "overstock"—but nothing shall stand in the way of their moving now, for the cut prices are—

13.75 and 15.75

65 Canopy Brass Beds, all full size, good patterns—are perfect values at $30.00 and $40.00. They must go now and the prices that shall move them are—

9.75 and 16.75

20 per cent discount straight on every brass bed of every style, used as a sample in our bedding department. Just as good as though straight from the factory—have stood on the floor this season. Now they'll go for 80c on the dollar.

'Way ahead of time.

Clearing Sale of Shoes.

Second floor.

We begin our annual clearing sale of Shoes—the shoe event that all look for as each year closes, two weeks ahead of time—We've too many shoes on hand and therefore we "take time by the forelock" and start the annual sale TODAY.

A lot of Ladies' Slippers, fancy colors and Glaze Kid Strap Sandals, closing at..... $1.00
A large lot of Ladies' Fine Boots, Cloth or Kid Tops, selected from our stock and closing at..... $1.50
Ladies' Extra Fine Hand-Made Boots, Cloth or Kid Tops—Extension Soles or Hand-Turned Soles—good $4.00 Boots at..... $3.00
Ladies' Fine Kid Boots, Laced or Buttoned, Razor or New Square Toe, at..... $2.00
Misses' and Children's Fine Kid Spring Heel Patent Tip Boots, Laced or Buttoned—$1.50 grade—at..... $1.00
Ladies' Fine Storm Rubbers for bad weather wear—the 60c grade at..... 35c
Ladies' best quality plain Rubbers, small sizes—closing at..... 10c

Japanese Screens.

The most beautiful Silk and Gold Embroidered Art Goods—never sold so cheap in the past—and wouldn't now but for the delay in their arrival from Japan.

Jap. Screens—Silk and gold embroidered—single or double fold, all sizes—made to our own order in Japan, but arrived late—are closing them out for the holidays at a sacrifice of ¼—They make most excellent holiday gifts. Five or Four Screens valued at $5.00, closing at

2.95, 2.45, 2.25, 1.95

High four fold, oil painted, gold and silk embroidered Screens, artistic and worthy a place in any home where art decorations are appreciated, $7.50 and $9.00 values, at

5.75, 4.75, AND 2.45

Curtains and Draperies.

800 single pairs Tapestry and Chenille Portieres, Fringed Top and Bottom, plain colors and borders, or all over figured. The latest designs—Closing at half price.

$10.00 Values, 5.00 — $7.50 Values, 3.75 — $5.00 Values 2.50

450 yards elegant Drapery Materials of Silk, Satin Damask, Tapestry, Brocades, and Brocatelles—Fabrics worth up to $7.50 a yard—lengths of 1 to 5 yards, all at half price. Can be used for Couch and Pillow Covers, or Upholstering, Draperies, etc.

$7.50 Values, 3.75 — $5.00 Values, 2.50 — $4.00 Values 2.00 — $3.00 Values, 1.50

Silk Waists.

Our display of the product of our workrooms includes a gathering of silk waists for evening and party wear, embracing the most beautiful combinations of silks, ribbons, velvets, laces, etc., possible to arrange. Withal, the prices are extremely modest, ranging from $9.50 to..... 33.00

Besides we have a superb assortment of fine Taffeta Silk Waists in the latest color combinations, figures, and stripes, made by us, thus insuring perfection of style and reliability of workmanship..... 5.00

MANDEL BROTHERS.

A Christmas clearing of

Dress goods . . as never before . . as nowhere else . .

Just as you've learned by experience to expect, when it comes to cutting prices to clear dress goods, Mandel's *always* go the lowest. *All* dress goods competion ceases in the morning—when *this* phenomenal offering begins.

$3, $4, and $5 dress fabrics for 50c! . . a wonderful dress goods sacrifice. The usual January clearing takes effect, *here*, 30 days earlier this season—a most opportune event for shrewd gift-hunters.

$5.00 novelty rough effects—$4.50 novelty boucles—$4.00 mohair-finish crepons—$3.50 boucle cheviots—$3.00 silk and wool Paris novelties—$2.50 Scotch bouretles—$2.00 silk and wool plaids—$2.00 novelty basket plaids—$2.00 boucle plaids—$1.50 broadcloths—$1.50 all-wool French serges—$1.50 real storm serges—$1.50 navy cheviots—the greatest sacrifice of the century—all placarded 50c

Ideal presents—$25 to $45 Paris dress robes—exclusive French dress patterns—including all the latest and most desirable of the Euro-Pean novelties—silk crepon patterns—Canich boucle patterns—plaid boucle patterns—rough camel's hair patterns—mohair tufted boucle patterns—7 yards to 8 yards in each pattern:

$40, $45, and $50 dress robes for 12.50
$30, $35, and $40 dress robes for 10.00
$25, $27, and $30 dress robes for 7.50
$15, $17, and $20 dress robes for 4.98

Overflow doll and fancy goods departments on 5th floor—where the crowds are not so dense and choosing easier.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

A Christmas Clearing of

Men's house coats,

smoking jackets, dressing gowns, bath robes—just the right sort for gift givers—at prices impossible to duplicate. A thousand too many—and the prices are cut *now*, instead of *after* Christmas.

Men's $5.00 tricot house coats—the best quality—all tailor made—sateen linings, 3.50
Men's $6.50 Habutai silk Japanese jackets—best quality—extra heavy quilted—large flowing collar—proper sizes—proper lengths—navy, seal and wine—linings faced in same color— 3.90
Men's $6.50 English plaid smoking jackets—finest cloths—finished with silk cord edging, pockets and cuffs— 4.50
Men's $18.00 jackets—a grand assortment—matelasse, velvets, corduroys, Bedford cords, and English Kersers—no better goods made—many worth up to $18.00—choice 10.00
Men's $10.00 lounging gowns in the new Persian patterns, assorted plaids and stripes— 6.50

It's a chance to buy London tailored coats for less—*very* much less—money than the domestic article commands.

Overflow doll and fancy goods departments on 5th floor—where the crowds are not so dense and choosing easier.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Crowning Christmas chances in

Men's neckdressings.

An event extraordinary. Thousands of dozens of the finest London ties and correct copies of them. Not a poor, passe tie in this unequaled gathering. Not a tie priced more than half the customary. Surely the tie trade will center here—while these lots last.

Gentlemen's swell English shapes in the new Ascot puff scarf, the new Imperial, the new straight four-in-hand, the new Ascot scarf, the new De Joinville scarf, the new band bow, and London club ties—finest quality—pure silks and satins—heather plaids—checks, rich parathie silk, English armures, mogodores, English Jasper silks, new brocaded silks—500 combinations of the new Persian designs, in black and white—and every swagger color combination—

2.00 and 1.50 ties (main floor) for 1.00
1.25 and 1.00 ties (main floor) for 50c
75c and 50c ties (basement) for 25c

All the correct modes in men's silk embroidered suspenders—silk and lisle hose—sateen and fancy night robes, dress shirts, etc.—as you buy them nowhere else.

Overflow doll and fancy goods departments on 5th floor—where the crowds are not so dense and choosing easier.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Crowning Christmas chances in

Umbrellas . . .

A most extraordinary and opportune purchase of high-class umbrellas—thousands of them—and they'll cost gift-hunters less than they cost a prominent New York maker to produce. No charge for engraving. Umbrella certificates (for presentation) issued.

The new Turk handle—silver trimmed—leather covered—best quality taffeta silk—no larger than a walking stick—real value $8.00— 2.90
The Stanley—wear-resisting serge silk—sterling silver trimmed—full 28 inch—metal rod—about half at 3.45
Highest class umbrellas—beautiful ivory, horn, and nobbiest of handles—superior silks—closest roll—full 28 inch—value up to $10.00— 5.90
$6.00 umbrellas—any number of handles—serge or taffeta silk—an unlimited assortment—for this occasion 2.45

Umbrella and cane sets—Matchless at $2.50 to $25.00.
Canes—Men's walking sticks—nobby—silver trimmed—50c to $10.00.

Overflow doll and fancy goods departments on 5th floor—where the crowds are not so dense and choosing easier.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Crowning Christmas chances in

Kid gloves.

Famous glove facts and glove figures;—when you present a glove stamped "Trefousse," "Perrin," or "Mandel Brothers," depend upon it being acceptible—right in quality—right in style—right in price. When you see it quoted here, depend upon it bring an unmatchable bargain.

$1.25 gloves—very special offer of ladies' 4-button kid gloves—new tans, browns, and black—plain and embroidered backs—pearl buttons—very stylish—very durable—very cheap for 65c
$1.50 gloves—superb showing of ladies' 4-button real French kid and 7-stud lasting gloves—new and desirable—superior make and workmanship—position fit and finish—new colors and black—for this occasion 90c
Extra event—$2.25 8-button "Trefousse" suede—Paris finishes and embroidered backs—never before sold under $3.50—for a few days only they'll be 1.25

Overflow doll and fancy goods departments on 5th floor—where the crowds are not so dense and choosing easier.

Attend Our Holiday Book Sale.

AMERICAN ART GOODS CO.

STATE AND VAN BUREN STS. CHICAGO.

Store Open Every Evening.

Chicago's Bargain Center.

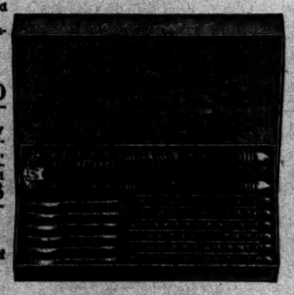
Jewelry and Silverware **SAVINGS**

Here at a rate like this—every offering priced as **nowhere else.**

Baking Dishes, quadruple plated, with enameled inside dish, nicely engraved.. $2.25

Ladies' 14-k. Gold Filled Hunting Watches, nicely engraved, with fine American movements—would be cheap at $15—we have a lot to be sold at. $7.90

Gent's fine filled Watches—cases are nicely engraved and are warranted by makers (Keystone Watch Co.)—have non-pull-out bows, with fine Elgin or Waltham 11-jewel movements—some nickel, some gilded—this is good value at the jewelers at $15.00 to $20.00—our price on them, only $9.98 100 (stem wind and set), is.....



Six Nut Picks and 1 Nut Crack, plated on fine steel, knurled handles, in box, complete, set, 38c

Seth Thomas Clocks—special sale of 100 of these fine adamantine finish clocks, hour and half hour strike on cathedral gong—a good $10.00 clock—choice of 3 patterns—at $5.88

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 55c

Real Tortoise Shell Fancy Back Combs—new dagger shapes, etc.—finely carved and with sterling silver trimmings, at 98c, 88c, and 68c each.

Sterling Silver Bonnet Brush, 5-inch size, with fine white Bristles, $1.25

HOLIDAY FURNITURE

Parlor Cabinets in Vernis Martin or Mahogany, Music Stands, Piano Stools and Benches, Parlor Desks, Gilt Chairs, Inlaid Chairs, odd Fancy Chairs and Rockers, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Turkish Chairs and Rockers, Turkish Couches and Lounges, Davenport Sofas, Divans, Sofa Beds, Open and Inclosed Book Cases, Desk Book Cases, Library Tables, Inlaid and Fancy Parlor Tables, Brass Onyx Tables, Tea Tables, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Costumers, Dressing Tables, Card Tables, Shaving Stands, Mantel Mirrors, China Closets, Sideboards, Buffets, Dining Tables, Cane and Leather Seat Dining Chairs, Hall Trees, Hall Mirrors, Hall Chairs and Benches, Brass Beds, Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, odd Dressers, Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Library Suits, Dining-Room Suits, Children's Chairs and Rockers, Children's Brass and Iron Beds and Cribs.

Largest and best assortment in all the popular woods and latest artistic designs.

Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are the lowest for first-class furniture.

Goods bought now will be held until wanted. Buy while assortment is complete.

H. E. Scholle & Co.,

222 Wabash-av., Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Pairpont Mfg. Co.

AND

Mt. Washington Glass Co.,

CONSOLIDATED,

Making the choicest combination ever effected. We make CUT GLASS, DECORATED GLASS, LAMPS, FLAT WARE, HOLLOW WARE, and thousands of *Novelties* in *Silver Ware*.

Every resident of Chicago should visit this store, which shows what can be done in AMERICAN ART GOODS made for Americans. Our CUT GLASS is standard for quality and not for cheapness. No charge for our fine equipment. We simply have a fine store because we need it for our patrons. Our traveling men are all in to wait upon you. No extra expense for salesmen.

PAIRPOINT MFG. CO.,
G. J. COREY, Manager,
224 Wabash-Ave.

AUCTION.

This WEDNESDAY Morning, 10 o'clock.

Great Clearing Sale
Furniture of 10-Room House.
A Good Line New and Used CARPETS.
General Household Goods.
The CARVING STAND from the Grand Pacific Hotel.
The Paintings from Same House.
Lot HAIR Mattresses and Box Springs.
Wool Blankets, etc., etc.

Florsheim, Barker & Severn,
166 Wabash-av.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR
RUPTURE

is guaranteed by him to be the only system under which rupture can be permanently cured. A pamphlet explaining it and containing "Hints to Ruptured" sent free to any one who will write for it. Room for invalids. PARKER'S CURE, Suite 56, 80 State St., Chicago.

FURS

J. A. Bishop & Co.,
209 State-st.,
S. E. Cor. Adams.

HOLLY FOR XMAS

Vaughan's Seed Store,
26 and 28 Randolph St.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

"WHEN"

it comes to *English* Box Coats and Handkerchiefs—take our word for it this is the house. *We particularly demonstrate it today.*

$50 ENGLISH BOX COATS, $10.

By a rare bit of good luck 167 Women's Box Coats come to us *at a ridiculous price.* They are worth from $20 up to $50. They go at $10. The styles are the latest English—the cloths the newest and most wanted effects in plain and rough novelty weaves—the linings of plain silk and satin and some fancy taffeta silks. *Not on sale before 11 a. m., as we want as many as possible to be on hand for first choice.*

$30 VELVET CAPES, $10.

This is a grandly good lot of 70 rich Black Velvet and Velour du Nord Capes, extra full sweep and lined with good silks and satins. They are beaded and jetted. No such values have been offered this season under $20 to $30. *The sale of these Capes is also set at 11 a. m.—to let first choices go to the many instead of the few.*

50c, 75c, $1.00 HDKFS. AT 17c.

A largish lot of fine Handkerchiefs, maybe 2,800 dozens—on account of late delivery is laid before you today at *17 cents each.* The styles are all freshly new and eminently desirable for Christmas gifts. Lateness of delivery makes them 17c.

There are *Women's* embroidered, scalloped, and hemstitched sheer Swiss, pure linen and mull handkerchiefs in winsomely pretty designs; also a fine sprinkling of women's pure Irish linen hemstitched handkerchiefs with peasant-worked initials—painstakingly done by hand.

There are also *Men's* hemstitched pure Irish Linen Hdkfs.—with and without peasant embroidered initials—also with fancy printed borders.

Sale ready in the newly enlarged Handkerchief store at *9:30 a. m.*, with fresh assortments added throughout the day.

J. A. BISHOP & CO.,

207-209 State-st., S. E. Cor. Adams.

MOURNING OUTFITS.

The Ring Around the Moon

May be a Diamond Ring or it may not, we don't pretend to say. The ring around your finger ought to be

A DIAMOND

by all means, when you consider how low our prices are, and how easy our terms. We have a booklet that tells all about how to buy Christmas presents easy, so if you can't come, then write.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Columbus Memorial Building,
S. E. Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.
Rooms 205, 206, 210, 212.

$2 Plumbing Goods

At WHOLESALE Prices to the PUBLIC

Bornless Water Closets; no projections to break off.
Frost Proof Water Closets.
Kelly Shower Bath Ring and Hose, $2.
Save 8 PROFITS by buying direct from the manufacturers.
ALL KINDS OF PLUMBING GOODS

Thos. Kelly & Bros.,
201 Madison-st.
Telephone Main 109.

HAIR

DRESSING, MANICURING, CHIROPODY, FACIAL MASSAGE, ELECTROLYSIS, LADIES' TURKISH BATHS.

BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES.

WILL PUT UP TRACKS

Pennsylvania and Northwestern Notify Mayor Swift.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

Elevation Will Include the Rockwell Street Lines.

READY TO BEGIN THE WORK

Belief This Will Bring the Western Indiana to Time.

CROSSING ORDINANCE IS SIGNED.

Mayor Swift yesterday received word the Pennsylvania system had come into camp and consequently the elevation of all the railway tracks in Chicago, with its attendant abolition of deadly grade crossings, is now an assured fact of the near future. The Northwestern road also notified him it was ready to begin elevating the tracks on its Madison and Milwaukee divisions. While this had been expected for some time, still it was welcome intelligence.

The determination of the Pennsylvania to join in the movement was the main thing, for with the Illinois Central tracks already elevated, and the Rock Island and Lake Shore nearly so, this will leave practically only the Western Indiana to be dealt with, and Mayor Swift thinks he has a club in the Monday night's ordinance big and strong enough to bring that corporation to terms. Late last evening he signed the ordinance compelling all trains to come to a full stop on both sides of the Clark street crossings at Sixteenth street, and the measure is now a law. "I will enforce it, too," he said, as he laid down his pen.

Intent of the Pennsylvania.

The announcement of the intention of the Pennsylvania system came in the form of a notice that tomorrow Second Vice-President McRea and General Manager Wood will be in Chicago to meet Mayor Swift and any of his advisers he may select, prepared to discuss the best means of elevating the tracks of their company. They will, the notice says, come prepared not only to make arrangements for their right of way proper, in and out of the Union Depot, but also for the Rockwell street line, which is used entirely for freight business.

As the Northwestern also has an interest in the Rockwell street line it was suggested President Hughitt of that company had better be seen about the matter. President Hughitt was communicated with, and he replied the Northwestern was not only now ready to go into an arrangement for elevating the tracks in Rockwell street, but was prepared to go to work on its Madison and Milwaukee divisions, the work of elevating the tracks on its Galena division having been carried on faster than was thought possible at the outset.

Consequently, tomorrow's conference will include Mayor Swift and Corporation Counsel Beale, Vice-President McRea and General Manager Wood of the Pennsylvania, President Hughitt of the Northwestern, and probably ex-Corporation Counsel John S. Miller.

Effect on Western Indiana.

The Pennsylvania, as stated, intends to elevate all its tracks in Chicago, both the Fan-Handle and Fort Wayne. This will relieve the present dangerous condition of affairs along Stewart avenue, and, as the Western Indiana tracks run alongside at this point on practically the same right of way, will necessitate their elevation also.

This is why Mayor Swift is so anxious to bring this road to terms and why he induced the Council to pass the ordinance regarding the stopping of trains at the Sixteenth street crossing of Clark street, which he thinks will prove a potent argument in bringing this corporation to terms.

The Northwestern road intends to first elevate its track between Wrightwood and those avenues in the Milwaukee division, and Armitage avenue and Mayfair on its Madison division, extending both elevations from time to time until Evanston is reached. The Northwestern is the more willing to do so, as it will enable it to run faster and more frequent suburban trains, and its suburban traffic is fast outgrowing its present facilities.

VIEWS AT A DANGEROUS CROSSING.

Menaces to Life at Clark and Sixteenth Streets.

"Come out o' there! What yez a trying to do? Git run over and killed?" yelled the big policeman at Sixteenth and Clark streets yesterday as he pulled an astonished looking countryman from a dangerous position on the Santa Fé tracks, where he had retreated to get out of the way of a Wabash train which was whizzing by on the Western Indiana.

"It's a mortal wonder to me some one isn't killed here every hour," muttered the policeman afterward as he climbed up on a pile of sanding in the middle of the tracks, which he uses as a sort of conning tower from which to espy and rescue endangered pedestrians. "'Twas bad enough here before the electric cars came in, but now it's worse."

This is the crossing which was made the subject of a special message by Mayor Swift to the Council on Monday night, in which he recommended all trains be made to come to a full stop before crossing Clark street. It is by all odds the most dangerous crossing in the city. Railway men whose roads do not use it say they know of no other like it anywhere.

Running diagonally across Clark street at the intersection of Sixteenth are two tracks of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and four of the Western Indiana. Over these every train running in and out of the Dearborn street passenger station must pass, and all the empty coaches, sleeping, dining, baggage, and express cars must be switched, going to and coming from the yards. For there is no yard room for their accommodation between Sixteenth street and the station.

Trains Close Together.

As the Santa Fé, the Erie, the Wabash, the Clover, the Nickel-Plate, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and the Grand Trunk use these tracks, the average is about one train or switching engine every three minutes, and most of the time they are coming from both directions at once.

To make the thing still better, at the point where the Western Indiana tracks cross the west line of Clark street the two tracks of the St. Charles Air Line, which is used by the Illinois Central, the Michigan Central, the Northwestern, and the Western cross Clark street at a right angle. In the little "V"-shaped piece of land thus formed, the angle resting on the west line of Clark street and the opening between the south tracks of the Western Indiana and the north tracks of the St. Charles Air Line on the east line of the street, being not more than fifty feet wide, is the only place of absolute safety when two or more trains pass at once, and that is happening the greater part of an hour.

From the big policeman on the crossing has built a conning tower and to this place of refuge he is constantly dragging dazed and frightened pedestrians who have become bewildered by the clanging of engine bells and rattle of wheels and, if left alone, would only rush from one danger into a worse one.

Of the finishing touch the six tracks of the Rock Island and the Lake Shore run north and south, the eastern one only a few feet from Clark street. These tracks do not cross Clark street, but are so close to it that a wall has been erected to keep pedestrians from getting on them. The roar and whistles of the constantly passing engines add greatly to the bewildering and nerve-destroying noise which increases so much the danger of this dangerous crossing.

Complicated by Electric Cars.

Lately the Wentworth avenue, Wallace, and Halsted street electric cars have been put into Clark street, and they simply finished the business. They are run close together, and the clang of their gongs is added to the clatter of the bells on the railway gates, the whistling of the locomotives, the noise of escaping steam, the pounding of car wheels over crossings, and the shouting of alarmed drivers of coal and transfer wagons, until pandemonium reigns all the while on that crossing, and the man who escapes the steam engine finds himself driving into the embrace of the equally deadly trolley.

There are gates at this crossing—a pair for the Western Indiana and Santa Fé tracks and a pair for the St. Charles Air Line—but they make the situation worse rather than better. They are managed independently of each other, and the luckless teamster or pedestrian often crosses one line of tracks only to find himself cut off on another by gates which have shut down both before and behind him. The foot man can dodge under the gates if he is agile enough, but the teamster can only shut his eyes and wonder what instant a locomotive is going to hit him.

Were Clark street a little used thoroughfare the matter would not be so bad, but it is the main line of communication between the eastern part of the Twenty-ninth Ward, in which are the Stock-Yards, and the business district. An immense amount of heavy teaming, especially to and from the Wabash, Nickel-Plate, and Rock Island and Lake Shore freight houses and the big coal docks along the South Branch of the river, is done in this street. During business hours one long procession of trucks and wagons passes up and down south of the Twelfth street viaduct.

Besides, it is a narrow street and badly paved, so now, when it is filled with slush and mud, these heavy teams are practically restricted to the street car tracks, and blockades are frequent. These naturally add to the danger at the Sixteenth street crossing.

ASKS REVENGE FOR HER LOST HAIR

Mrs. Mary Winki Has Mrs. B. Hindsell Arrested.

Mrs. Mary Winki had Mrs. B. Hindsell arrested yesterday on the charge of obtaining hair under false pretenses.

Mrs. Winki, who lives at No. 1013 West Nineteenth street, last Sunday afternoon paid a neighborly visit to Mrs. Hindsell at No. 717 Snober street. Mrs. Winki, who has golden hair, happened to wear it a-hanging down her back. Mrs. Hindsell admired her neighbor's tresses greatly and remarked what a pretty watch-charm could be made out of them. Mrs. Winki at first refused to be parted from any of her curls, but upon Mrs. Hindsell promising to make two chains—one for each of them—consented. So Mrs. Hindsell produced a huge pair of scissors and cut off the longest locks upon her friend's head.

Mrs. Winki waited a few days for the promised chain, but, as none came, asked Mrs. Hindsell whether she was making watch-chains out of her hair or braiding it into a clothes-line. Mrs. Hindsell treated Mrs. Winki's communication with silent contempt, and so Mrs. Winki swore out a warrant yesterday before Justice Blume for her former friend's arrest.

HEAVY LOSS IN A MISSOURI TOWN.

Leading Businesses of Richmond Are Wiped Out by Fire.

Richmond, Mo., Dec. 17.—The opera-house, Percival & Holt's furniture store, Brown's racket store, Ringfuist's dry goods store, the Masonic Hall, Crow's book store, and the residences of Dr. Taylor and A. M. Fowler were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $100,000; insurance, about $50,000.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.—The fish house of Trask & Co. at No. 510 North Second street was partially destroyed by fire tonight. Estimated damage to stock and building exceeds $50,000; well insured.

FRANK MILLER, EVANSTON, MISSING.

His Friends Fear Foul Play, as He Carried Much Money.

Frank Miller, a carpenter and contractor, lived at No. 1823 Washington street, South Evanston, until Friday. Since then he has been missing, and a partner in business, together with Miller's wife and four children, are anxiously inquiring as to his whereabouts.

On Friday morning Miller came to Chicago to pay a number of bills. He had $1,200 on his person at the time. Before his disappearance he paid out half this money in settlement of bills, one of these being paid at No. 7 North avenue. When last seen he was in a saloon on Clark street, near Belmont avenue, at 8 p. m.

H. C. Wasmund, Miller's partner, believes the missing man has been foully dealt with. No suspicion whatever is expressed of any crookedness in Miller himself.

FAMILY TURNED INTO THE STREET.

Eviction at Evanston Arouses the Sympathies of Neighbors.

Theodore Klinghammer, a workman living at No. 714 Oakton avenue, Evanston, was evicted on Monday night by Deputy Sheriff William Goodman at the behest of a building and loan association for non-payment of rent. Capt. Marsch of the Evanston police had the furniture of the evicted family stored in the rooms of the South Evanston Police Station, where the Klinghammer family was also given shelter for the night.

An effort will be made today to further assist the destitute family.

Located on Rivers.

Every ancient city of note was located on or near the sea or a river.

WILLING TO LET HIM GO.

GOVERNOR DID NOT GRIEVE OVER BUNKER'S RESIGNATION.

Andrews' Appointment to the Office of State Grain Inspector Looked On as a Scheme to Placate Southern Illinois Democrats—Congressman Hopkins Fixing Up His Fences—Hopes of an Amicable Settlement of Ward Club Contests.

The local Democrats were gossiping yesterday concerning the resignation of George P. Bunker as Chief Grain Inspector and the appointment of Dwight W. Andrews of Centralia as his successor. Mr. Bunker's appointment was brought about by Senator Joseph P. Mahoney. It has been whispered in Springfield for the last five or six months that Gov. Altgeld would in no wise feel embarrassed in case Mr. Bunker resigned. This was the undercurrent of talk during the session of the Legislature and the letter of resignation would have occasioned no surprise at that time. Mr. Bunker, however, held on to the willows, and some people were uncharitable enough to say that he had a longer tenure of official life than was his due.

The appointment of Mr. Andrews was something of a surprise. It is by many construed to be a step toward Gov. Altgeld's renomination. Bunker's influence in Cook County was all for Altgeld any way, and nothing was to be gained by his retention. The Democrats of Southern Illinois are by no means a unit in Gov. Altgeld's interest. Andrews is one of the leaders down that way, and viewed from the standpoint of politics the appointment is a good one. Andrews can and will do good missionary work in Gov. Altgeld's interest. This fact has doubtless been considered in his appointment.

It is becoming more apparent that Gov. Altgeld and the State administration will not fight Col. Morrison for the Illinois delegation to the Democratic National convention. Gov. Altgeld will need the votes of the Morrison Democrats and he would gain nothing by waging war against the Colonel. The idea seems to be to renominate Altgeld and give the State delegation to Morrison. Andrews is in touch and sympathy with the Morrison people. He is an old political ally of R. A. D. Willbanks and can be relied on to support Morrison every time. Some men even went to the length of saying that Andrews' appointment to this important office was a decided recognition of the Morrison Democrats, which would have the effect of establishing friendly relations with a view to complete harmony later in the engagement.

HOPKINS IS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Congressman from Aurora Says His Gubernatorial Chances Are Good.

Congressman A. J. Hopkins of Aurora is home for the holidays. Incidentally he will improve his time while in Illinois fixing up his hedges and fences. Mr. Hopkins is a candidate for Governor, and will do his best to get the nomination. He proposes to go out after the delegates and land them without parade or noise. His campaign will in the main be made as against machine politics, and to that end he will wage battle against the dominant forces. He spoke modestly of his strength, saying: "My candidacy is being urged by Republicans all over Illinois, who regard my long service in Congress as a strong element in my favor. I have never been brought into factional fights among Republicans, and this will probably add to my strength in the convention. I am canvassing the State as best I can in person, by correspondence, and personal representatives. I am sure I will be nominated if the Republicans are given free and untrammeled expression of their will."

Illinois would resent bosses and their methods. He didn't know when the love feast and the State convention would be held, and personally didn't care. He didn't relish the idea of a March convention, and hoped the regular order would be followed. Mr. Hopkins declined to talk about the Presidency, and said he hoped to get votes from Chicago. He had lived so near the city he knew its wants, and had promises of support from Cook.

STRAIGHTENING OUT MANY TANGLES

Republican County Executive Committee Working on Contests.

The Executive committee of the Cook County Republican Central committee met yesterday afternoon at headquarters in the Boyce Building to decide contests over the election of officers of some of the ward clubs. The occasion brought together a large crowd of Republicans and the greatest interest was shown in the proceedings, which, by the way, were held in secret.

The Second Ward contest was first considered. Senator George Gibbs and Mr. McNamara contested Randall H. White and Stephen A. Douglas Jr. After a long discussion and the consideration of affidavits the committee postponed further action in hopes of an agreement between the parties. If this be not accomplished within a reasonable time both sides will be given five days' notice and the committee will make a decision after hearing eveidence.

William Murphy was declared to be the regular President of the Sixth Ward Republican club as against the contestants. Mr. Murphy belongs to what was known as the county faction.

The contest in the Twenty-fourth Ward was between Frank Gilbert, a county man, and H. L. Williams of the city party. Sam R. Raymond appeared for Mr. Williams. Alexander Sullivan and a number of lawyers were also ushered into the committee-room. It was given out in an unofficial way that Mr. Williams would be declared the duly elected President of the Twenty-fourth Ward club.

The remaining contests—to wit: In the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards, will be taken up on some other occasion, five days' notice being given both sides.

TO MEET THE LAST OF THE YEAR.

Republican State Executive Committeemen to Get Together.

The call for the meeting of the Executive committee of the Republican State Central committee will be issued in a day or two and the organization will convene in Chicago some time the last week in the present year. The Republicans realize the fact there are between sixty and seventy candidates for the places on the State ticket next year. Every one of these aspirants will attend the February love feast and each man will have a speech for the occasion. A full day would be consumed in the oratory of the candidates, and it is deemed desirable to avoid this annoyance and delay. To this end the Republicans talk as if they would eliminate the candidates as speechmakers at the love feast, confining the talkers to one man from each Congressional district. A time limit will be applied to these men, because there are twenty-two of them. The love feast may go to Springfield. It has usually been held in Chicago, but some of the leading Republicans think it advisable to meet in the Capitol, when the crowd will be compact and not scattered, as always happens at the Chicago meetings.

BICYCLE GOES A MILE A MINUTE.

Invention of a Cincinnati Machinist on a New Pedal Plan.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—A bicycle that goes a mile a minute is the invention of J. A. Ferguson, a Cincinnati machinist. Six capitalists, representing $2,000,000, met today and made a proposition to purchase the plan. It operates on an entirely new pedal plan. The pedals, instead of describing circles, move vertically. In one revolution of the wheel the foot travels eighteen inches to forty in the ordinary safety. At actual trial the new bicycle made half a mile in thirty-one seconds.

NOTHING LEFT BUT HIS CLOTHES.

Koehler's Liabilities Are $379,827 and Assets a Suit of Clothes.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17.—Hans H. Koehler, wine dealer and ex-Secretary of the California Wine Association, filed a petition of insolvency today. His liabilities amount to $379,827 and his assets one suit of clothes, exempt from execution. Extravagant living is the principal cause of Koehler's collapse. Besides the money he owes he has spent $225,000 which he inherited from his father a few years ago.

Clark Meeting at Pinckneyville, Ill.

Pinckneyville, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—A rousing Republican meeting was held at the court-house tonight. Judge Horace S. Clark, Republican candidate for the nomination or Governor, was the speaker. He arraigned the Democratic administration for its failures in foreign and financial policy. At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed indorsing his course.

J. A. Storey Appointed Judge.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Gov. Jackson today appointed J. A. Storey to the vacancy in the Fifth Judicial District caused by the resignation of Judge J. H. Henderson.

Rhine a Popular Name.

Twelve creeks in the United States bear the name of the Rhine.

WHY RABE WENT AWAY

HE WOULD NOT TESTIFY AGAINST ALD. MARTIN.

Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison Threatens to Take the Entire Matter Before the Grand Jury Unless the Missing Witness Is Produced Immediately—State Asks the Case Be Passed—A Personal Which May Produce Some Dismal Results.

Frederick L. Rabe left Chicago in accordance with a conspiracy to defeat justice. He did not want to assist the State in the prosecution of Ald. Charles Martin, charged with soliciting a bribe. He was anxious also not to stir up the enmity of Chicago's Aldermen. Thus testified William Esch of Esch Bros. & Rabe, a business partner of the absconding witness, yesterday.

This admission was in line with the charge of Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison on Monday, and gives explanation for the opera bouffe enacted in Judge Dunne's court for two days, converting a criminal trial into a hunt for a witness who could not be found.

Ex-Judge Prendergast, attorney for the defense, constantly through the four sessions of the court devoted to the case demanded the production of Rabe by the State. With the next breath he would insist the trial go on without the chief witness for the prosecution. To all motions for continuance until Rabe could be found he has made fierce objection, and in the intermissions has denounced the iceman in hiding as a scoundrel who had tried to corrupt a Chicago Alderman and could not.

Morrison Is Angry.

After hearing the testimony of William and August Esch yesterday Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison said:

"It is patent from the frank admissions of William Esch that Frederick L. Rabe was sent away to prevent a conviction in this trial. I propose as an officer of the State that each member of this firm be held to the grand jury by this court to answer for conspiracy to defeat justice."

Judge Dunne has the matter under advisement, and before any steps are taken Mr. Morrison will advise with State's-Attorney Kern. It is admitted by the State in this connection that whatever evidence of perjury is found in the testimony of witnesses will also be brought before the grand jury at its next sitting.

August Esch, President of the ice company, was examined in the morning. He did not know where Rabe was, why he had gone, nor had he any talk with him about appearing as a witness in the Martin trial.

William Esch, his brother, who looked to be a truthful man, took the stand at the opening of the afternoon session. He did not know where Rabe was, but he knew why he was out of the city. Admissions came slow at first, but as Mr. Morrison plied him with questions this statement was uttered:

"We agreed that Rabe should leave town to give Martin a chance to defend himself.

"We also were anxious to avoid stirring up the Aldermen by pushing this business."

When asked if the firm talked about the trial of Martin, which August Esch had flatly denied, William Esch admitted it had been discussed two or three times a week. He said Constable Doran had asked him if they were going to be mixed up in the Martin case. He had replied: "Yes, we have been dragged into it."

Martin Is a Witness.

Ald. Martin was put upon the stand by the State to learn if he had any part in the hiding of Rabe and denied it. When asked by Mr. Morrison why he was not willing the case should pass until Rabe could be located he gave three reasons.

"First, I want to get this whole thing wiped out.

"Second, I want to be exonerated in case I might want to run for office again.

"Third, I don't want to be responsible for Judge Prendergast's per diem fees any longer than I have to."

Thomas J. Loftus, a letter-carrier, testified in the morning he had delivered two letters at the Esch home last week. Mrs. Esch, who had sworn to the contrary, came into court again and corrected her denial. The letters, however, were not from the absconding witness. L. F. Baker, bookkeeper of the Western Union Telegraph company; Louis Rabe, a son of the missing man; Fred Esch, and Bookkeeper Charles Ward were also examined. All claimed they had honestly joined in the search for Rabe.

Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison applied to the court to pass the case in order to secure the witness. The matter was taken under advisement. Last night August Esch, who sees breakers ahead, inserted the following advertisement in THE TRIBUNE:

PERSONAL—FREDERICK L. RABE: YOU must come home at once.

It is believed this will have the desired effect.

CARTWRIGHT'S SWEEPING VICTORY.

Elected Supreme Court Judge in the Fifth Illinois District.

The special election in the Sixth Supreme Court District of Illinois to choose a successor to Justice Bailey resulted in a substantial majority for James H. Cartwright, Republican, over A. A. Wolfersperger, Democrat. A light vote was cast in most of the polling places. Details from the leading points in the district follow:

Belvidere—A light vote was cast here today, but Boone County will give Judge Cartwright a majority of at least 600.

Sycamore—It is impossible to even estimate the result of the county vote. Of a light vote here Cartwright received 122 votes and A. A. Wolfersperger 32.

Dixon—In Dixon Township Cartwright received 228 votes and Wolfersperger 72. The best estimates place the vote in the county: Cartwright, 630; Wolfersperger, 270, giving Cartwright a majority of 360 votes.

Geneva—Little attention was paid in Kane County to the Judicial election today, the vote being the lightest polled in years. From the returns in it is estimated that Cartwright has a majority of about 1,000 votes out of 4,000 cast in Kane County.

Aurora—Less than 400 votes were polled here, most of them for Judge Cartwright.

Galena—A light vote was polled throughout Jo Daviess County today. Returns indicate Judge Cartwright received a majority.

Hunda—Cartwright received 51 votes here and Wolfersperger 13. Only a third of a full vote was polled.

Woodstock—A small vote was polled here, Cartwright receiving 80, Wolfersperger 8. The vote in the county is light, though Republican.

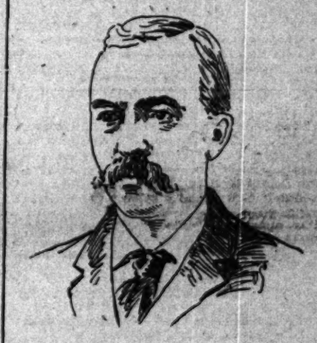
Oregon—A light vote was polled here, returns throughout the county indicating Cartwright's majority will be unusually large.

Rock Island—The vote was exceedingly light throughout the county. Judge Cartwright has a clear majority, though exact figures are not obtainable.

Freeport—Less than one-sixth of the usual vote was cast in Stephenson County today. Cartwright, Republican, will have about 500 majority in the county. Cartwright's majority in Freeport was 169.

Morrison—Twelve towns in the county give Cartwright a majority of 348 over Wolfersperger. There are ten towns to hear from yet. The Republican majority will be about 500 in the county. A light vote was polled.

Rockford—There was a light vote cast here today, the total being 1,153, about 20 per cent of the usual vote. Judge Cartwright received 1,068 and Judge Wolfersperger 95. Reports indicate Judge Cartwright will have a majority of 2,000 in the county.



JUDGE JAMES H. CARTWRIGHT.
[Elected yesterday to the Illinois Supreme Court.]

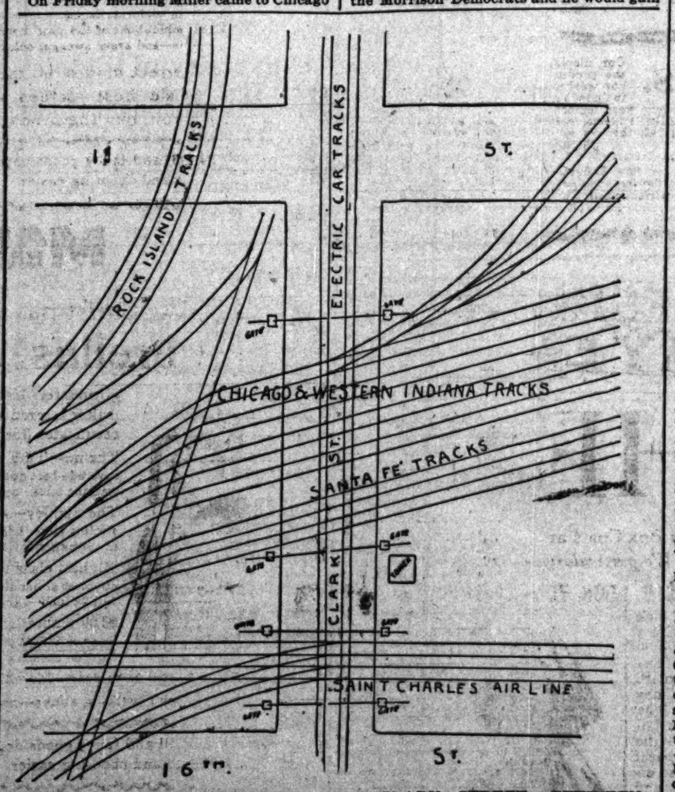
David Ross for Lieutenant-Governor.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Executive committee of the Republican campaign Labor League of Illinois, which was organized last May, held a meeting at the Leland Hotel here today. The committee consists of the following: President, John Stanbury of Braidwood; Vice-President, H. W. Smith of Pekin; Secretary-Treasurer, T. D. Kelligar of Pana; P. H. Donnelly, Springfield; Daniel McGlynn, East St. Louis; William Withan, Canton; William Miller, Streator; and Michael Kelly, Belleville. The object of the league is to secure the nomination of David Ross of La Salle County, a former coal miner, who has served in the Legislature, as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor next year. Mr. Ross was present, and with his friends of the committee made a careful survey of the situation, and perfected plans for a vigorous campaign in his interest throughout the State.

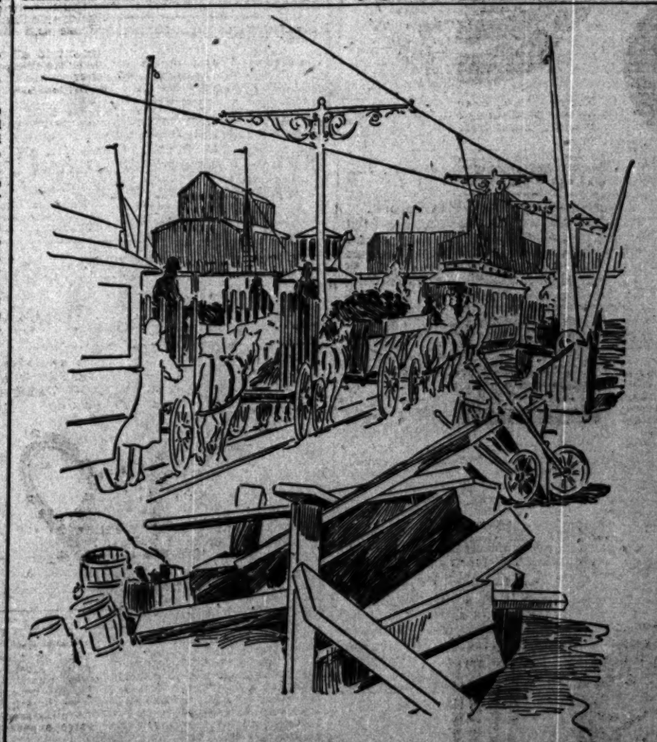
Boom for McKinley at Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—About 200 prominent Republicans of this State met here tonight and fired the first McKinley gun of the campaign. Judge C. W. Buckley, ex-Probate Judge and ex-Postmaster, presided. Several enthusiastic speeches were made, all indorsing the candidacy of Gov. McKinley.

ALD. McCARTHY SAYS "THE MAN IN THE MOON" IS BACK OF IT.



RAILROAD TRACK "GRIDIRON" ON CLARK STREET, BETWEEN FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH STREETS.



SAMPLE OF THE DAILY BLOCKADE ON CLARK STREET, APPROACHING THE SIXTEENTH STREET "GRIDIRON."

SHE GIVES $250,000.

Mrs. F. A. W. Shimer's Gift to Chicago University.

IN PROPERTY AND CASH.

Former Is the Female Seminary at Mount Carroll, Ill.

DONOR IS ITS PRINCIPAL.

Her Plan Is to Make This a Part of the University.

SHE ENDOWS IT WITH $150,000.

The University of Chicago is again the recipient of a princely gift, this time of $250,000, and again the donor is a woman. She is Mrs. F. A. W. Shimer, principal and owner of the Mount Carroll Female Seminary at Mount Carroll, Ill.

Mrs. Shimer gives the seminary property valued at $100,000 together with $150,000 for endowment purposes, to become a preparatory school for the university. Mrs. Shimer, who is a firm Baptist, has been conducting the Mount Carroll Seminary for forty-two years. She is now advanced in years, suffering from ill-health, and is anxious to secure the perpetuation of her school. And she has absolute confidence in the University of Chicago.

She has proposed to the university trustees that they take full charge of the seminary as an organic part of the university, just as Morgan Park Academy is now a part of it. She purposes to deed the four buildings and the site—twenty-five acres of land—to the University of Chicago and to endow the gift with $150,000 for running expenses. The transfer is to take place immediately, provided the Executive committee of the university accepts her proposition. A committee, consisting of President Harper, Dr. A. K. Parker, and H. A. Rust has been appointed to go to Mount Carroll today and arrange details.

Named for Donor.

If their report is favorable and the Board of Trustees accepts it, the school will be known as the Shimer Academy of the University of Chicago, and will be conducted as a girls' preparatory school for the university. It is not made obligatory to continue the institution exclusively as a school for girls; if the university ever sees fit to make a change Mrs. Shimer gives her full consent.

The Mount Carroll Female Seminary was founded in 1853 by Mrs. F. A. W. Shimer. The school has been a very successful one and possesses a large body of alumnæ scattered throughout the United States. The course hitherto has been six years—two years of preparatory work, and four years of college training. It has prepared students for college throughout the East and West and has also been a finishing school for young women.

The consummation of the plan requires the consent of the Board of Trustees, but there seems to be no doubt in that respect. Secretary Goodspeed says all the members are favorably disposed toward the scheme and that nothing is lacking but their formal consent. In speaking of the gift Dr. Goodspeed said the university is in need of good preparatory schools. What the University of Chicago is trying to do is to elevate the standard necessary for entrance to Western colleges, and this new institution will be of great value in carrying out the plan.

More Endowment Needed.

Dr. Goodspeed also said the $150,000 given for endowment purposes would be insufficient for the needs of the institution, and some of the many prominent women who have graduated from Mount Carroll will be asked to do something for it. One or two new buildings are needed and will be asked for at once. The school will be governed the same as the Morgan Park Academy, and a dean will be appointed as soon as the university takes charge.

President Harper said it was altogether probable that instead of $150,000 for endowment, Mrs. Shimer would make it $200,000 when the time comes. It is also possible, he said, the university will not take control of the school until July 1, 1897, but that the deed of the property will be made at once. When asked how this gift of Mrs. Shimer's would affect the offer of John D. Rockefeller to duplicate every gift made to the university up to the amount of $2,000,000, President Harper said:

"That is for Mr. Rockefeller himself to decide. Personally, I should say he is not bound to duplicate this $250,000, since his offer referred only to gifts made to the university proper, or for the endowment of regular university work. Mr. Rockefeller will be notified of Mrs. Shimer's gift, however, and it is possible in his generosity he may see fit to duplicate it."

ANOTHER GRAB AT HAMMOND LAND.

Substitute Ordinance for Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern.

George P. C. Newman, President of the Common Council of the City of Hammond and godfather of the land-grabbing measure recently submitted by the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern railway company, introduced a substitute and declared carried a motion by a vote of 7 to 1 at last night's meeting of the Hammond Council to refer the ordinance to the Committee on Streets and Alleys without reading.

The new ordinance grants a right of way through the corporate limits of the City of Hammond, commencing at the Illinois-Indiana State line, north of the Baltimore and Ohio tracks, and extending southeasterly between the railroad and the shore of Lake Michigan to the eastern city limits, the right of way not to exceed 100 feet in width from the north line of the Baltimore and Ohio tracks.

In the second section the company gets for its right of way a strip of land twenty-two feet in width off the city property upon which the Hammond pumping station is located. In return for this it will convey to the city the same number of square feet of land on the west side of the city's property.

In return for these privileges, which virtually carry with them the riparian rights to submerged lands, the company offers to move the coal sheds from the city property, to maintain a switch track, and to transfer loads of coal from the main tracks to the furnaces; also to allow the city to locate and open any streets, alleys, and avenues across the railway tracks without having to resort to condemnation proceedings. The company specifies its route from the State line on the northwest to the Corning Steel plant in the southeastern part of Hammond. The route is parallel with the right of way of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal.

The franchise will be thoroughly investigated by the committee on streets and alleys. Both sides are resolved, but the probabilities are said to be the company will back down if it encounters much more opposition.

WEATHER MAN TAKES TO TRIPLING.

Predicts a Cold Wave, and a Tornado Rain-Storm Arrives Instead.

Prof. Garriott professes to be able, in his cage at the top of the Auditorium, to tell what kind of weather Chicagoans are going to have from 12 to 18 hours in advance.

He calmly and unblushingly declared last night that at midnight the temperature would begin to fall and by daylight a cold wave would have Chicago in its grasp.

As a matter of fact before midnight one of the heaviest rain-storms Chicago has had for many days broke over this end of Lake Michigan, and within an hour the streets were running rivers and the piles of snow and ice that had littered the towns disappeared almost in a twinkling.

Prof. Garriott may have some cold weather "up his sleeve" with which to surprise Chicago for Xmas, but he will need an awful lot to take him out.

FREEDOM FOR FOUR BOYS

QUARTET CHARGED WITH KEHOE'S DEATH LIBERATED ON BAIL.

Frank Stott, One of the Youthful Band, Makes a Confession to Police Authorities, but Is, Nevertheless, Held to Await Further Developments in the Mysterious Case—Yesterday's Attempts at Solving It—New Facts Brought to Light.

In the opinion of the police at the Hyde Park Station George P. Kehoe, who was found dead in the hallway of the boarding-house at No. 5516 Jefferson avenue Sunday night, came to his death through injuries inflicted by Henry Bosch, Frank Stott, Frank McCann, Fred Harlow, and Peter Head, all of whom are residents of Hyde Park.

Without regard to this serious charge on the part of the son of the dead man, John Kehoe, cashier of the Fidelity and Casualty company, and the police, Justice Clark yesterday released Bosch, McCann, Harlow, and Head on bonds of $1,000 each. Stott is still confined in a cell at the station because he could find no friends to sign his bail bonds.

The action of Justice Clark in releasing four of the prisoners created a sensation at the Hyde Park Police Station among some of the officers. Attorney W. C. H. Keough has been retained by Mr. Kehoe to prosecute the case against the young men on charge of being responsible for his father's death.

As soon as Mr. Kehoe learned of the release of four of the prisoners he made efforts to swear out warrants for the rearrest of the young men, and was only deterred by the personal promise of Capt. Aldrich, who guarantees the appearance of the men at the inquest on Thursday morning.

Confesses to Kicking Kehoe.

A night's exerience in a cell released the tongue of Frank Stott. When he was called before Inspector Hunt yesterday morning he confessed that he had given Kehoe a number of hard blows in the back of the head on Sunday night. He also said that Henry Bosch, one of the men released yesterday, was one of the men who beat Kehoe.

Stott says that upon reaching a point south of Fifty-sixth street on Jefferson avenue Kehoe dropped to the sidewalk in an insensible condition. Stott and his comrades picked up the prostrate man and carried him to his home. Opening the door, they allowed him to drop in the hallway and then ran away without the knowledge, as Stott says, that Kehoe was dead.

Kehoe's body is covered with bruises and cuts, indicating that he met with severe treatment. At the postmortem examination at Rolston's South Side morgue yesterday Dr. Mitchell said that fatty degeneration of the heart was the direct cause of Kehoe's death. John Kehoe and G. P. Kehoe Jr., a clerk at the Hotel Rainier, were present at the inquest, and assert that their father has never suffered any trouble with his heart, and was in perfect health when he left his boarding-place on Sunday afternoon. Both of these men charge that the direct cause of their father's death was the blows received at the hands of the young men who have been arrested. The motive of the young men in beating Kehoe does not come into consideration in any other way than Mr. Kehoe's statement that they entertained a personal grudge against his father.

Kehoe's neck was not broken, as was said by Dr. Emmons, who made an examination of the body on Sunday night, and it is believed that Kehoe was dead when the young men picked up the body and carried it into the hallway of the boarding-house.

Believes Stott and Bosch Instigators.

On hearing the confession of Stott Capt. Aldrich expressed the opinion that Stott and Bosch were the instigators of the assault made upon Kehoe and the ones who dealt the blows that felled Kehoe to the ground.

Attorney Keough considers that Justice Clark did wrong in allowing any of the prisoners to be released on bail and will appear before the justice this morning in the endeavor to swear out new warrants for the rearrest of Bosch, McCann, Head, and Harlow. In his opinion Kehoe was foully dealt with and he will make a most rigid examination of the men at the Coroner's inquest tomorrow.

The statement of Mrs. Rosenbloom, No. 315 Fifty-sixth street, made at the postmorteum examination yesterday morning regarding the assault upon Kehoe, compares with the confession made by Stott and the prosecution claims to have other important witnesses of the assault which they will produce at the inquest tomorrow.

C. V. H. Kehoe, a nephew, and John Kehoe, eldest son of the deceased, will assume charge of the funeral, which will be held today at St. Thomas' Church, Fifty-fifth street and Kimbark avenue. The Rev. Father Carroll will officiate, and interment will take place at Calvary.

John B. Goodwin, Superintendent of the Field Columbian Museum, called at the station last night and informed Lieut. Lavin he passed the house where Kehoe is supposed to have met his death and heard some heavy body strike the door of the house. The theory that Kehoe fell down stairs and met death in that way is now entertained by Lieut. Lavin.

ASSAULTED VICE-PRESIDENT HORN.

Barber Lewis in Difficulty Through the Sunday-Closing Movement.

Frank Lewis, a barber at No. 280 North Hoyne avenue, was arraigned before Justice R. M. Wallis yesterday on the charge of assault and battery, preferred by Vice-President J. W. Horn of the Barbers' Protective Association. Louis gave bonds to appear for trial Saturday. He was arrested for assaulting Horn Sunday. The Vice-President of the Barbers' Association went to Lewis' shop Sunday to see if it was open contrary to the Cody law. After standing in front of the shop a few minutes he walked away and was followed by Lewis, who demanded to know what business Horn had in front of his shop. Before he could reply, Horn says, Lewis struck him a heavy blow in the face, knocking him down.

The barbers' executive committee yesterday ordered 1,000 glass signs on which are painted the words, "Closed Sunday." In the center is the design of an eagle surmounted by the words, "No Sunday Work." These signs will be placed in all union shops and stores and also presented to churches, various lodges, and newspaper offices for the purpose of acquainting the public with the device, which is to be the distinctive mark of the sympathizers with the Sunday-closing movement. The clerks will ask the merchants to display the signs in their windows.

EXPLAIN BUTLER'S DISAPPEARANCE

Officers Say It Was in Order to Escape Domestic Troubles.

It is the opinion of W. A. Chadwick, Captain of Company D, Second Regiment, I. N. G., that James W. Butler, clerk of this company, who is missing with $70 of the company's money, did not disappear so much with an intention of defrauding the company as for the purpose of escaping domestic trouble he has been having and which he feared would soon be made public.

Postoffice Inspector James E. Stuart, Major of the Second Regiment, is also of the same opinion. "Butler was married three years ago," said Capt. Chadwick, "while we were camping in Springfield. Since he was married he and his wife have many times been separated and have finally agreed to live apart, he to pay her a certain amount of money each month for her support. I am certain that he has not done this. Five weeks ago he said he was going to Mexico. This was the last time he has been seen by any member of the company. I believe he will return the money. He may have had other trouble, but I do not know of it."

MRS. DOUGLAS TAKES PARIS GREEN.

Trouble with Her Husband the Supposed Cause of Suicide.

After quarreling with her husband, Mrs. Maggie Douglas, 35 years old, committed suicide by taking paris green yesterday in her room at No. 128 Wells street. The body was discovered by the landlady, Mrs. Nellie Alvard, and was taken to Rolston's morgue, No. 11 East Adams street. It is said the husband left the house yesterday morning after a dispute. At a late hour last evening he had not returned.

PERCENTAGE ON SEWER SETTLEMENTS

Special Assessment for Fortieth Street Work Scaled Down.

The jury which has for several days been considering its verdict in the case of the special assessment case for the cost of the Fortieth street sewer yesterday reached the percentage upon which the settlements will be made.

On all property assessed $1 a reduction to [illegible] cents will be made; on farm lands the reductions from $1 is to [illegible] cents, and on unsubdivided lots the assessment is reduced to 65 cents. The reduction to 80 cents from $1 is along the main trunk of the proposed sewer, which comprises 75 per cent of the assessment. Fifteen per cent is on farm land and 10 per cent on unsubdivided lots. The original assessment was $653,500. The verdict of the jury is expected to be returned today.

WILL RESULT IN BETTER PLUMBING.

Experts Pronounce the New Ordinance in Every Way Desirable.

Plumbers yesterday expressed themselves as pleased with the ordinance which passed the Council on Friday night requiring all applicants for licenses as plumbers to pass an examination before a board of experts. While the new law leaves the charge for the license the same as it was before, $25, and the bonds also the same, $3,000, it varies widely in the requirements exacted of the would-be plumbers. Under the old plan any man could go before the proper licensing department at the City Hall, and by paying the required amount and being vouched for by two plumbers secure a license. Under the new arrangements a board will carefully examine the applicants in all that applies to their trade. The ordinance was framed by the Boss Plumbers' Association, and introduced at their request. They say their object is to relieve the public of the impositions formerly practiced by incompetent men who were entirely unfit to be licensed as plumbers.

WANTS BATH-HOUSE JOHN TO PAY.

Suit Against the Alderman for Rent Claimed Long Overdue.

Ald. John J. Coughlin of bath-house fame is made defendant in a $1,800 assumpsit suit filed in the Circuit Court. The member of the Council is sued for an alleged claim for back rent by A. C. Thomson. The latter was the landlord of the Alderman of the First Ward when he first launched into the bath-house business on Twenty-second street. It is averred by the plaintiff that the Alderman at various times during the last two years promised to "pay up," and especially made a promise to settle up "after election." This time is now fairly past, but the plaintiff says he has not seen his money and he applies to the court for relief.

MUST PAY WATER TAX IN OLD WAY.

Council Subcommittee Cannot Help Horseless Owners of Stables.

An effort is being made by the Council Committee on Finance to make some changes in the Water Department's system of collecting. Under the present rules it is customary to assess a man $2 a year for each stall in his stable whether he owns a horse or not. If he has no horse, however, the man can go to the Water Office at the end of the year and get his money back. Ald. Bidwill, Marrenner, and Finkler were appointed a subcommittee to investigate. They met yesterday, heard a statement from Supt. Craig of the Water Office, and decided nothing could be done.

COULD NOT PROVE HER CHARGES.

Mrs. Clauson Unable to Make a Case Against E. W. Elwell.

E. W. Elwell, who was arrested some time ago on the charge of swindling preferred by Mrs. Harriet C. Clauson and who was thought by Central Station detectives to know something about the mysterious Hunter murder in April, was discharged yesterday by Justice Richardson. Mrs. Clauson told an incoherent story of the manner in which Elwell became indebted to her and the Justice cut the trial short by throwing the case out of court. Elwell said last night he was the victim of Mrs. Clauson's spite.

PEDAGOGIC EXPERIMENTAL STATION

New Scheme of Prof. John Dewey of Chicago University.

Head Professor John Dewey of the Departments of Psychology and Pedagogy at the University of Chicago is about to establish what might be called an "experimental station," in which the budding teachers now studying pedagogics may practice their art of "teaching the young idea how to shoot." He is now in search of suitable quarters for the proposed school, in which he will have the children taught by his own pupils under his direct supervision.

OPENING OF "DREXEL EXCHANGE."

Chicago Telephone Company Expects It to Be in Use Jan. 1.

"Drexel," the new exchange of the Chicago Telephone company, on Forty-fourth street, between Cottage Grove avenue and Drexel boulevard, will be opened for business Jan. 1, according to present plans. The old "Oakland" exchange, at Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue, will be gradually abandoned. An elaborate exchange is about to be opened in Morgan Park, provided with a scale of charges to patrons, some of which run down to $42 a year.

JUDGE GIBBONS IS TWICE ROBBED.

Burglars at Different Times Take Jewels, Wedding Presents, Clothing.

Two weeks ago burglars broke into Judge Gibbons' house, No. 3838 Rhodes avenue, and stole a quantity of jewelry and many of the wedding presents the Judge and his wife received years ago. No trace of the missing property has been found. Monday night a thief again paid a visit to the house and stole his honor's overcoat. Yesterday the police were notified of the burglary and pawnshops are being watched.

Alleged Counterfeiter Arrested.

Henry Lewis, who has been long wanted by Capt. Porter of the United States Secret Service, is locked up at the Harrison Street Police Station, and will be turned over to the government officials today. Detectives Cameron and Levy arrested him in a room at No. 354 Clark street, on a charge of assault. When he was searched two dies for making counterfeit silver dollars were found. The police reported the arrest to Capt. Porter, who said silver dollars evidently made by Lewis have long been distributed all over the city.

Discharged and Rearrested.

Alvah W. Ketcham, the broker, and Daniel P. Eberman, the retired banker, were formally discharged from custody by Judge Showalter yesterday afternoon and were at once rearrested by Deputy Sheriff Nickerson on a capias issued by Judge Gibbons in the State court. The two men were charged with having been confederates with Harry Leon, the diamond dealer, in defrauding Maiden Lane jewelers out of $40,000. They were taken to jail because unable to furnish $40,000 bail.

Gen. Moses B. Walker Dead.

Kenton, O., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Gen. M. B. Walker, LL. D., whom Gen. James B. Steadman called "the real hero of Chickamauga," died at noon today. Eleven days ago he was stricken by paralysis, which affected his speech and his entire right side. Bright's disease was the direct cause. Gen. Walker was born in 1819. He served throughout the war in the regular volunteer service and was conspicuous for his bravery in sixteen battles. He was the last man that left the bloody field of Chickamauga.

Slayter Admitted to Bail.

Last evening Judge Gibbons admitted Charles Slayter, who is held for the alleged murder of Thomas Nolan, to bail in bonds of $10,000. Chris Mamer and Edward Flannagan signed the bonds. Slayter shot Thomas Nolan at No. 243 Halsted street Dec. 9.

Spoke Factory Destroyed.

Bloomington, Ind., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Fire totally destroyed the Waldron, Hill & Buskirk spoke factory this morning. Total loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,750. The stock was saved.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria

Suggestion for Christmas, men's fine traveling bag. Haskel Bros., 82 Madison.

Best work one price only, 15 cabinet photos, 3 styles, $3. Stevens', McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chicago's expert physicians and specialists are Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn-st. Diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered.

S. & W. Chica. S. & W.
The new cellar.

QUENAN CAUGHT AT LAST

TRACKED BY THE CIVIC FEDERATION FOR MANY MONTHS.

Man Who Outraged All the Election Laws in This City in November, 1894, Captured at Birmingham, Ala.—To Be Requisitioned by the Governor and Brought Back for Trial—Long Chase Ended—Thug Work at the Polls.

Michael Quenan, ex-prize fighter and a noted slugger at the polls, who has been a fugitive from justice for some time, was arrested yesterday at Birmingham, Ala., between which city and Chicago the telegraph wires were kept busy throughout the day. Gov. Altgeld will be asked at once to sign requisition papers on the Governor of Alabama to deliver over the prisoner to the State of Illinois. Quenan was located through the agents of the Civic Federation, who have tracked him from city to city and from State to State for months past. But not until yesterday were they able to lay hands on him.

The specific charge against Quenan is that of preventing duly qualified voters from freely exercising the right of suffrage at the November election of 1894 in the Thirtieth Precinct and Thirty-fourth Ward of Chicago, Cook County, Ill. A copy of the indictment against Quenan and other papers are being prepared as rapidly as possible.

Quenan fled from Chicago shortly after an indictment in December, 1894. He was leader of the sewer pipe gang, consisting of from twenty-five to thirty men, who took possession of the polling place in the Thirty-fourth Ward at the election of Nov. 6, 1894, at 12 o'clock, and by force and divers assaults and threats kept from the election polling place between 12 and 4 o'clock every person who attempted to enter in order to vote unless such person openly stated that he intended to vote the Democratic ticket.

Quenan stood in the doorway of the polling place and in the presence of two policemen knocked down every person who tried to enter and refused to vote the Democratic ticket.

The conspiracy was successful. Only four Republicans got in, and these forced an entrance only by pulling revolvers and threatening to shoot any person who in any way attempted to stop them.

Over seventy-five witnesses positively identified Michael Quenan as the ringleader of the gang on that day.

HELD FOR MURDERING HIS WIFE.

Coroner Decides Mrs. Carrig's Injuries Were Inflicted by Her Husband.

John Carrig was held to await the action of the grand jury yesterday afternoon at the Coroner's inquest over the body of his wife, who was murdered on Monday morning about 2 o'clock at their home, No. 860 South May street. All the testimony which bore any weight in regard to the cause of the death of Mrs. Carrig was given by an adopted son, John Curry, who said he saw Carrig take a sword from the closet and strike Mrs. Carrig across the face with the hilt, the sword being sheathed, and that he followed up this blow with two more with his fists, knocking her down and so injuring her she died from the effects of the blows. Carrig denied the story of the boy in every detail, saying his wife died from heart trouble, as she had been subject to diseases of the heart and had been in St. Joseph's Hospital for a month a year ago for treatment. No mark of violence was discovered upon the body of Mrs. Carrig and a post mortem examination showed a hemorrhage of the brain near the base of the skull, which was given as the direct cause of her death. The skull was not fractured and all the other organs of the body were in a healthy condition.

BENTON HARBOR LAWYER MISSING.

Loraine Ashman Came to Chicago and Dropped Out of Sight.

The police were asked yesterday to look for Loraine Ashman of Benton Harbor, Mich., who came to Chicago last Thursday. The next day his wife received a telegram from him announcing his return home on Saturday, but since then nothing has been seen or heard of him.

Mr. Ashman is a lawyer and a large landowner of Benton Harbor, and usually carries a considerable amount of money with him. Dr. Francis D. Holbrook, whom Mr. Ashman came here to see, received a telegram from Mrs. Ashman yesterday asking about her husband, but Dr. Holbrook replied that he had not seen him.

The missing man is described as five feet six inches tall, weight 160 pounds, and sandy gray hair and moustache, and was well dressed. He is said to be of exemplary habits, and his friends fear that something serious has befallen him.

Daley to Be Tried in Chicago.

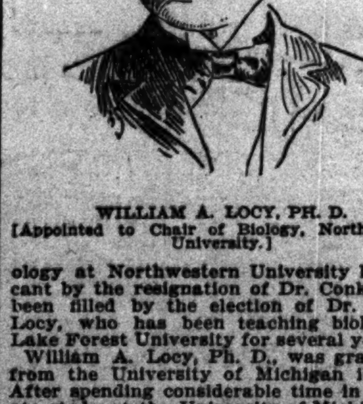
"Jack" Daley, who is now being held in Philadelphia by the police because of the confession of his wife concerning the murder of John Callaghan last March, will be brought to Chicago and tried for murder.

NORTHWESTERN BIOLOGICAL CHAIR

Important Work Done by Dr. Locy, Who Succeeds Dr. Conklin.

Dr. E. G. Conklin, who for the last year and a half has been at the head of the department of biology of Northwestern University, leaves Evanston today for Philadelphia, where he will take the chair of zoology in the University of Pennsylvania, beginning Jan. 1.

The professorship in the department of biology at Northwestern University left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Conklin has been filled by the election of Dr. W. A. Locy, who has been teaching biology at Lake Forest University for several years.



WILLIAM A. LOCY, PH. D.
[Appointed to Chair of Biology, Northwestern University.]

William A. Locy, Ph. D., was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1881. After spending considerable time in graduate study at the University of Michigan he accepted a fellowship in biology at Harvard. He went to Lake Forest in 1887 and in 1891 was sent to Europe to inspect the physical laboratories of the continental universities, and to purchase physiological apparatus for Rush Medical College. While in Europe he spent some time in study at the University of Berlin.

Numerous scientific memoirs written by Dr. Locy have appeared in the various biological periodicals of America and Europe.

ABSCONDER HAS POWERFUL FRIEND.

Secretary Herbert Secures Fair from Colombia—Treatment for Randolph.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—News comes from Washington that Secretary Herbert has through the State Department interceded with the authorities of the Republic of Colombia, and has secured comfortable quarters and the promise of a fair trial for his old friend and political benefactor, Frank C. Randolph, now in prison there charged with murder.

Randolph was for years Probate Judge of Montgomery County, and was, perhaps, the most influential politician in the State. Last spring he absconded to South America, leaving a shortage of $40,000. He took $15,000 with him and purchased a coffee plantation in Colombia from a banker named Simmons. He and Simmons quarreled about the settlement and Randolph shot him dead.

An attempt was made to mob him, it is stated, and he was thrown into a dungeon.

An Innovation in Travel.

On and after Dec. 15 the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will place buffet cars on their trains between Chicago and Danville, in which meals will be served à la carte. This adds another convenience to the excellent service of this line.

AMUSEMENTS—SOCIETY.

A little more than one year ago, Dec. 4, 1894, the first concert of the then recently-organized Evanston Musical club took place in the Evanston First Congregational Church. Since that time it has developed from a männerchor of twenty-one members into a mixed chorus of 100 voices. During the first season of the club the assisting soloists were Mr. Frederic Archer, organ; Mr. Max Bendix, violin; Mr. Frederic Hess, 'cello; Mr. Francis Walker, baritone; Miss Edith Estelle Torrey, soprano; and Miss Fanchon Thompson, contralto. This year with a more ambitious list of works to be presented, there is a corresponding gain in the soloists announced.

Those assisting in the first concert of the current series were Miss Electa Gifford, soprano; Mr. Bruno Steindel, 'cello; and Mr. James W. Marshbank, baritone. Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, soprano, has been retained for the third concert of the season, when the program will mainly comprise part songs for mixed voices.

Mr. P. C. Lutkin, organist of St. James' Church, Cass and Huron streets, and director of the Music Department of the Northwestern University, has filled the post of conductor of the club since the period of its foundation.

Mr. John R. Lindgron, formerly President of the Apollo club, is President of the Evanston organization and from the outset its chief enthusiastic promoter. The Vice-President is Mr. W. F. Hypes; Secretary, Mr. A. D. Shaw; Treasurer, Mr. Gardner Read; and Librarian, Mr. Robert Holmes. The Music committee comprises Mr. Hypes, Mr. L. F. Brown, and Mr. W. M. Anthony, the last mentioned being the originator of the club.

The list of associate members sustaining the current series makes an excellent showing for the interest in the organization. The second concert of the present season took place last night in the Evanston First Congregational Church. Handel's "The Messiah" was sung.

Miss Anita Muldoon, soprano; Mrs. Annie Rommeiss Thacker, contralto; Mr. Walter Root, tenor; and Mr. William Richards, basso, were the soloists. The work of the chorus under Mr. Lukin's direction was distinguished by admirable precision, a trait especially evidenced in the "For unto us," given an effective performance. The attack is excellent and spirited and bears out the impression of thorough rehearsal. The tenors, most frequently the weak point, are, in the instance of the Evanston club, the strongest, although the bassos are excellent. Pleasing in tone quality, free from forcing, the women of the chorus upheld their share in the presentation well.

Considered as a whole the work of the chorus last night must be regarded as of a satisfactoriness seldom granted by a body of singers so young in organization. Mr. Dickinson gave the accompaniments with highly commendable appreciation and the Pastoral with delightful taste. To Mrs. Rommeiss Thacker must be accorded special mention for her sympathetic and musicianly singing of the "He Shall Feed His Flock." Mr. Richards, heard in concert for the first time since his return from London, evidenced decided gain in style and delivery.

* * *

This evening's performance will be the last of "The Leavenworth Case" at the Schiller. Mr. Charles Rohlfs has wisely decided to withdraw the piece and to substitute for it something that will more nearly meet the spirit of Chicago holiday audiences. Beginning on Thursday night, therefore, his company will play "Merchant of Venice." Mr. Rohlfs will himself take the rôle of Shylock, in which he has played with success before Pennsylvania and New York houses. Mr. Rohlfs has thus far appeared at a disadvantage, both on account of the failure of his supporters to catch the spirit of "The Leavenworth Case" and on account of the inherent dramatic paucity of that composition. He has a large reserve of dramatic power, which deserves a better chance, and this chance will be found in "Merchant of Venice." He is said to interpret the character of Shylock in striking style. Molière's "A Physician in Spite of Himself" will continue to complete the double bill.

* * *

Miss Mary Angell, a young pianist who has been heard in the concert-room on various occasions, will give a recital in Kent Hall, at the University of Chicago, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Miss Angell will be assisted by Mr. Wendell Heighton, 'cello.

* * *

Mr. William H. Sherwood, the pianist, who sailed for Europe last August, together with his family, arrived at New York Dec. 14 on the Campania, and is again at home in Chicago.

* * *

"Rob Roy" will be given its 350th presentation this evening at the Columbia Theater. The occasion is announced to be appropriately celebrated by the presentation of silver souvenirs.

SOCIETY.

Mrs. James Nevins Hyde, No. 2400 Michigan avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Sibyl Morehouse. Those present were:

Miss Fanny Brown,	Miss Merrick,
Miss Florence Fargo,	Miss Higinbotham,
Miss Ida Drew,	Miss Edith Miles,
Miss Lillie Warner,	Miss Dresden.

Mrs. Charles E. Brown, No. 2414 Prairie avenue, gave a tea yesterday afternoon for Miss Underhill, Miss Glenning, and Miss Arnold of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Henry J. Willing, No. 110 Rush street, gave a dinner last evening for Mr. Edward Isham.

Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a dinnner on Thursday evening for Gen. Wesley Merritt.

* * *

The Marquette club announces a special "Ladies' Night" tomorrow evening, when a vaudeville entertainment will be given at 8:15 o'clock.

"Ladies' Afternoon" was given yesterday at 2:30 o'clock by the Menoken club. The afternoon was devoted to progressive euchre. There were eight prizes, and the following women presided:

Mrs. W. H. Dymond,	Mrs. C. H. Chamberlain,
Mrs. A. H. Sanders,	Mrs. John Leggett.

* * *

Miss Della E. Burroughs, daughter of Mr. Charles W. Burroughs, and Mr. Joseph H. Whitman, all of Morris, were united in marriage last evening at the residence of the bride in Morris. The ceremony was performed by Mr. J. W. Fisk. The bride's gown was of white silk. She wore a diamond necklace and carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Lillian R. Burroughs, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor and wore cream figured silk with velvet and pearl garniture. Mr. Frank Sanford of Morris acted as best man. The ushers were Dr. W. M. Burroughs and Mr. H. E. Leach of Chicago. After a Southern wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Whitman will be "at home" in January.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Ridgely, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William A. Vincent of Banks street, has returned to her home in Springfield, Ill.

Miss Felicité Oglesby, who has been the guest of Miss Florence Pullman, has returned to Elkhart, Ill.

Mrs. George M. Pullman has returned from California.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Andrews are at Leland's Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. Ogden Armour and Bishop Whipple of Minneapolis are at Leland's Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

* * *

During the holiday season Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh of the Lake Shore drive will give a dance for her son, Mr. Eames MacVeagh.

Mrs. C. L. Willey, No. 3659 Michigan avenue, has changed the date of her dance from Dec. 30 to Friday evening, Dec. 27.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Secretary Smith's little girl is still quite ill, but is not believed to be in any serious danger at this time. The Secretary has three girls and one boy.

Mrs. Thomas Reed, wife of the Speaker of the House, is living at the Shoreham Hotel, and on account of being in mourning for her mother, who died last summer, will take no part this winter in social festivities.

Mrs. Gen. Grant will have a handsome luncheon given in her honor tomorrow at noon by Mrs. Sternberg, wife of the Surgeon-General of the army. Mrs. Audenreid will also be the hostess at a luncheon, while the officers at Washington Barracks will give a large reception late in the day in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles.

Mgr. Satolli will leave this city on Saturday for Baltimore, where he will the following day be invested with the red biretta and the zuchetto of the Cardinal Prince of the church. The new Cardinal will not receive an increase of salary, nor will he have the red hat till his trip to Rome next summer, at which time he will receive it from the hands of the Pope and also be presented with a church in the Eternal City. After next Sunday the Monseignor will cease to bear his present title of Papal delegate, a name which will be transferred to his present secretary, Father Sbarretti, but Satolli will continue to discharge the same duties as before, really acting in the same capacity, though his new title will not allow of any longer bearing the name of delegate.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Minister from Brazil, Senhor Salvador Mendonca, gave this evening a handsome dinner in honor of the Cabinet. The house, which is a beautiful mansion, was richly decorated, and the large table covered with glistening plate and glass in a bower of flowers. The guests were Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, Secretary Herbert and his daughter, Mrs. Micou; Postmaster-General Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Lamont and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, the Attorney-General and Mrs. Judson Harmon, and Secretary and Miss Morton. On account of sickness in the family Secretary and Mrs. Smith were not present.

EVANSTON PAINTER GOES INSANE.

John Rieff Creates Terror Until Captured and Locked Up.

John Rieff, an Evanston painter, became insane on Monday afternoon and for several hours terrorized the residents of Niles Center, a hamlet several miles west of Evanston. During the afternoon he applied for work at the house of William Ross, a truck farmer, but was refused, whereupon he became extremely violent. Constables finally overpowered and took him to the lockup.

Yesterday the Evanston police were called and after being handcuffed the insane man was removed to the Northwestern station at Evanston and was thence transferred by rail to Chicago. At each station he tried to throw himself from the train, but was prevented. He was taken to the Detention Hospital.

Ellen Terry's Gowns.

In the first act of "King Arthur" is shown the great hall of Camelot, in which the Queen makes known her love to Lancelot. Here Miss Terry wears a long robe from the shoulders, so splendidly embroidered that it scrapes the floor with metallic rustlings. A band of jewel blue, sewn with gems, goes down each side of the front of this, the garment being held in place by clasps at the shoulders. For the rest, this royal cloak, which is worked in great gilt and silver rings, is so tenderly hued that it is difficult to tell where pink and brown begin and yellow ends.

The second act of the play shows the Queen's maying, and here, instead of court formality, love and youth are enchantingly costumed.

In this woodland scene Guinevere appears crowned with flowers and gowned in a short waisted frock of bright emerald green silk, lusterless and soft as wool. The sleeves of this are also small, though wrinkling over the arms like a glove. At the bust the bodice opens low over the same delicate gauze chemisette of the first act, the short waist line coming immediately under.

In the prison scene Miss Terry wears a costume of white silk, richly worked in dim gold, and with floating angel sleeves a marvel of picture elegance and charm, but not exactly the thing for a repentant Guinevere.—New York World.

Danger in Clay Modeling.

Another warning against the repeated use of modeling clay in schools is sounded by Dr. J. H. Taylor, Chief Medical Inspector of the Philadelphia Board of Health. The doctor's objection is that skin diseases can be communicated by the clay. It would not be so bad, he says, if fresh clay were frequently substituted, but the same material used during the whole session must necessarily become filthy. The doctor's warning will probably avail nothing. An investigation on the subject was made in Philadelphia a year or more ago, with the result that no proof was found in Philadelphia or in other cities that the continued use of the clay was provocative of disease. On the contrary, it was decided that the clay used is an antiseptic, and that there is no necessity for discarding or renewing it. With proper exposure and drying it purifies itself.—New York Post.

She Teaches Indians.

On one of the government reservations in Minnesota Miss Sybil Carter has been teaching Indian women to make pillow lace. Her pupils were of all ages, from 18 to 70, and some of the most proficient workers are among those who have passed the meridian. These women have learned to make a variety of beautiful lace, even needle lace, English point being made at three of the lace making schools. The women are paid the highest price the profits warrant, and beside their patience have the other fitness of a strong native taste for the work. The work has been introduced so far among the Sioux and the Chippewas in Minnesota and Shoshones in Wyoming. Sustained interest has been developed at every point where it has been introduced. There are schools now at White Earth, Leech Lake, Red Lake, Wild Rice River, Birch Cooley, Mendota, and Shoshone. In these schools the lacemaking is taught either by Miss Carter in person or by an assistant.—Philadelphia Times.

Matrimonial Bargain Counter.

In her impotent rage her grace could only scowl at the Duke, her husband.

"This," she bitterly exclaimed, "is what a woman gets for buying what she doesn't want just because it's cheap."—Detroit Tribune.

OLD MEXICO.

Illinois Central Railroad's Thirty Days' Tour of Mexico and the South.

CENTRAL I. C. R. R. ROUTE

Will leave Chicago Jan. 20, 1896, in Pullman private cars, and include on the return the far-famed Mardi Gras at New Orleans. But $275 for all expenses of the round trip. Send to H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent, No. 99 Adams street, for illustrated pamphlet giving all particulars.

DEATHS.

BOWERS—Dec. 17, Dennis E. Bowers. Funeral from late residence, 177 Howe-st., Friday at 10 a. m., to St. Vincent's Church, Webster-av. and Osgood-st., thence by carriages to Calvary.

BRINE—At his residence, 5334 Monroe-av., John F. Brine, beloved husband of Helen Q. Brine. Notice of funeral hereafter. Bloomington papers please copy.

CALDWELL—W. E. Caldwell, aged 24 years 3 weeks 4 days, killed in wreck Sunday at Dover, N. J., on Lackawanna. Funeral from parents' residence, 107 Flournoy-st., Wednesday, at 10 a. m., to Forest Home Cemetery.

DEXTER—Washington W. Dexter, born May 12, 1824, died typhoid fever at 4231 Wabash-av. Dec. 17, 1895. Jamestown, N. Y., and Los Angeles, Cal., papers please copy. Funeral from 4231 Wabash-av. Thursday, 10 a. m. sharp.

DOUGHERTY—Dec. 17, 1895, Thomas F. Dougherty, aged 44 years and 6 months, eldest beloved son of Patrick and Mary Dougherty. Funeral from parents' residence, 359 N. Market-st., Friday, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, to Holy Name Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

FLYNN—At his residence, 460 E. North-av., William Flynn, dearly beloved husband of Ellen Flynn, née Fleming, aged 68 years. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, to Church of Immaculate Conception, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HORTON—Catherine M. Horton, Dec. 17, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William J. Bryson, 169 Buena-av. Funeral and burial private.

JONES—The funeral of John R. Jones will take place at his late residence, 470 W. Adams-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at noon, 12 o'clock. Burial private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

LARSEN—Mrs. Larsen, beloved wife of Capt. O. E. Larsen, nee Mogland, at her home at 93 Evergreen-av. at 3:15 a. m. Tuesday, Dec. 17. Funeral from residence on Thursday, Dec. 19, 1895, at 1 o'clock p. m., carriages to Mount Olive.

MARTIN—On Dec. 17, Charles W. Martin, age 79 years 11 months. Funeral from residence of Malcolm McNeil, 448 La Salle-av., Thursday, Dec. 19, 9:15 a. m.; interment at Elgin, Ill.; funeral private; no flowers. Potsdam, N. Y.; Elgin, Ill., and Champaign, Ill., papers please copy.

O'BRIEN—Dec. 16, 1895, at her residence, 130 N. Ada-st., Mrs. Mary A. O'Brien, nee Kindelin, beloved wife of E. F. O'Brien and sister of John P. Kindelin. Funeral at 10 a. m. Thursday by carriages to Calvary.

SCALES—At Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 13, John H. Scales, eldest son of John C. and Margaret Scales. Funeral from family residence, corner Hazel and Kenesaw-avs., Buena Park, Lake View, Thursday, Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

SCHEURER—Dec. 16, Etta, beloved wife of Jacob M. Scheurer, aged 37 years 4 months 2 days. Funeral services at residence, 3818 Fifth-av., Wednesday, Dec. 18, 4 p. m. Burial at Cairo, Ill.

DEATHS.

SMITH—Dec. 16, Dr. George Selden Smith, of pneumonia. Funeral services Wednesday, 1 o'clock, 1686 Barry-av. Burial private.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Forecast for Wednesday:

For Illinois, local rains, followed by fair in northern portions, variable winds, slightly colder.

For Indiana, partly cloudy and light local showers, southerly winds, becoming variable, slightly colder in northern portion.

For Iowa, fair westerly winds.

For Minnesota, fair, westerly winds, slightly colder.

For Lower Michigan, local rains, followed by clearing weather, southerly winds.

For Upper Michigan, local rain, followed by clearing weather, slightly colder, westerly winds.

For Wisconsin, fair westerly winds, slightly colder.

For Nebraska, fair, westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Therm'meter	Max. temp.	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours	Direction of wind
Abilene	29.92	64	68	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
Bismarck, N. D.	29.98	14	20	Clo'dy	....	N.W.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.34	44	48	Clear	....	S.W.
Boston, Mass.	30.70	32	34	Clear	....	S.
Cairo, Ill.	30.24	56	58	Clo'dy	Tr.	S.W.
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.32	18	26	Clear	....	S.
Chicago	30.14	46	50	Rain	Tr.	S.E.
Cincinnati	30.36	52	60	Clear	....	S.E.
Cleveland	30.34	44	50	Clo'dy	Tr.	S.
Davenport	30.14	38	54	Clo'dy	.08	N.W.
Des Moines	30.18	36	38	Clo'dy	....	N.W.
Detroit	30.24	44	44	Clo'dy	.02	S.E.
Dodge City	30.14	32	38	Fair	....	N.W.
Duluth, Minn.	29.96	30	40	Clear	....	S.W.
El Paso, Tex.	29.92	56	60	Fair	....	W.
Galveston	30.16	64	66	Clo'dy	.06	S.E.
Grand Haven	30.10	42	40	Rain	.10	S.
Green Bay	30.08	38	50	Clo'dy	.18	S.W.
Helena, Mont.	30.20	22	24	Clear	....	W.
Huron, S. D.	29.98	28	42	Clear	....	S.
Indianapolis	30.28	46	54	Fair	.14	S.E.
Jacksonville	30.48	54	58	Clo'dy	.08	N.E.
Kansas City	30.12	40	62	Rain	.04	N.E.
Little Rock	30.14	64	66	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
Los Angeles	30.06	54	58	Clear	....	N.W.
Marquette	29.96	42	46	Clear	.04	N.W.
Memphis	30.20	60	64	Clear	....	S.E.
Montreal	30.42	20	20	Clo'dy	Tr.	S.
Nashville	30.36	56	60	Fair	....	S.E.
New Orleans	30.30	62	72	Clo'dy	....	S.
New York City	30.68	38	42	Clear	....	S.E.
Omaha, Neb.	30.20	34	36	Clear	....	W.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.42	40	42	Clear	Tr.	S.E.
Palestine	30.08	66	70	Fair	.04	S.
Pittsburg	30.44	48	54	Fair	....	S.E.
Pueblo, Colo.	30.18	30	34	Clo'dy	....	E.
Rapid City	29.94	34	38	Clear	....	E.
San Francisco	30.16	48	52	Fair	.12	W.
St. Louis	30.16	54	58	Rain	Tr.	S.E.
St. Paul	30.08	26	34	Clear	....	S.
Salt Lake City	30.20	24	32	Snow	Tr.	N.W.
Springfield, Ill.	30.14	52	56	Clo'dy	....	S.
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	54	60	Rain	.08	S.E.
Washington	30.68	42	46	Fair	....	E.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 48°; 9 a. m., 48°; 10 a. m., 50°; 11 a. m., 50°; 12 m., 50°; 1 p. m., 51°; 3 p. m., 51°; 6 p. m., 50°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.49; 6 p. m., 29.53.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived, La Champagne, Havre.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Names	Age.
Thomas F. Keevan, Emily G. Carroll	27—24
Christian Hammel, Emily Rosenfelder	35—35
John M. Johnson, Anna E. Olson	25—23
John Moore, Annie Gallagher	28—23
Fred H. Fritz, Frida Schmid	23—21
H. Bert Harris, Lizzie Allen	37—31
William Niethammer, Ida Maronde	30—25
Charles Pfotenhauer, Annie Lehmann	46—30
Henry Rudolph, Ida Baumen	25—21
Peter A. Wellerholm, Elizabeth Harrison	27—27
Josef Gebek, Mary Ehrhardt	26—39
Frank Happy, Katie Stock	22—21
John Lindquist, Annie Peterson	28—40
Johnstone Lind, Maggie Johnstone	25—24
Henry Wille, Emma Telke	29—23
Michael Moynihan, Nora Casey	24—21
Frank Olson, Alma Anderson	24—23
Max Luster, Rosie Linken	22—18
Irving W. Newton, Julia Wolford	25—24
William W. Purnell, Theodara Lee	26—24
Antonio Masarello, Katie Dituno	30—18
Matthew Devereux, Lizzie McCabe	28—18
John M. Brostron, Christine Swanson	27—25
Charles E. Sargent, Hattie B. Plumly	33—28
Allen L. Potter, Ida M. Roberts	29—24
Emil L. Mueller, Anna Gorden	21—19
Robert McKenna, Nora Quinn	27—23
Albert W. Sterrett, Marion Moore	27—23
Milton A. Snider, Jane B. Warwick	34—24
Gusty J. Fichy, Annie Liska	30—18
Albert Aulry, Olga Melser	26—23
Carl Birr, Dora Gentzmacher	25—17
Oren D. Nelson, Minnie Hill	40—30
Peter J. Krier, Maggie Kaster	26—21
Hugo F. Kolbe, Emma Jenkins	25—23
Christian Nelsen, Christine Jorgenson	26—23
Harry K. Robinson, Minnie Kinney	29—20
James Quinn, Katherine Whalen	31—32
Frank W. Tubbs, Blanche Caldwell	43—24
Patrick Burk, Alice Harrison	30—24
Henry Garvay, Mary Walsh	32—21

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. GOULD OF JOHNS HOPKINS AND CHICAGO Universities lectures this evening at 8 at Hull House on "Relations of Social Reform and Civic Progress."

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
SATURDAY, DEC. 21—8 p. m.
"First Days of the Confederacy."
BY
GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON,
(Soldier—Statesman—Orator.)
COMPANY M, FIRST REGT. CRACKS,
(Switzer's Indians.)
Under the auspices of
THE PRESS CLUB OF CHICAGO.
Popular Prices—50c, 75c, $1.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
University of Illinois
GLEE AND MANDOLIN CLUBS.
TUESDAY, DEC. 24th.
Tickets on sale Dec. 19th.

SCHILLER THEATER—Mat. Today.
MR. CHARLES ROHLFS
In "THE LEAVENWORTH CASE,"
And "A PHYSICIAN IN SPITE OF HIMSELF."
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION.
Beginning Sunday, Dec. 22.
MR. FREDERICK WARDE,
In a Superb Scenic production of
THE MOUNTEBANK.
"A Play of Laughter, Tears, and Music."
SEAT SALE OPENS TOMORROW MORNING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee Today.
EUGENE O'ROURKE in "THE WICKLOW POSTMAN."
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—Farewell Testimonial to John L. Sullivan and PADDY RYAN.
Christmas Week—"THE BLACK CROOK."

ALHAMBRA THEATER—Matinee Today.
HAL REID'S GREAT PLAY "HUMAN HEARTS."
Christmas Week—"DOWN IN DIXIE."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Tonight, 7 nights only, Mats. Today and Sat.
Mr. Richard Mansfield has the honor to present
E. M. AND JOS. HOLLAND
And members of his Stock Company from the Garrick Theater, New York, in the season's success,
"A Social Highwayman."
Next Monday—Hoyt's A Runaway Colt.

McVICKER'S. Evenings at 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.
MATINEE TODAY.
RORY OF THE HILL. "Chicago likes Rory of the Hill and the audience at McVicker's let the fact be known last night."—Tribune. JAMES C. ROACH AS RORY.

HOOLEY'S—Matinee Today at 2. Evenings at 8 sharp.
Mr. E. H. SOTHERN IN The Prisoner of Zenda.
Reservations made up to Dec. 28th.

THE COLUMBIA—Nearer and Dearer.
ROB ROY. SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS TONIGHT.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
HAVE YOU SEEN HER? WHO? EDWINA!
The Latest Success. Green Goods Man.

OVERCOAT WISDOM.

Bad cutting spoils any cloth.

Poor workmanship ruins the best cutting.

Cheap trimmings—shoddy linings, cotton instead of silk thread, flimsy pockets, bad buttonholes—these soon make a "dud" of the whole thing.

When you go to a cheap tailor you choose the cloth—not the other things.

That's where you get left.

Might as well choose the whole garment—see what you're getting—and if you don't get what you think you get, here's your money back.

Rogers, Peet & Co. Fine Overcoats, $18 to $50. Rogers, Peet & Co. Ulsters, $23 to $35. Overcoats and Ulsters from other makers, $12 to $20.

F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Friday Afternoon, Dec. 20, 2:30.
Saturday Evening, Dec. 21, 8:15.
Reserved Seats:
Afternoon: 25c to $1.00.
Evening: 25c to $1.50.
On Sale at the Box Office and Inter Ocean Office.

AUDITORIUM—24th Season of the
APOLLO CLUB
Four Concerts, Beginning with "The Messiah." Monday Eve. Dec. 23d.
Tickets at LYON & HEALY'S.
$3, $4, $5, $6, and $7.50 entitles holder to one seat for the four concerts.

AUDITORIUM.
PADEREWSKI'S
TWO (2) PIANO RECITALS
on the afternoons at 2:30 p. m. of
Monday and Wednesday, Jan. 13th and 15th.
Further particulars shortly.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Eugenie Petreson. 4—Gardners—4. Leslie's Dog Circus. Gus Hill. Gray and Conway. Bonnie Lottie. Howe and Seymour. Fields and Salisi. 20th Century Barber. Lew Hawkins. 3—Nelsons—3. McCoy and Daniels. Gyori Julicki. Mays and Hunter. Prof. Johnson. Meehan and Raymond. Sweeney and Welford. Lottie Aymar.
PRICES—10—20—30 CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
GRAND OPENING SUNDAY MATINEE, DEC. 22.
Strictly First-Class at Easy Payment Prices
15, 35, 50, 75c.
Eddie Foy in ROBINSON CRUSOE and the Great 9 Nelson Family.
NOTE—Mail your guesses on opening night's receipts. The person guessing nearest to the figure will receive annual free pass.

BATTERY D.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS. ONLY NOVELTY IN TOWN.
Grand Cycle Concert and Carnival
Benefit Chicago Waifs' Mission.
Every Ev'ing at 8. Saturday Mat.
General Admission 50 cents.

HAVLIN'S.
Matinees Sunday, Thursday, and Saturday.
The New Sensational Comedy Drama,
By CHAS. H. HALL,
"CHICAGO."
Next Sunday—SLAVES OF GOLD.

THE LINCOLN.
Matinee Saturday only.
ALL THIS WEEK. BAVARIAN PEASANT PLAYERS.
CHANGE OF BILL NIGHTLY.
Next Sunday—Tompkins' Black Crook.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE
Madison-st., nr. State. Tel. Main 2138
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances every day, 2 & 8
PETER MAHER, Champion of the World
The London Gaiety Company.

Burlington Route
WINTER TOURS
IN PRIVATE PULLMAN PALACE CARS
Under care of a Special Agent, will leave Chicago January 9, February 6 and March 5, for
CALIFORNIA
Via San Antonio, El Paso, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Del Monte and San Jose, returning via Salt Lake and Rio Grande Scenic Route through Colorado. Price of ticket includes all expenses. Everything
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
For pamphlet with particulars see T. A. Grady, Manager Excursion Department, 211 Clark-st.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES
By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
FOR JAMAICA DIRECT
SPECIAL TOURS

ORIENT Grand Cruise
"LA TOURAINE"

WILL NOT DEFINE RULUS

DIRECTORS REFUSE TO CONSTRUE RIGHTS OF SUSPENDED MEMBERS.

Decision Reserved Until Complaints Are Filed—Attitude of the Board on Bucket-Shopping Is Well Defined—Wheat Market Rules Active and Firm—European Shipments Much Below Preliminary Estimates—South Water Street Quotations.

The directory of the Board of Trade does not propose to be drawn into any unnecessary advance decisions as to violations of rules. About a week ago two private wire commission concerns attempted to get the committee on bucket shop investigation to pass judgment on their list of country correspondents. They promised to drop any connections the committtee should designate as objectionable. The proposition seemed fair enough on its face, but the directors on the committee recognized that the private wire houses by such a course would be relieved of a responsibility justly belonging to them. They consequently refused to inspect any lists of correspondents, but intimated broadly the commission houses themselves ought to do a little inspection. As a result the concerns sent out men over their private wire lines to cut off correspondents with bucket shop proclivities.

The question of the right of a commission house to trade for a suspended member has been raised in the case of J. R. Willard & Co. and Kennett-Hopkins & Co. The former house is credited with trading through Lindblom & Co. and the latter through Fred K. Merrill. Mr. Lindblom wrote a letter to the President of the Board of Trade asking for an interpretation of the rules and incidentally expressing his ideas regarding the matter. This was considered at the directors' meeting yesterday and the following reply was framed:

"Your letter addressed to the President and directors of the Board of Trade has been considered at their meeting today, and I am instructed to make the following reply:

"The directors do not consider it within their duties to construe the rules of the board on ex-parte statements or in the absence of cases brought before them under the rules. It is supposed that every member of the board understands the rules and will give them a loyal support without seeking how near they may come to a violation of the rules without incurring a penalty.

Rules Considered Sufficiently Explicit

"The rules relating to bucket-shops are reasonably explicit, and it is the endeavor of the Board of Directors to enforce them without fear or favor. When a member is suspended from the board he forfeits, under the rules, all the privileges of membership, and the directors do not see that members in good standing who believe in the enforcement of the rules can justly aid suspended members in the evasion of penalties in violation of the rules. Respectfully,

"GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary."

All kinds of announcements were received in the wheat market yesterday, with the preponderance of news favorable to holders. The range of prices, however, was largely dictated by local and pit conditions. The crowd was too unanimous in its bearishness on Monday, and followed it up yesterday morning by again selling May wheat down to 59½c, the bottom price on the crop. On the decline the elevator people came in as buyers, and when the shorts began to cover they found offerings restricted. The range for the day was a full cent, with the close at 60c, ¼c below the top price of the day. Early news was rather bearish in tone. The Northwestern receipts were 1,315 cars, 76 more than for the same day last week and more than three times as great as for the same day last year. Cables were not encouraging, as Liverpool closed with cash wheat showing a concession of ½d and futures ¼d. Continental markets were either lower or unchanged. Primary receipts were 875,000 bu, as against the equivalent of 292,000 bu cleared at the seaboard. Local receipts were 27 cars, of which 56 were elevator transfers, as against 70,000 bu inspected out of store. There were influences of all sorts on the bull side. The world's shipments, according to the official figures of the board, for last week were 6,840,000 bu. This was below theoretical requirements, and far below the preliminary estimate given out on Monday. Russian shipments at 2,488,000 bu were not nearly as heavy as indicated in the dispatches from New York.

Advance Started by Elevator Men.

The start up was really given by the buying credited to Armour and Weare. New York had a sudden advance, and about the same time dispatches were received from Missouri points telling of wheat fields being under water and the danger of a freeze. Prime sent a bulletin regarding the winter wheat outlook of similar import. Northwestern dispatches told of decreasing farmers' deliveries and that only 40 per cent of the spring wheat plowing had been done. May wheat advanced to 60¼c and eased off on the Bradstreet's estimate of an increase in stocks of 3,751,000 bu. This estimate was not far from what was expected and the market soon recovered. The Cleveland message, sounding a warlike note with reference to the Venezuela matter, was first taken as a bullish influence, but, on second thought, the trade was not so certain that trouble with Great Britain would be favorable to higher prices. The volume of outside trade, however, is exceedingly light. The cash demand continues fairly good, and, although rail shipments from Chicago have been running over 100,000 bu a day for some time, there is no great volume of new business in round lots reported.

Corn and oats were weak with wheat early in the session, but did not sympathize to any great extent in the advance. The improvement in wheat caused a little covering in coarse grain, but no great change in quotations. The range in oats was wider than corn. New low prices were made in corn futures and May closed with a concession of ⅛c to ¼c for the day. Receipts of corn at 714 cars were materially larger than the estimate and receiving houses say that the scarcity of cars is all that is keeping back shipments. The demand for January on declines is an indication that that future is oversold. Primary receipts were [illegible] bu, shipments were 385,000 bu, and exports 207,000 bu. Contract stocks increased during the week 104,000 bu, and are about up to the level of last year. The Liverpool market for corn was off ¾d. Receipts of oats were 298 cars. Seckel sold about 100,000 bu of May at 19¼@19½c, while George Seaverns was one of the conspicuous buyers.

Through Billed Corn in Demand.

There was a good demand for corn on through billing, and prices were ¼c higher on through billed, with local prices steady. [illegible] by sample were in good demand, with [illegible] unchanged. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No. 3 corn at [illegible]c, No. 3 yellow at 25¼@25¾c, ears at [illegible]. Billed through: No. 3 at 23¼@25c, No. 3 yellow at 24¼@25½c, No. 2 at 25¾c, No. 2 yellow at 25½c. No. 3 oats sold at 16@[illegible], No. 3 white at 17½@19½c, No. 2 at 17¼[illegible], No. 2 white at 19½@19¾c. Billed through: No. 3 at 15¼@17½c, No. 3 white at [illegible], No. 2 at 16¼@17c, No. 2 white at [illegible].

There was no indications of the enlargement of outside interest in the provision market yesterday. Prices opened firm on the conditions of the hog market, but weakened on the selling by packers and by people whose buying gave the market its strength on Monday. The receipts of hogs were 28,-[illegible], or a few less than looked for, while prices were 5c higher. A run of 43,000 is expected for today. There is naturally a good demand for cash products at the low values current, but it seems impossible to advance prices without speculation so long as stocks show a tendency to pile up.

There was a fair demand for plump barley of good color at from 32c to 35c, and fancy was salable at 38@40c.

Rye was quiet and easy. No. 2 billed through sold at 35½c, and for in store lots 34c was bid. January was nominally 34c, and May 38c.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

No one had any opinions to express as to the recently appointed Chief Grain Inspector, [illegible] is a partner of George P. Bunker, the present incumbent, and also of W. S. Cannon, [illegible] card of the firm of George P. Bunker & Co., dealers in carriages and wagons, [illegible] three as partners in the concern.

[illegible] receipts for the day: 212 cars of [illegible], 167 of oats, and 43,000 hogs.

[illegible] of grain in private elevators at Chicago [illegible] at 4,000,000 bu of wheat, 174,000 bu [illegible] bu of oats, and 31,000 bu of rye.

[illegible] of Fred K. Morrill were allowed [illegible] yesterday.

[illegible] May wheat ranged at 59¾@59¾c and [illegible]. Puts and calls on May corn [illegible].

[illegible] of Directors decided to adjourn on [illegible] Christmas day.

WHEAT.

	Closed Monday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Dec. 18, 1894.
[illegible]	56½	55¾@ 56¾	56¾	53¾
[illegible]	59¾	59½@ 60¼	60	58¼

CORN.

[illegible]	25¾	25¼@ 25¾	25¾	46¼
[illegible]	28¾	28 @ 28¾	28¾	49¾

OATS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19½	[illegible]

MESS PORK.

December	7.85	7.90 @7.90	7.90	.....	
January	8.62½	8.45 @8.62½	8.50	11.85	

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

December	5.22½	5.17½@5.17½	5.17½	.....
January	5.35	5.27½@5.35	5.30	6.85

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

December	4.32½	4.27½@4.27½	4.27½	.....
January	4.32½	4.50 @4.57½	4.52½	5.90

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Choice Butter Higher and Firmer—Prices of Other Products.

Choice grades of butter advanced ½c, and ruled firm.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality, and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 26½c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 19@22c; thirds, 11@13c; dairies, 20@22c.

Cheese—Western, Young Americas, 9@9½c; twins, 8¾@9¼c; cheddars, 8¼@8¾c; Swiss, 10½@11½c; limburger, 9@9½c; brick, 9¼@10½c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 22c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 20¼@21c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $6.50@7.50 per doz; partridges, $3.75@4.00; quail, $4.00@4.25; mallard ducks, $3.00@3.50; jacksnipes, $1.50@1.60; plover, $1.50@1.75; jack rabbits, $2.25@3.00.

Green Fruits—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@4.00 per brl; bananas, good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $3.00@4.50 per box; grapes, Concords, 16@20c per 8-lb basket; California grapes, $1.25@1.50 per 4-basket case; pears, $2.75@3.00 per 40-lb box; cranberries, $7.50@9.00 per brl; California navel oranges, $3.75@4.50 per box.

Potatoes—Burbanks, rose, and Hebrons, 19@24c net per bu on track; sweet potatoes, $2.00@2.75 per brl.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 6@7c; chickens, 6@6½c; roosters, 4c; ducks, 8¼@9c; geese, per doz, $3.50@6.00; dressed turkeys, 8@10c; chickens, 6½@7c; ducks, 8@11c.

Vegetables—Turnips, 18@25c per bu; cauliflower, $5.00@6.00 per brl; cabbage, $3.50@5.00 per 100; celery, 50c@$1.25 per crate; egg plant, 75c@$1.00 per crate; lettuce, $3.00@3.50 per brl; beets, 60@65c per brl; onions, 90c@$1.00 per brl; Hubbard squash, 65c per doz; wax beans, $2.00@2.25 per bu sack; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per 6-basket case.

Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.22 for highwines; high proof spirits, $1.25½.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Prices in Grain and Provisions in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Wheat—Receipts, 241,400 bu; exports, 72,500 bu; spot dull; No. 1 hard, 67¼c; options opened steady, sold off under big spring wheat receipts, rallied at noon, and was firm during the afternoon on a reported decrease in farmers' deliveries of spring wheat and Cleveland's message, closing ⅜@½c higher; No. 2 red, May, 66¼@67c, closed 66⅝c; December, 65 5-16@65⅝c, closed 65⅝c. Corn—Receipts, 157,000 bu; exports, 39,700 bu; spot steady; No. 2, 33⅝c; options opened weaker on distant months, owing to increased receipts, rallied with wheat, but finally eased off again and closed partially ⅛c lower; May, 34⅜@34 9-16c, closed 34½c; December, 33⅝, closed 33⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 21,600 bu; exports, 300 bu; spot, steady; No. 2, 22⅝c; options ruled dull and easier, closing unchanged to ¼c lower; May, 24@24¼c, closed 24c; December closed 22½c. Hay—Strong; shipping 75@80c; good to choice, 90c@$1.00. Hops—Dull.

Hides—Nominal; wet salted, New Orleans, selected, 35@65c; Galveston, 12@14c; Buenos Ayres, dry, 20 lbs, 18c; Texas, dry, 24 to 30 lbs, 10c. Leather—Quiet. Wool—Quiet.

Beef—Quiet; beef hams, $12.50@16.00. Cut meats easy; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c. Lard easy; Western steam closed $5.50@5.55; December, $5.55, nominal. Pork dull. Tallow dull. Petroleum steady; united closed at $1.53 bid.

Resin—Steady; strained, common to good, $1.70@1.75. Turpentine—Quiet; 28@28½c.

Rice—Steady.

Molasses—Firm.

Pig iron—Steady; Southern, $12.00@14.00; Northern, $12.00@14.50. Copper—Steady; brokers', 10½c; exchange, $10.60@10.65. Lead—Firm; brokers', $3.15; exchange, $3.20@3.22½. Tin—Easy; straits, $13.90@13.96; plates weak. Spelter—Quiet; domestic, $3.40.

Cotton seed oil—Inactive.

Coffee—Options opened steady at 5@15 points advance, ruled generally firm on active bidding by one local firm, but sold off later under President's message; closed easy at 5@15 points net advance. Sales, 16,000 bags. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7, 14½c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 18@18½c. Sales, 1,100 bags Maracaibo, p. t.

Butter—Fancy fresh creamery in light receipt and in fair demand, and with strong Western advices prices have advanced. Elgin and other Western extras, 28c; Westerns, seconds to firsts, 22@27c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 15@22c; Western factory small tubs, firsts to extras, 15@19c; tubs, fresh seconds to firsts, 11½@14c; thirds, 10@10½c. Cheese—State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy, 9⅝@10c. Eggs—The market is dull and weak; small sales of finest Western are still reported at 24c, but buyers are more critical.

Cotton—The strength at the start was due to the encouraging character of the Liverpool advices. Liverpool reported spot cotton firm. Middling uplands, 4 21-32d. Futures opened steady at 1-64@2-64d decline. Closed steady at ¼@1½ points net advance. Manchester—Yarns quiet, but steady. Cloths quiet. Receipts at the port today were 42,012 bales. On the spot the market was quiet and easy, but prices are no lower. Sales, 148 bales for consumption and 500 bales for contract. Middling uplands quoted at 8.9c and do Gulf at 8 13-16c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
December	800	8.25	8.24	8.24@8.26
January	37,500	8.29	8.23	8.24@8.25
February	2,800	8.34	8.29	8.30@8.31
March	84,300	8.40	8.33	8.35@8.36
April	1,700	8.43	8.39	8.39@8.40
May	19,300	8.48	8.42	8.44@8.45
June	3,600	8.51	8.46	8.46@8.48
July	100	8.49	8.49	8.47@8.49
August	4,700	8.57	8.48	8.48@8.49
September	100	8.18	8.18	8.18@8.21
October	400	8.12	8.09	8.08@8.10

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 17.—Wheat—There was very little spirit in the speculative branch of the market, but for cash wheat there was a pressing demand. No outside business of importance was reported, but local buyers were active. Millers bid freely for wheat at 2⅜c below May price, and it was claimed that in one or two instances that was shaded. Wheat futures were considerably stirred up, but there was not sufficient business to throw the market either way to any extent. An announcement of considerable interest was the statement by elevator companies that on account of the rains which had made bad roads receipts from farmers had fallen off 30 to 40 per cent. May opened at 56c and sold on a range of 55⅝@56⅜c. Flour steady; first patents, $3.05@3.40; domestic bakers' goods quotable at $2.55@2.60; export bakers', $2.00@2.25.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17.—Grain—Wheat steady; spot and month, 65¼@65⅜c; May, 68¼@68¾c; steamer No. 2 red, 63@63⅛c; receipts, 3,700 bu. Corn dull and easy; spot, 32¼@32⅜c; year, 32¼@32¼c; receipts, 164,100 bu; shipments, 41,100 bu. Oats weak; No. 2 white Western, 24½c asked; receipts, 1,300 bu. Rye dull and steady; No. 2 Western, 46@47c. Hay, choice in demand at full prices; good to choice timothy, $15.50. Grain freights rather more active at some concession in prices; unchanged. Butter firm; fancy creamery, 28@29c. Eggs steady; fresh, 22@23c; cold storage, 16@17c. Cheese steady, unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Grain—Spring wheat, inquiry fair, but at prices below holdings; No. 1 hard, old, 66⅝c; new, 65⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 63⅛c; winter wheat, No. 2 red to arrive, is being offered and meeting with a fair demand at 70c; in store, 70@72c. Corn—Market closed weak at 32¼c for No. 2 yellow; No. 3 yellow, 32c; No. 2 corn, 31¼c. Oats—Steady for No. 2 white, easy for lower grades; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 21½c. Barley—Nominal. Rye—Quiet. Flour—Quiet, steady.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17.—Grain—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 hard, 56¼@57c; No. 2 red, 69c; No. 2 spring, 56¼@57c; No. 3 spring, 53@54c; rejected, 45@48c. Corn—Active and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 22@22⅛c; No. 2 white, 22@22⅛c. Oats—Weak; No. 2 mixed, 15c; No. 2 white, 17@17¼c. Rye—Steady; No. 2, 32c. Hay—Steady; timothy, $10.00@12.50; prairie, $6.00@7.50. Butter—Firm; creamery, 19@23c; dairy, 14@15c. Eggs—Steady; fresh, 18c.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 17.—Grain—Wheat—Dull; No. 2 cash, December, 65c; May, 67½c. Corn—Active; lower; No. 2 mixed, 27c; May, 28⅛c; No. 3 mixed, 26c. Oats—Lower; steady; No. 2 mixed, 18½c; May, 20c; No. 2 white, 19½c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 37½c. Cloverseed—Active; $4.10. Receipts—Wheat, 16,500 bu; corn, 123,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; cloverseed, 196 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 37,500 bu; corn, 50,500 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; cloverseed, 85 bags.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 17.—Grain—Corn steady; new No. 2, 24⅛c; new No. 3, 24⅛c. Oats slow; No. 2 white, 17⅞@18c; No. 3 white, 17@17¼c. Rye dull, nominal. Whisky market steady; finished goods on basis of $1.22 for high wines. Receipts—Corn, 137,000 bu; oats, 80,150 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 11,440 bu. Shipments—Corn, 51,550 bu; oats, 22,350 bu; rye, none; whisky, 975; wheat, 10,800 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 17.—Grain—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 54⅝c; December, 54⅝c; May, 58⅝c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 53⅝c; December, 53⅝c; May, 57⅝c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 50⅝@51⅝c; No. 3, 46½@49½c; rejected, 37¼@45½c. Rye, 30½c. No. 2 oats, 16½c; No. 3 oats, 16c. Flax, 89½c. Receipts wheat, 344,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17.—Grain—Wheat—Better; No. 2 red cash, 63c; hard, 55⅝c; December, 55½c; May, 60⅝c. Corn—Firmer; cash, 24c; December, 23⅜c; January, 23⅝c; May, 25⅛@25¼c. Oats—Lower; cash and December, 16⅝c; January, 17⅝c; May, 19¼@19⅜c. Rye—Dull; 33½c bid.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good, $1.40. Spirits steady, 25¼@25½c. Tar quiet, $1.00. Turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Prices in Grain and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2d; No. 1 California, 5s 3½d. Futures opened quiet and unchanged; closed steady, with near and distant positions ¼d lower; business about equally distributed; December, 5s 1¾d; January, 5s 1¾d; February, 5s 2¼d; March, 5s ¾d; April, 5s 3¾d; May, 5s 4d. Corn—Spot weak; American mixed, 3s 1¼d for new. Futures opened weak, with near and distant positions ¼d lower; closed steady, with near positions unchanged to ¼d lower and distant positions unchanged from yesterday's closing prices; business about equally distributed; December, 3s 1¾d; January, 3s 1d; February, 3s 1d; March, 3s 1¼d; April, 3s 1¾d; May, 3s 1¾d. Flour—Dull; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

Provisions—Bacon—Quiet, but steady; demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 26s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 27s 6d; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 26s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 26s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 26s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 31s; shoulders, 12 to 18 lbs, 30s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 80s. Tallow—Fine North American, 22s 3d. Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; do medium, 45s. Lard—Steady; prime Western, 27s 6d; refined, in pails, 28s 6d. Cheese—Quiet but steady; demand moderate; finest American, white, 44s; do colored, 45s. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 60s. Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 3d. Resin—common, 4s 7½d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s 3d. Linseed oil—20s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 8¼d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 3¾d; hindquarter, 5¼d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops at London—(Pacific coast), £2 10s. Receipts, three days—Wheat, 41,000 centals, including 24,000 centals American; American corn, 126,300 centals. Weather [illegible].

STONE PAYS A DIVIDEND.

PROSPEROUS YEAR'S BUSINESS RESULTS IN THIS ACTION.

Directors of the Western Stone Company Decide to Pay Stockholders 3 Per Cent—Surplus Only Amounts to $100,000—Englewood and Chicago Electric to Issue Bonds for Construction Expenses—Alley "L" Signatures Coming In.

Western Stone has declared a dividend at last of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 13, out of the accumulated surplus, which according to Mr. Madden now amounts to $100,000. While the action of the directors has been discounted, the announcement on the Stock Exchange that this action would be taken sent the stock up to 79 from an opening at 78¼. The last previous sales had been at 77.

President Madden's statement that the dividend would be taken from a surplus amounting to only $100,000 was not in accordance with recent rumors. It has been said the company has not only paid off a floating debt of $60,000 but has accumulated a surplus of nearly $175,000. It was said the dividend would be paid out of this and that there would be left at least $100,000 to be carried forward to insure future dividends. Mr. Madden said also the dividend was not a semi-annual one, and that no precedent had been established as to future dividends by the action of the directors. It was expected the dividend would be declared for the last six months and that this would mark the return of dividends which would be paid semi-annually at the rate of 6 per cent per year. In this the action of the directors was a disappointment to those who have counted much upon their action. It does not mean dividends will not be paid regularly, but it gives no assurance of that fact other than the assurance that comes from a prosperous business.

The Western Stone company has a capital of $2,250,000, and has outstanding $419,500 in first mortgage 5 per cent bonds. No dividends have been paid since 1892. The company was formed in 1889 and paid dividends amounting to 10 per cent in 1890, 8 per cent in 1891, and 8 per cent in 1892. At 3 per cent there will be required to be paid to stockholders $67,500, which will leave only $32,500 of accumulated surplus, according to Mr. Madden's statement.

Englewood and Chicago's Bond Issue.

The Englewood and Chicago Electric Street railroad, it is said, will offer on the market soon $1,600,000 of the authorized issue of $2,000,000 bonds. It is said a majority of these bonds have been placed, but if this is the case no one in Chicago financial circles has been so informed. With the money to be derived from the sale of these bonds it is proposed to build new lines under the provisions of the franchise. The company now has only two and a half miles of road, and it is proposed to extend this into a system covering the south and southwestern portions of the city, and if possible to secure a down-town connection. This, however, will be found to be more difficult, in all probability, than would be the raising of the funds necessary for its construction. The City railway, to prevent competition, has built or has in contemplation lines on every available street running into the down-town district. The company proposes using storage batteries for the propulsion of its cars.

Work is going on on the line of the Suburban Electric railroad, the new line connecting with the Lake Street and Metropolitan roads and running west through Riverside to La Grange. Contracts have been made for a good portion of the line and the work of laying a double track is going on between the Stone avenue station in La Grange and the west line of Riverside. The Suburban will run south on West Fifty-second street from the Lake Street Elevated to Twenty-second street, where it turns west. The company is also to put in a line which will connect with the Metropolitan at its terminus at West Forty-eighth street. The time from La Grange to the elevated roads will be thirty minutes, with an additional twenty minutes required to get to State street, making fifty minutes from La Grange. The company expects to be running trains by June 1.

D. H. Louderback denies the truth of a story printed in a morning paper to the effect that the Columbia Construction company is furnishing the money with which to build the Union Loop. "The Columbia Construction company is not furnishing a dollar toward the building of the loop," said Mr. Louderback; "the Union Loop has $1,000,000, which is sufficient for present needs. A meeting has been called for February, at which the proposition will be voted upon for the authorization of the bonds needed for construction purposes. The loop will be built from the proceeds of the bond sales. I do not know what the cost will be, but it is expected it will be somewhere between $3,000,000 and $3,500,000. The Columbia Construction company will not be called upon to furnish any part of this money."

Bond Issue Will Be Deferred.

Gold shipments today will reduce the gold reserve in the United States Treasury to about $73,000,000. From Washington yesterday came word that the President had experienced a change of heart in regard to the point which being reached in the gold reserve would require its being built up. The telegram said the plan for the issue of the bonds as agreed upon by the President was to order an issue when the reserve strikes $60,000,000. Then he will sell bonds to the amount of $50,000,000, and possibly $100,000,000. It is said the syndicate which took the last issue of bonds will not agree again to try to protect the Treasury reserve by controlling exchange rates. Such of the bonds as are sold to foreign investors are to be deposited with a trust company, with certificates of deposit issued against them, and these certificates instead of the bonds are to be sold to investors. If the President is correctly reported there is not likely to be an issue of bonds for three or four weeks at least.

There was some activity in Alley "L," and it was slightly firmer. The opening was at 6 regular, followed by two sales of account at 5⅞. It went up from this to 6½, and the close was at 6⅜. City railway was out of the market so far as sales were concerned. West Chicago was weak again, selling at 117¼ account and 116⅜ regular. There was one sale of North Chicago at 304. Masonic Temple bonds were in some little demand, and a sale of $3,000 was made at 97.

SALES CALL—10 A. M.

50 Am St Bd Co	49¼	50 do	6¾
50 C & SS RT Co.	6	50 do act	6¾
100 do act	5¾	50 do	6¾
50 do	6	50 do act	6¼
50 do	6¼	31 In P & P com	4
50 do act	6¼	50 In P & P pfd	9
50 do	6¾	65 Street's W S C L	14¼
3 do	6½	100 N Y Bis Co	71
100 do	6¾	5 C B & M Co	14¼
50 do act	6¾		

BONDS

$10000 C G L & C Co 5s	92½	$6000 C G L & C Co 5s	92¾

SALES AFTER CALL.

50 C & SS RT C cs	6¼	32 do	3¾
30 do	6¾	70 N Y Bis Co	71
150 do	6¾	50 In P & P pfd	9
2 do	6¼	50 Am S B Co act	49¼
50 do act	6¾	50 do act	49
30 do	6½	50 W C S R R act	117¼
50 do	6¾	7 do	116¾
20 L St E R R	23¾	50 do act	117¼
20 do	23¼	100 N C S R R C act	304
50 do act	23¼	50 W Stone Co act	78¼
10 do	23¼	5 do	77½
50 do act	23¼	50 do act	78¾
50 C B & M Co act	14¼	50 do act	78¼
10 do	14	100 do act	79
10 Dia M Co	131	250 C & C C & D	67
3 In P & P com	4		

BONDS

$10000 W C 1st mg 5s	102¼	5s	77
5000 C & SS RT 1st mtg 5s	62½	1000 C G L & C Co 5s	92¼
2000 L St L Inc 5s	42	3000 M E T A 5s	97
1000 L St L debt		2000 M W S L R R 5s	71
		10000 C Edi Db 6s	102¼

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.
New York	$149,402,797	$115,618,158
Chicago	17,598,000	15,799,000
Boston	19,455,830	17,148,308
Philadelphia	15,133,873	15,987,797
St. Louis	4,791,329	4,910,201
Baltimore	2,735,813	2,721,091
New Orleans	3,373,520	3,938,753

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 10c premium.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Industrial Stocks Again Lead in Point of Activity.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The industrials were again largely in the lead of the standard railway shares in point of activity. The early movement of prices was animated and higher. The opening was moderately active and irregular, but the railway stocks soon came into prominence, with the grangers leading. Tennessee Coal, on pool buying, and Leather preferred and Chicago Gas, on manipulation of a similar character, recorded material gains.

The impression appeared to prevail that the powerful banking interests identified with the Reading plan of reorganization would, with a view to creating a favorable sentiment, lend their support to the general market. For this reason and on account of revived rumors of an impending government bond issue, the large engagements of gold, primarily for Germany, and an advance in the actual rates of sterling to a point almost allowing of shipments to London at a profit, were partially ignored. The Reading plan was practically as had been anticipated. There were rumors of manipulation of Gould securities by insiders and of the probable sale of the Baltimore and Ohio holdings of Western Union on account of the alleged financial straits of the first-mentioned company. Shortly after midday all other considerations lost importance owing to the receipt of news of the message of the President to Congress relative to the Venezuelan question.

The uncompromising tone of the document was sharply reflected in a general decline in prices, the international stocks being especially weak. Noteworthy losses occurred in some of the specialties, extending to 4½ per cent in Gas. The trading was quite brisk on the down grade. A special influence upon the anthracite coalers was the failure to agree upon a plan of restriction, published yesterday in the dispatches. The closing was quiet, with prices at about the lowest and showing material concessions.

There was a marked increase in the volume of business in railway bonds today, the sales amounting to $2,476,000. The market ruled firm during the early session, but subsequently sagged under influences similar to those which depressed the railway shares. The more important advances were in Hocking Valley fives, 2, and East Tennessee division fives, 1¼ per cent. The chief declines were in Missouri Pacific trust fives, 2¾ per cent; Reading first incomes, 1½ per cent, and Reading thirds, 1¼ per cent.

Government bonds—New 4s coup, up ¼; others steady. State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds easier.

Petroleum closed weak, $1.47 bid.

Money on call easy at 2@3 per cent; last loan, 2½; closed 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¾@489 for demand and 487¼@488 for sixty days. Posted rates 488@489 and 489½@490. Silver certificates, 66⅝@66⅞. Bar silver, 66¼@66½.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Dec. 17.	Closing Dec. 16.
American Sugar	49,200	103¼	101¾	102	103¾
Amn. Tobacco	21,300	74¼	73¼	73¼	74
Do pfd	150	100	100	100	.....
Amn. Cot. Oil	400	18	17¾	17¾	17½
Atchison	7,900	17¼	16¼	16¼	16¾
Do pfd	60	26¾	26¾	26¾	25¼
Bay State Gas	1,400	26½	25¾	25¾	25¼
Balto. & Ohio	400	48½	47	47	48½
C., L. & W. pfd.	100	60	60	60	.....
C., B. & Q.	14,800	84¾	83	83	84¼
C. & N. W.	1,600	104¾	103¼	103¼	104¼
C., M. & St. P.	70,100	76	74¾	74¾	75¼
Do pfd	310	129¾	129	129	129
C., R. I. & P.	6,400	75¾	74	74	75
C., St. L., M. & O.	215	42	42	42	42¼
Can. So.	400	55¼	54¼	54¼	55
Ches. & Ohio	1,100	17¾	17¼	17¼	17½
C., C., C. & St. L.	800	42¼	41¼	41¾	41¾
Do pfd	50	93	93	93	.....
Cen. R.R. of N. J.	900	110¾	109¼	109¼	110
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	2,300	160¼	156	156	160
Chicago Gas	23,600	71¾	70¾	71¾	70¾
Colo. Fuel & I.	700	30¼	29¾	30¼	30¾
D., L. & W.	1,500	167½	165¼	165¼	167¼
Del. & Hud.	600	128¼	127	127¾	129
D. & Rio G. pfd.	2,900	49¾	48	48	49¼
Dist. & C. F. Co.	14,300	20¾	18¾	19	19¾
Edison	700	95¼	94¾	95¼	.....
E. T. & T. Co.	800	64	61¾	63	64¼
Genl. Electric	1,200	31	30¾	30¾	31¾
Homestake	100	20	20	20	.....
Ill. Steel	60	71¼	71¼	71¼	.....
Iowa Cent. pfd.	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	.....
Lake Shore	300	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼
Louis. & Nash.	8,500	53¼	51¼	51¼	53¼
L. E. & W.	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	.....
L. N. A. & C.	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
Long Isl. Trac.	200	18	17¾	17¾	.....
Laclede Gas	1,300	23¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Do pfd	100	84	84	84	85¾
Met. Trac.	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¼
Michigan Cent.	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¼
M., K. & T.	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	4,000	32¾	31¾	31¾	32
Manhattan	7,500	106¾	104¼	104¼	107
Mobile & O.	500	26	25	26	25
Mo. Pac.	2,200	30¼	29¼	29¼	29¾
Minn. Iron	200	68	67	67	.....
Minn. & St. L.	300	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Do 1st pfd	25	84¼	84¼	84¼	.....
Nash. & C.	100	78	78	78	.....
Nor. Pac.	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
Do pfd	600	14¾	14¾	14¾	15¼
N. Y. Cent.	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Norfolk & W.	300	2¼	2	2	2¼
Do pfd	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
N. Y., S. & W. pfd	300	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¼
North Amn. Co.	1,100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1,000	15¼	15	15¼	15¾
Nat. Linseed	250	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
Nat. Lead pfd.	30	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
Do 2d pfd.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	.....
Phoenix	1,000	9	9	9	.....
Phila. & Read.	9,300	8¼	7¼	7¼	9
Pac. Mail	2,600	32¾	30¼	30¼	32¾
P., C., C. & St. L.	400	17	16¼	16¼	15¾
Do pfd	300	56¾	56¾	56¾	.....
Rio G. West. pfd.	100	42	42	42	42
Southern Ry.	1,500	10¾	10	10	9¾
Do pfd	1,300	34	33	33	33¾
So. Pac.	600	23¼	22¾	22¾	23
Silver Bullion	40,000	66¾	66¾	66¾	.....
S. L. & S. W.	200	6	5¾	5¾	6
Do pfd	600	12¼	11¾	11¾	12
St. P. & Dul. pfd.	5	85½	85½	85½	.....
Standard	100	175	175	175	.....
Tex. Pac.	400	9¼	9	9	8¾
Tenn. Coal	15,500	35¾	33¼	33¾	34¾
Union Pac.	600	7¼	6¾	6¾	7¼
U. P., D. & G.	780	4¼	4	4¼	.....
U. S. Rubber	600	33¾	33	33	.....
Do pfd	200	94¼	94¼	94¼	95¼
U. S. Cordage	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
Do pfd	200	13¼	13	13	13
U. S. Leather	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
Do pfd	25,200	69¾	67¾	67¾	68¼
W. & L. E.	500	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
Wabash pfd	2,400	19	17¼	17¾	18¼
West. Union	4,700	89¾	88¼	88¾	89¼
Wells, Fargo Ex.	35	105	105	105	.....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	United States	42
American	112	Fargo	100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s. reg	121	U. S. 4s. reg	111
U. S. 4s. coup	121¼	U. S. 4s. coup	112¼
U. S. 5s. reg	115	U. S. 2s. reg. bid	97
U. S. 5s. coup	115¼		

SALES OF BONDS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 Atch 4s tr.76¾@77
5000 do new 4s... 80⅛
15000 do 2d inc Class A tr..27@¼
4000 Ann Arbor 4s 70½
12000 A C O 8s.110¾@¾
6000 B W-W 5s....102¾
16000 B C R-N 1st Coll tr 5s....102¾
13000 C G L-C Co 1st 5s 95
6000 CRI-P ex 5s.106
5000 do deb 5s.... 97
24000 C B-Q con 7s ....121¼@¾
1000 do s f 105
2000 do deb 5s ...102
5000 do Neb ex 4s ....90@¼
1000 C-NW con 7s.140
8000 do s f 5s reg ....104@¼
4000 C St P M-O cons 127¼
1000 C-E I gen 5s.111
35000 C-N P 5s tr ....43¾@44
1000 C N J g m 5s.118
5000 CHV-T 5s.87¼@89
10000 C D-I 1st....109
17000 C So 2d......108
20000 C-O con 5s..109½
17000 do gen 4½s.76¼@¾
2000 do R-A 1st con 4s 77
15000 ColMid. 4s.27¼@28
24000 C C C-St L St L div 4s ...93@¼
8000 D-RG imp 5s 92
23000 D SS-A 5s..100@¼
4000 E T V-G con gold 5s 108
2000 do deb 5s ...115¼
22000 Ft W-D C 1st ....70@¼
27000 do tr rects..70@¼
5000 Ia C 1st.90¾@93½
3000 I-Gt N 2d.. 76
3000 K P 6s 1896.108¼
3000 do of '98 ...109¾
96000 do of J-D...109½
16000 K P con tr.77¾@78
8000 do F-A 108¼
5000 Lac Gas 5s.. 96¼
3000 Lex A-PF1st.114¾
34000 L E-St L con tr 40
1000 L I Ferry 4½s 96
6000 Man RRcn 4s ....99¼@¼
3000 M-St P C-M R 5s 109
2000 do S W div..118¼
4000 M-St L 5s...101¼
12000 Mex-Int 1st. 75@¼
4000 M-St L 5s...101¼
5000 M Cent 4s...108
36000 M-O g m 4s.67@¾
11000 M O P 1st col 5s ....73@75¼
10000 do tr 5s...86¼@¾
15000 M L S-W 5s ext 112¼
2000 M-N 1st 117¼

1000 M K-T 1st 4s 85¾
21000 do 2d .....62¼@¼
17000 M-E 1st.142¼@143
1000 N Y El 1st...108¼
4000 NYC-St L 4s.103
11000 N Ry col 5s. 93¼
5000 N Y O-W 5s.109
5000 N C-St L 5s.102
10000 N P 1st reg.118¾
35000 do 2d cp. ....105¾@106¼
35000 do 3d cp....73@74
2000 do Terml....107½
22000 do con 5s..38¼@¾
1000 do 5s tr 38¼
7000 OR-N 5s tr.93@94
50000 O S L-Un con tr 5s ....61@62
52000 do 6s ......107@¾
4000 O S L tr rects 1st 52¼
10000 Ohio So 1st 93@¼
25000 do gm4s.30¼@32¼
4000 O S L 1st tr.. 53
1000 O Imp 1st .. 93
3000 O R-N 6s....111¾
9000 P-E 1st...81¼@¾
1000 P D-E 1st...103
1000 Peo Gas 2d..103¼
41000 P-R g m 4s.91¼@¼
282000 do tr 4s.80¼@81¾
157000 do 1st inc..31@¾
29000 do 4s tr unstd ....91¼@¾
253000 do 3d inc 11¼@12
20000 RGW 4s.78¾@79¼
25000 StJ-GI 1st tr. 52¼
40000 So Ry 1st 5s ....95¾@96
6000 SLSW 1st 72½@73
4000 St L-IN 1st..102
11000 do C A-T 101
5000 S-W 1st tr.... 73
10000 SN-N E 1st... 85¼
4000 S A-A P 4s.. 59¾
1000 St P M-M Dk ex 121
6000 S C-G A 1st.. 94¼
3000 S P N Mx 1st.105
12000 Tx P 1st 5s.. 86¾
20000 do 2d inc.... 22¼
3000 Tenn Sett 3s. 90
35000 U S Leather 6s ....111¼@¾
13000 U S Cord 1st tr ....38@¾
6000 U P 1st '96..108¼
7000 do of '97 ....108¼
21000 do of '98.108¾@¾
8000 do of '99..109@¼
72000 U P D-G 1st ....38¾@39¾
13000 Wab 1st 5s.106@¼
20000 do 2d ......76¼@¾
8000 do 1st D-C ex ....99¼@¾
5000 W NY-P 1st.110
10000 do g m 47
4000 do inc 16
20000 Wis Cent 1st tr ....47¼@48
6000 W S gtd 4s ....107¾@108¼
7000 do reg ....105¼@¾

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The money quotations are: Call loans, 4@5 per cent; time loans, 3½@5½ per cent; clearing-house rate, 4 per cent. Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	2,600	16¾	17¼	16¾	16¾
Amn. Sugar	5,000	103½	103¼	101¾	102
Do pfd	125	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾
Bay State Gas	7,700	13¾	13¾	11¾	11¾
Bell Telephone	130	203½	204	202	202
C., B. & Q.	1,800	84¼	84¾	83	83
Chic. Junct. Ry.	360	99	100	99	99¾
Do pfd	370	102	102	102	102
Erie Tel.	625	64¼	64¼	63	63
Genl. Elec. pfd.	90	60	60	60	60
Mex. Cent.	50	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Union Pac.	175	6¾	7¼	6¼	6¼
West. Elec. pfd.	50	55	55	55	55
Wis. Cent.	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

BONDS.

$14000 Atch 2d	26¼@27	$1000 Ill St pl 5s	87
10000 Gas 2d 5s	57½	2000 CB-Q con 5s	103¼
1000 NY-NE 1st 6s	112¼	3000 Mex C 4s	68¼
		5000 Gas inc	30@31

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Improvement Noted in Stocks in London.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—There was a further general improvement in the stock markets here today. Consols and other investment stocks lead the advance on the anticipation of cheap money in the new year.

Americans rose sharply, partly on Secretary Carlisle's report, but mainly, it is said, on active support from those interested in business of the Reading scheme.

This scheme is received more calmly here than might have been expected.

Prices closed a little under the best, and the entire market was somewhat duller at the close, but the final situation on the Stock Exchange is gradually improving with a healthy tendency in the general markets to shake themselves free from the influence of the mining market. There is a small boom in Argentine rails on excellent earnings and the growing wheat industry in Argentina.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The bourse was dull today on a further break in Spanish and Italian securities.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The market here today was lifeless but steady.

TO INTRODUCE SLOT TELEPHONES.

"Nickle-for-a-Talk" Machine to Be Tried in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—A nickel-in-the-slot telephone is about to be introduced in Cincinnati. H. N. Gifford, Superintendent of the Bell Telephone company in Louisville, came here today and explained to Manager Stone of the company that the plan had been tried with success in Louisville.

RAILWAY NEWS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., IS AFTER A SEAPORT OF ITS OWN.

Agitating a Proposition to Make Aransas Pass Its Maritime Ally—Plan Involves a Small Railroad System—Proposed Harbor Is Natural and Ample—Only a Sandbar in the Way—Blow Is Aimed at Galveston.

The City of San Antonio, Tex., is just now agitating a proposition which, if it goes through, will make that interesting place a great commercial center and put it in such close and direct connection with the sea as will make it for all practical purposes a seaboard city. Its nearest outlet seaward is Galveston, and the two towns are rivals.

San Antonio now proposes to make a deep water port of Aransas Pass, a town located like Galveston, and which has some facilities not possessed by Galveston. It is the terminal of a little railroad known as the Aransas Pass system, which, in a peculiar way, has some sort of connection with nearly every railroad in Texas.

It is this system which San Antonio hopes to utilize to its own advantage. The Aransas Pass Harbor company, it is said, has offered to guarantee a land bonus of $640,000 to any financial concern that would undertake to secure a navigable channel over the bar at Aransas Pass. This offer, it is reported, has been accepted by the banking firm of Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore, and the greater part of the bonds have been subscribed by people of Texas along the coast. San Antonio is now asked to raise the remainder and thus make for itself a short line to the sea.

A prominent business-man of San Antonio, who has been in Chicago lately, feels confident San Antonio will raise the necessary amount. He says it will depend on the depth of the channel over the bar at Aransas Pass what amount of money San Antonio will give. Aransas Pass Harbor, he says, is one of the finest natural harbors in the world. The only obstruction that lies between this harbor, which is large and deep enough to handle the present commerce of New York, is a little sand bar less than 1,000 feet wide. Three eminent maritime engineers of the government have reported the necessary harbor improvements to remove the bar and insure a navigable channel of twenty-five feet depth could be secured within six months and maintained forever at a nominal expense.

PASSENGER WAR MAY WAX SERIOUS

Efforts to Be Made to Prevent Extension of Fight.

Chairman Caldwell has called a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the trans-Missouri roads to be held in this city next Friday for the purpose of taking measures for confining the passenger-rate war between the Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western to the territory between Utah and Colorado points.

The action of the Rio Grande Western in paying a commission to ticket brokers of $10 on each ticket from Ogden or Salt Lake City to the Missouri River is bound to involve the lines west from the Missouri River in the fight unless they refuse to pay any portion of the commission promised to brokers by the Rio Grande Western.

The Union Pacific claims to be protecting rates between Colorado common points and the Missouri River, but threatens to carry the war east if the Eastern connections of the Rio Grande Western give any aid whatever to the latter.

Rule Against Southern Pacific.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission today, in an opinion by Commissioner Clements, announced its decision in the case of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company against the Southern Pacific company and other carriers relating to the legality of sales on steel rails and other iron and steel articles from Pueblo, Colo., to San Francisco. The commission held that the rates complained of were unreasonable and unjust and ordered the rates from Pueblo to San Francisco should not exceed 45 cents per 100 pounds on steel rails and railway fastenings and 37½ cents per 100 pounds on smaller articles of iron, and that the rates shall never exceed 75 per cent of those charged on like traffic from Chicago to San Francisco.

Settlement of Dispute Sanctioned.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Judge Jenkins today authorized Receivers Bigelow and McHenry of the Northern Pacific to compromise a dispute with the St. Paul and Duluth railroad over a right of way 400 feet wide through lands already given by Congress to the St. Paul and Duluth company, involving twenty-one lineal miles in the Counties of Carleton, Aitkin, and Crow Wing, Minn. The Northern Pacific company is to retain a 100-foot right of way through the lands in dispute, releasing a strip 300 feet wide to the Duluth and St. Paul company.

To Foreclose on a Road.

Toledo, O., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—A suit to foreclose the mortgage and sell the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw railway was filed in the United States Court here today. It is brought by the Central Trust of New York, and with it has been consolidated the suit of Nelson Robinson, under which Receiver Drake was appointed. General Manager Drake says the suit is a step taken by the Brice interests in the reorganization of the road.

Elliott May Succeed Brown.

Official announcement of the appointment of W. C. Brown as General Manager of the Burlington, in place of W. T. Morrill has not yet been made. Reports were current yesterday that Howard Elliott, General Freight Agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern, and Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs roads, would succeed W. C. Brown as General Manager of these roads.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 16	15,303	312	45,619	13,618
Tuesday, Dec. 17	4,000	500	28,000	16,000
Week thus far	19,303	812	73,019	29,618
Same period last week	21,386	612	85,686	36,536
Same period 1894	23,668	983	66,579	36,414
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 16	3,577	6	5,074	1,507
Tuesday, Dec. 17	1,700	.....	3,500	1,600
Week thus far	5,277	6	8,574	3,107
Same period last week	5,140	24	7,712	3,768
Same period 1894	4,681	18	15,513	3,103

Today's receipts are estimated at 15,000 cattle, 44,000 hogs, and 16,000 sheep.

Cattle—Ten head of 1,224-lb Christmas steers sold at $5.50 and thirty averaging 1,413 lbs at $5.25. Steers averaging 1,020@1,690 lbs sold at $3.00@4.75, bulk $3.60@4.15; native cows and heifers, $1.50@3.60; bulk, $2.00@2.60.

Hogs—Mixed and heavy sold at $3.40@3.65; bulk, $3.55@3.60; light, $3.40@3.62½; bulk, $3.52½@3.57½.

Sheep—Lambs sold at $2.50@4.70; bulk, $4.00@4.30; native sheep sold at $1.25@4.00; bulk, $3.00@3.30; Westerns, $2.00@3.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; market active, stronger; all sold; native beef steers, $3.00@4.45; Western steers, $2.75@3.75; Texas steers, $2.25@3.40; cows and heifers higher, $2.50@3.50; canners, $1.75@2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.70@3.50; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.50@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market shade to 5c higher, active; heavy, $3.35@3.45; mixed, $3.35@3.40; light, $3.25@3.40; pigs, $3.00@3.35; bulk of sales, $3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market firm; fair to choice natives, $2.25@3.25; do Westerns, $2.00@3.00; common and stock sheep, $1.75@2.75; lambs, $3.00@4.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,600; market steady to strong; Texas steers, $2.55@3.40; Texas cows, $2.00@2.50; beef steers, $3.10@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.35@3.55; native cows, $1.25@3.25; bulls, $1.40@2.60. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, none; market strong, 5c higher; bulk of sales, $3.35@3.40; heavies, $3.00@3.50; packers, $3.35@3.42½; mixed, $3.30@3.42½; lights, $3.20@3.35; Yorkers, $3.30@3.35; pigs, $2.50@3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, none; market steady; lambs, $3.00@4.25; muttons, $2.50@3.20.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Beeves—Receipts, 223; European cables quote American steers at 9@10½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7¼@9c. Exports today, 850 beeves, 2,001 sheep, and 4,300 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 71; slow; no improvement. Veals, poor to choice, $5.00@8.00; barnyard calves, $2.00@2.87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 642; slow but firm. Sheep, poor to good, $2.50@3.00. Lambs, good, $4.50@4.60. Hogs—Receipts, 2,730; steady at $3.80@4.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500; market steady; native steers, $3.00@5.00; Texas steers, $2.25@2.85; grassers, $2.85@3.75, fed. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market strong; heavy, $3.40@3.60; mixed, $3.20@3.50; light, $3.25@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; firm; natives, $2.25@3.23; Southern, $2.25@3.00.

Conference of Theosophists.

A conference of Theosophists takes place in India next month.

WHAT M'KINLEYITES ARE SAYING!

Call the Reed and Allison Men the Hog Combine Because They Think the Corn States Are Not Booming McKinley.

New York Tribune (McKinley organ), Dec. 16: Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, Me., Speaker Reed's trusted representative in the Presidential contest, has departed from New York. He said he was going home by way of Boston. But he left behind him other able would-be President-makers. One of them was Mark Hanna of Cleveland, O., who is looking after Gov. McKinley's interests. The continued presence of Mr. Hanna in New York furnished plenty of political gossip yesterday.

"What keeps Mark Hanna in New York, you ask?" said a well-known Republican of the West, who was resting yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel after his labors in Washington in connection with the Republican National committee's meeting. "Mr. Hanna's principal mission here is to 'bust' the new 'hog combine,' as some of our friends think it ought to be called, and I shouldn't be surprised if he succeeded in giving it a black eye before he is through with it."

This characterization of an alleged league of Republican politicians who are credited with a desire to control the nomination of the Presidential ticket at St. Louis next June was considered an apt one by friends of both ex-President Harrison and Gov. McKinley, although Senator Quay, against whom the original Pennsylvania "hog combine" was formed, seems to be a "king-pin" in the new one.

The principal operators in the attempt to control the Presidential market had a conference in Washington last week before the National committee separated, but it was not their first gathering. New York City witnessed a similar gathering, which took place shortly after the November election at the Hotel Brunswick, and was duly reported in the Tribune the next day.

At the second conference, held last week in Washington, at Senator Quay's house, it is said, among those who took part besides the Pennsylvania Senator were James S. Clarkson of Iowa, Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey, Capt. Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, Isaac Trumbo of Utah, and T. C. Platt. Mr. Trumbo, as is well known, expects to be chosen Senator from Utah.

The new "combine" (its apologists indignantly reject the intimation of others ascribing to them porcine proclivities) is understood to claim 214 votes in the St. Louis convention without counting Iowa. These include New York, with seventy-two delegates; Pennsylvania, with sixty-four; New Jersey, with twenty; California, with eighteen; Connecticut with twelve; and Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona, and Utah, with six delegates each.

Should the twenty-six delegates of Iowa be added [and it has been intimated that Mr. Clarkson is not indisposed to be drawn in], the "combine" might claim 238 votes in the convention. Efforts are being made to bring Idaho also within the fold. This would add six votes more and raise the total of 244, an exceedingly pretty block of representatives in the convention to be thrown solidly in whatever direction the master spirits of the "combine" might see fit to direct.

Although the principal directors in this scheme assert with emphasis that it is not primarily either an anti-McKinley or an anti-Harrison league, prominent Republicans who have declared for either Gen. Harrison or Maj. McKinley naturally do not take kindly to the new "combine." The purpose of the Washington conference, as those who are in sympathy with it understand it, is unquestionably antagonistic to the Ohio and Indiana candidates. They expect to break into the strength of Harrison and McKinley in the South. Objective points for aggressive work are the western and southern sections of Nebraska, where Senator John M. Thurston is upholding the standard of the Buckeye Governor, and in Arkansas, whose delegation Powell Clayton, also a McKinley man, intends to register in the same column.

The candidates whom the "combine" is not likely to oppose are Thomas B. Reed of Maine, William B. Allison of Iowa, and Levi P. Morton of New York.

Mr. Quay, Mr. Platt, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Hobart, Mr. Fessenden, and others who were at the Washington conference have excellent personal relations with Mr. Reed and Mr. Allison, and none of them are known to be unfriendly to Gov. Morton. Nevertheless outspoken and unquestioned friends of the New York Governor were quoted yesterday as having little more confidence in the scheme than have the supporters of Mr. Harrison and Gov. McKinley. They see, besides, in Platt's alliances, so far as they have been uncovered, renewed evidence of his lack of sincerity toward the Governor.

One of the planks in the "combine's" platform, as given out by one of its representatives yesterday, is "that the Cabinet officers of the next administration shall not be mere clerks to the President, as they became under Cleveland and have continued to be ever since." They are "to have the same power and responsibility that they had in the administrations of Lincoln, Grant, and Arthur." As to who the Cabinet officers shall themselves be, of course the inference is that the wishes of the directors of the combine shall be consulted.

It was asserted yesterday that with the accessions expected the new "combine" would dominate the convention with its 888 delegates. A majority of all the convention, or 445 votes, will be necessary to nominate.

And that is a big number.

Mr. Hanna is looking for help against this alleged alliance, and friends of both Harrison and McKinley, as well as some Presidential "dark horses" in the West, are expected here this week. Judge C. W. Fairbanks and John C. New of Indiana and other friends of the ex-President have their faces turned toward New York.

TWO DISTILLERIES ARE DELIVERED.

Receiver McNulta Settles Some More Whisky Trust Litigation.

Receiver McNulta yesterday finished another important settlement of litigation pending against the old whisky trust, by the formal delivery to Frieburg & Workum of the deeds to the Petersburg (Ky.) and Lynchburg (O.) distilleries. Under the settlement Frieburg & Workum withdrew claims for damages against the trust aggregating $77,000 and paid over to the receiver $55,000.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—A transfer was made of all property of the defunct Distilling and Cattle-Feeding company to the American Spirits Manufacturing company, incorporated under the laws of New York. The property transferred is the following: Shufeldt distillery of Chicago; Star and Crescent distillery of Tazewell County; Central distillery of St. Louis; Riverdale distillery of Cook County, Ill.; Distillery and Cattle-Feeding company's office building, Peoria, Ill.; the Monarch, Woolner, Manhattan, Northern, Great Western, and Peoria of Peoria, Ill.; St. Paul distillery, St. Paul, Minn.; Consolidated distillery (Storrs) distillery of Cincinnati; Willow Springs distillery of Omaha, Neb.; Maddux Hobart distillery of Cincinnati; Wabash distillery of Terre Haute, Ind.; Latonia (Antique) of Kenton Co., Ky.

WHAT THE BOARD OF TRADE WANTS

Instructions for Chicago's Delegates to the Coming Convention.

The local delegates to the National Board of Trade convention reported yesterday to the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade six resolutions for consideration at the coming convention. One favors the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to pass on disputes between labor and capital. Another favors an uninterrupted, deep waterway between the great lakes and the Atlantic. A third favors a uniform classification of freight throughout the United States. Another favors the enforcement of the section of the inter-State commerce law prohibiting railway pooling. Leakage of information regarding government crop reports comes up for criticism, and President Cleveland's views on the currency question are indorsed.

STATE STREET REALTY MORTGAGE.

Northwestern Mutual Loans $125,000 on Valuable South Side Ground.

Walter H. Wilson has secured a loan of $125,000 on the property at Nos. 292 and 294 State street from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee. The mortgage was filed in the County Recorder's office yesterday and is dated Dec. 5. It runs for five years and the rate of interest on the loan is 5 per cent. The property is occupied by Kohl & Middleton's Museum and has a frontage of forty feet and a depth of 100 feet. Mr. Wilson purchased the property a short time ago from Orson Smith of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company. It has been understood the purchase was made from Judge L. B. Otis, who owns the property at the southwest corner of State and Van Buren streets.

TO PLEASE BONDHOLDERS

WHY THE GENERAL ELECTRIC ORDINANCE WAS CHANGED.

Promoter Brandenburg Says Otherwise the Company Could Not Dispose of Its Securities to Advantage—Denies There Is Any Intention to Sell Out to Mr. Yerkes—Some Talk of a Transfer to the Englewood System.

The change in the General Electric ordinance, enlarging it so as to admit of the use of cable, overhead and underground trolley, or almost any other kind of motive power, G. Brandenburg, the father of it, said yesterday, was easily explained. It was all to please the prospective buyers of the road's bonds, he said, not because Mr. Yerkes wanted the ordinance.

"The facts concerning the change are these," said Mr. Brandenburg. "We have signed a contract for the construction of five miles of road with a reputable and responsible electric street railroad contracting firm—C. E. Loss & Co. Loss has put up a bond of $100,000 to insure his work, and our under-car system is to be used. He is to receive his money from the people who have taken the bonds.

To Please Bondholders.

"It was in accordance with their wishes that the changes were made in the ordinance. They stated our under-car system, while it might be all right, was untried. If an ordinance restricting the motive power to that system was obtained the grant would be valueless provided the system proved a failure. They therefore required as a condition of their taking the bonds the ordinance should permit the use of other methods of hauling cars. I succeeded in getting the change made. That's all there is to it. The under-car system will be used."

"Do you expect the ordinance to pass the Council?"

Mr. Brandenburg, answering in a confident tone, said:

"I know it will."

"Who are the buyers of the bonds?"

"I cannot disclose that."

"Has Mr. Yerkes anything to do with the transaction?"

"I have not seen Mr. Yerkes in two years."

Talk of a Transfer.

One of the stories afloat yesterday was if the Brandenburg ordinance passed it would be absorbed by the Englewood and Chicago Electric Street railway company which recently passed into the ownership of New York and Philadelphia capitalists interested in the storage battery which is to be used on the system. It was announced the company last mentioned had placed $1,600,000 of its bonds out of an authorized issue of $2,000,000. Its franchise extends no farther north than Sixty-third street. J. C. Shaffer, representative of the syndicate controlling the road, to whom was repeated the story of its prospective absorption of the Brandenburg franchise, said:

"Let Brandenburg get an ordinance first. Then it will be time enough to talk of it."

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Prices in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Bulwer, 6c; Chollar, 40c; Crown Point, 25c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.90; Deadwood, 70c; Gould and Curry, 35c; Hale and Norcross, 80c; Homestake, $25.00; Iron Silver, 20c; Mexican, 30c; Ontario, $8.00; Ophir, $1.20; Plymouth, 25c asked; Quicksilver, $2.00; do preferred, $15.50; Sierra Nevada, 50c; Standard, $1.55; Union Consolidated, 40c; Yellow Jacket, 30c.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—Allouez Mining company, $50.00; Atlantic, $16.50; Boston and Montana, $74.00; Butte and Boston, $15.00; Calumet and Hecla, $3.00; Franklin, $13.00; Kearsarge, $15.00; Osceola, $24.00; Quincy, $123.00; Tamarack, $126.00; Wolverine, $6.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—Alta, 10c; Alpha Consolidated, 21c; Andes, 18c; Belcher, 29c; Best & Belcher, 83c; Bodie Consolidated, 35c; Bullion, 16c; Bulwer, 8c; Caledonia, 6c; C. C., 23c; Chollar, 53c; Confidence, $1.15; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.95; C. P., 24c; Exchequer, 6c; Gould & Currie, 40c; H. & N., 91c; Silver, 66c; Julia, 2c; Mexican, 28c; Mono, 6c; Navajo, 15c; O. C., 57c; Ophir, $1.35; Overman, 8c; Potosi, 53c; Savage, 32c; Scorpion, 2c; S. N. 48c; U. C., 43c; Utah Consolidated, 3c; Y. J., 40c.

CHICAGO & SOUTH SIDE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Bondholders.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to act under a bondholders' agreement authorizing them to take steps to protect the rights of the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, who deposit their bonds under the agreement.

Prompt and united action will secure the best attainable results.

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LYMAN J. GAGE,
GEORGE SCHNEIDER,
CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR,
A. O. SLAUGHTER,
WILLIAM FLEMMING,
LESLIE CARTER,
Committee.

Chicago, December 16, 1895.

DUPEE, JUDAH, WILLLARD & WOLF Counsel.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1895.

YESTERDAY Mayor Swift made an arrangement with the officers of the Northwestern road for the elevation of about ten miles of its tracks in the northern and northwestern part of the city. At present these tracks are crossed at grade by numerous street car lines and innumerable vehicles. Arrangements have also been made for an elevation of the tracks of the St. Charles Air line as far west as Fifth avenue. The Mayor is not unmindful of the demand of the people that surface crossings must be abolished, and he is gradually bringing the railroads to terms.

SPECULATION on the New York Stock Exchange at the opening yesterday was moderately active and irregular. On the local Stock Exchange prices were fairly well maintained on all securities. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 10 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets ruled dull early, but livened up late in the day, wheat evincing a stronger tone. As compared with the latest prices of Monday May wheat closed ¼@⅜ cent higher, corn ⅛@¼ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye easy, barley heavy, flaxseed easy, January pork 12½ cents lower, and lard and ribs 5 cents lower.

IT is announced from Washington that another issue of bonds has been decided on, and will be made very soon. This action is deemed necessary to prevent the stock of gold in the Treasury from getting so low as to provoke dangerous distrust. Of course, they will be 4 per cent "coin" bonds, like the previous issues, because the President is not authorized by Congress to make them specifically payable in gold. That means, the bonds will be payable, if the government so elects, in silver dollars, each intrinsically worth little more than 50 cents of the kind of money which it is desired to get in exchange for them now. It is thought the President will propose the gold bond again, as he did last winter, but there is hardly any probability it would be authorized by the Senate, and so it may be expected the country will be saddled with another unnecessary premium, similar to the 16 millions extra it has to pay on the third issue, because the shyster free silver sympathizers in Congress will not allow the administration to act fairly and squarely by agreeing to pay back the loan in as good money as that borrowed.

THE PRESIDENT'S WARNING TO ENGLAND.

The long looked for special message of President Cleveland upon the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, and incidentally upon the reply of the Marquis of Salisbury to Secretary Olney, was transmitted to Congress yesterday. It is almost needless to say that it was enthusiastically applauded by the overwhelming majority in the House and that the flaccid, impotent minority sat silent.

The message is a strong, forceful, and clearly stated exposition of the attitude of the government, first, as concerns the Monroe doctrine, and, second, as respects the refusal of the English Government to arbitrate the question in dispute with Venezuela. This being necessitated by the twofold nature of Lord Salisbury's reply.

In his first communication Salisbury takes the extraordinary position that the Monroe doctrine is not applicable "to the state of things in which we live in the present day"; that it is specially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line in question; and, lastly, that it does not embody any principle of international law which is founded on the general consent of nations, and that "no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country."

To each of these claims President Cleveland makes a strong, dignified, and determined reply, the meaning of which is that this country will "stand pat"—that is, that Congress should proceed to enforce the principle of the Monroe doctrine as a matter of vital concern to the people and the safety of the government.

He enters into no detailed argument. He contents himself with declaring that it was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete. As to its application to the question in dispute, he pertinently observes:

> If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

Again, as to the Marquis of Salisbury's contention that the Monroe doctrine is not founded on the general consent of nations, the President says:

> It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute because it does not embody any principle of international law which "is founded on the general consent of nations," and that "no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country."
>
> Practically the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international counsels every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.
>
> The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

There is no mistaking the President's attitude on the question of the meaning and of the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and there is equally no question that the Republican Congress will sustain him enthusiastically and patriotically.

As to the second communication of the Marquis of Salisbury, in which he declines to arbitrate, the President expresses his disappointment and pointedly criticises the rejection of an appeal addressed to the magnanimity of a great power in its dealings with a weak and small power. But this being the attitude of Great Britain, we must "accept the situation, recognize the plain requirement, and deal with it accordingly." The way in which the President advises Congress to deal with it is this: Assuming that the contention of Venezuela remains unchanged, Congress should appoint a commission to investigate and determine what is the true boundary line and report as speedily as possible. When such report is made and accepted then the United States should "resist by every means in its power as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belong to Venezuela."

This proposition of the President's involves a question of considerable time. It may be a year before such a commission could make a fair and exhaustive report. Meanwhile if Venezuela of her own motion as the result of negotiations with Great Britain should come to an agreement the work of the comission would be superfluous, as objection cannot be made to what she does of her own free will. But on the other hand the position of Venezuela will be strengthened by the President's message and she will now feel that the power of the United States is behind her and that the Monroe doctrine applies in her case or will be made to apply. In any event it is questionable whether under the Monroe doctrine South American republics can give away their territory to foreign nations. However the boundary dispute may eventuate the thanks of the country are due to President Cleveland for his vigorous, resolute, fearless, and patriotic defense of that doctrine. In this respect he has risen to the necessities of the situation and left no doubt in the minds of European politicians where this government stands on the question of the Monroe doctrine. They are notified that so far from being obsolete it is a live, practical doctrine and England is notified it applies to this boundary dispute. There need be no fear that this Republican Congress will not stand by the President in his patriotic American attitude. If Great Britain refuses to accept the Monroe doctrine "let her bring on her bears." She will find Uncle Sam ready to receive them.

HOW TO CHANGE THE "CONDITIONS" OF TRADE.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle endeavors in his fiscal report to Congress to account in the following manner for the steady drain of gold from the Treasury under the present administration, which did not exist under Harrison's:

> When the receipts for customs consisted largely of gold, as was the case prior to July 1, 1892, before the results of our defective currency system had been fully developed, a surplus revenue enabled the Treasury to pay out gold without disturbing the reserve; and, besides, there was at that time no great demand for gold by the presentation of notes for redemption, and there would, therefore, have been no difficulty in maintaining the reserve, even if there had been no surplus in the Treasury, but the conditions have entirely changed and an entirely different policy is demanded to meet the situation now existing.

What does Mr. Carlisle mean by the expression, "fully developed"? The conditions he was trying to explain were not "developed" before the value of our exports of produce and other merchandise declined seriously below the amount of our imports, and that disastrous change did not occur till after the "triumph" of the Democratic party and its free trade dogma in the election of Cleveland in November, 1892—a little more than three years ago. The exports of the twelve months ending with August, 1893, under Harrison and Blaine, exceeded the imports by nearly 16 millions, while for the year ending last August, under Cleveland and Carlisle, the value of the imports exceeded that of the exports by more than 115 millions; the exports being 224 millions less than two years previously! How did that happen? Mr. Carlisle ventures no explanation of it.

This great change for the worse in conditions of the trade of the nation was directly and entirely due to the change of policy by the Cleveland-Carlisle administration. Very soon after Cleveland took his seat in March, 1893, the country was convulsed by a money panic, due to fears that the Democratic administration would not preserve the parity of silver with gold. The President issued his summons to Congress to repeal the purchasing clause in the Sherman law of July 14, 1890, and this reassured the people on the currency question. But he accompanied the call with a strong hint that Congress would have to legislate in the direction of free trade; and this fear paralyzed industrial business. Nobody wanted to manufacture more than the minimum of goods that might have to be sold at lower prices, owing to increased competition by foreigners in consequence of lower duties; and our business with other countries was badly damaged by the abolition of the "Blaine reciprocity clauses." This alone caused a great decrease in the volume and value of our food stuff exports to the West Indies. That, in brief, is the way in which "the conditions have entirely changed," under Cleveland, and Carlisle says truly that "an entirely different policy is demanded to meet the situation now existing." And he should have added that he helped to bring it about.

The shortest and best way to meet the difficulty would be to abolish the Democratic policy which has caused it. As the present administration will not agree to that the next best course of action is: First, to supply the government with sufficient revenue, if it is short; and second, to increase our exports at least to equality with the imports, if that is possible, so as to stop the present and increasing balance of trade against this country.

The latter is absolutely necessary to stop the dangerous and persistent drain of gold, which must be met in some way so long as we owe the money abroad. We must pay either in goods or money for what we buy. When our bankers and importers can obtain gold by selling foreign exchange for it the gold can be got in exchange for greenbacks without the holders of the latter rushing to the Treasury for it. Otherwise the gold must be procured from the Treasury or the bank vaults, and the latter accumulations are held greedily by the owners, who would demand a premium for it if the Treasury stocks were not available, in which case we should find ourselves rapidly moving on the down grade towards the silver basis which the President and Secretary Carlisle profess to be anxious to avoid.

But the question presses for solution: How can the balance of trade be turned in our favor, in a legitimate way? Mr. Carlisle offers no answer. How can other nations be induced to purchase more of our food stuffs at fair prices—either of bread or meat? or more of our cotton? or petroleum or minerals? or manufactures? How can this country be induced, except by hard times, to purchase less of foreign goods? These questions must be considered, and no time is to be frittered away in doing it. There is one thing that has undoubtedly passed through many minds, but has been uttered aloud by few—viz.: The great mass of the Cubans are longing and struggling for home rule. And Spain is fighting to prevent it and striving to reimpose her old tyranny and oppression. This country could mighty quickly expel her from that island and send her troops back to Spain. Then she would be very willing to sell this country a quit-claim title to that territory at a reasonable price. The rest would be easy. To annex Cuba would help enormously to redress our balance of trade forever by supplying this country with all its needed sugar and molasses, which costs us an immense sum in money annually, as we would pay for these things thereafter with American products. The Cubans then would enjoy as much "home rule" as does Illinois or any other of our States, and that should be enough to satisfy them. Much of the coffee consumed here also would be produced in that country; and tens of thousands of Southern colored men would move to Cuba and help to develop its great resources. American capital would quickly create a demand for their labor, and open up new avenues of enterprise for many others of our citizens. Restoration of reciprocal trade with other countries, which was interrupted by the Democrats, will come along again in the future, after the Republicans return to power. And thus the balance of trade could be balanced and the steady drain of gold stopped.

TO MAKE TRAVEL SAFE ON CLARK STREET

On Monday night, at the Mayor's earnest request, the Council passed an important ordinance by a unanimous vote, lacking one, requiring every railroad train crossing Clark street, near and north of Sixteenth street, to come to a full stop 100 feet short of the crossing, and not to go ahead again until signaled to do so by the police.

Pending the elevation of the tracks at this point some such measure as this is absolutely necessary. The crossing has always been a dangerous one. It is much more so now, when electric cars, crowded with people, are running on Clark street.

This ordinance will not only diminish greatly the possibility of an awful accident but it will give the street cars the right of way. At present Clark near Sixteenth is obstructed by trains about half the time, and the street car service is interfered with, greatly to the annoyance and injury of multitudes of citizens.

This ordinance certainly will make car, carriage, and wagon travel much safer on Clark street.

The Mayor hopes that it may have the further effect of stirring up the railroads, especially the perverse and recalcitrant Western Indiana, and inducing them to elevate their tracks. The roads will not like this ordinance at all. It will delay their freight and their passenger trains. Possibly in the course of time there will be a howl from suburbanites when they find it takes them longer to get back and forth.

In the past attempts to bring those railroads to terms by restrictive ordinances of this kind have not been successful. Possibly this one will not make the Western Indiana any more willing to elevate its tracks. But the Mayor has more arrows in his quiver. He says that if this ordinance does not answer the purpose, "I have other measures in my mind (under our police powers) that will put in my hands the power to force them to elevate their tracks, and thereby give the people an unobstructed and safe crossing."

For several months he says he has been running after certain railroads to get them to elevate their tracks. He has offered plan after plan, and all have been rejected on one pretext or another. Being weary of that style of doing business, as head of the city government he wants action taken which will cause the roads to come to his office and consider the best way to elevate their tracks. Whenever he submits the ordinances he has in mind the Council will pass them. The Aldermen know how bitterly opposed to grade crossings all their constituents are. The railroads must cease preventing a safe crossing of their tracks. Mayor Swift is determined to stop the fooling, trifling, and procrastination, and come down to business.

THE SO-CALLED INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Delegate from Oklahoma declares that there are now in the "Indian Territory" 50,000 Indians and 200,000 whites; but that there are no public schools or laws. He says that three-fourths of the area of the Territory is controlled by about a hundred men, who claim to be Indians, but who have only from one-sixth to one-twentieth of Indian blood in their veins. This ruling class or oligarchy is the one which objects most strenuously to breaking up the old tribal organizations by which the handful of fellows who belong to it profit so much.

Delegate Flynn gives instances to illustrate the workings of the present system. A New-Yorker who has married a Choctaw girl and has five children is opposed to the allotment of lands to the Indians in severalty, because if all the lands belonging to the Choctaw Nation were divided his family would get only 55,000 acres, whereas now he controls about fifty miles of valuable coal land.

There are about 18,000 Seminoles, who are paid yearly $75,000. This money is received by the treasurer of the tribe, who distributes it among the Indians in the form of orders for goods on his store, which is the only one in the tribe, he not allowing another to be established. There are men, calling themselves Indians, but nearly white, who have as much as a hundred miles of land fenced in as pasture and then sublease it to as many as 200 white tenants.

The so-called Indian Territory is evidently nothing but a "private snap." A handful of nominal Indians, who by reason of their greater smartness dominate the real Indians, are accumulating fortunes. These are the men who insist that "treaty obligations" must not be broken. They are the ones who recently got the council of the Choctaw Nation to pass an ordinance making it treason, punishable with death, to employ a white man, and also treason to advocate the allotment of lands.

There are in the Territory towns with a population of 5,000 or 6,000, but there is no law for the government of their inhabitants. The Indians have become only an insignificant fraction of the total population. It is time this farce was ended. The tribal organizations should be broken up, each Indian given 160 acres of his own, and the Territory be annexed to Oklahoma, and then to be admitted by that name into the Union. It would make a strong, prosperous, fine State in a short time.

GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Statistics of the Mint Bureau show that since 1838, a period of 57 years, the imports of gold into the United States have been about 970 million dollars, and the exports 1,485 millions, the total excess of exports over imports being 516 millions. Since 1851 Australia has exported 1,586 millions, and imported none except the 15 millions sent there from Great Britain in the single year 1893 to aid the Australian banks in facing the results of the financial crisis there. The figures for these and other countries are given in the following table, those for Italy including silver up to 1877. Spain and Chile are omitted from the table because they have not separated their statistics for gold and silver:

Countries.	Period.	Gold Imports.	Gold Exports.
United States	1838-95	$ 969,590,787	$1,485,530,900
Australia	1851-94	15,216,226	1,585,863,704
India	1835-95	833,520,847	182,216,733
Great Britain	1858-94	3,186,259,093	2,596,715,192
France	1815-94	6,124,878,683	4,474,330,159
Germany	1872-94	546,323,674	286,263,044
Austria-Hun'y	1859-94	432,480,719	153,875,854
Russia	1871-94	334,741,435	418,786,523
Belgium	1852-94	443,332,911	411,145,381
Netherlands	1851-94	264,775,387	149,758,755
Switzerland	1878-94	67,941,355	30,112,124
Italy	1862-94	88,087,250	104,363,092
Portugal	1869-94	104,897,936	43,285,312
Japan	1872-94	8,314,771	73,291,208
China	1881-85	170,611,801	207,788,541
Cape Colony	1825-90	48,770,722	30,471,079

The exports from the leading countries in 1894 alone foot up a total of nearly 324 million dollars. Of course the total of imports was the same, though the amounts were differently distributed. The following were the largest excesses of exports, in millions: United States 80, China nearly 10, India 23, Colombia 3. The more important excesses of imports were Austria-Hungary 4, Belgium 3, France 68, Great Britain 58, Germany 61, Netherlands 3, Russia 55, and Switzerland 5.

It is noteworthy that the aggregates of exports and imports of the periods not stated in the table, averaging less than fifty-six years, exceeds the production since the date of the earliest authentic records, a fact which indicates that an enormous saving in the cost of transportation and loss by abrasion could be effected if some form of international obligation were made to do duty instead of the actual transfer of coin in the settlement of balances which are merely temporary.

SETTLE THE TWENTY-NINE ELECTION CONTESTS QUICKLY.

Twenty-nine individuals are at Washington now claiming that they are entitled to seats in the House of Representatives, the certificates for which were given to others. In some cases these claimants have right on their side. Others are drawing pay for them and casting votes instead of them. In some cases the sitting members are entitled to their seats and the petitioners are pressing claims which they know are frivolous because they expect to get their expenses paid, and can do some lobby work, because they are allowed the privileges of the floor till their cases are disposed of.

Whether the petitioners are in the right or the wrong, no time should be lost in settling the question. It is an outrage to keep a man for months out of the seat to which he is entitled, allowing a person of different politics to vote instead of him. It is extravagant to pay two salaries for months. If a petition is merely a vexatious one the sooner the petitioner is told to go home the better.

Therefore Speaker Reed is right when he recommends that there be three election committees of nine members each, composed of six Republicans and three Democrats, each committee to be divided into three subcommittees of two Republicans and one Democrat. Then these twenty-nine contests can be disposed of in short order. The Democrats were assured that the intention was not to unseat their men, but to get through with the cases in a speedy, judicial manner.

This plan of the Speaker's will be carried out. If it were not, and only one committee were appointed, the contests will drag on through the long session, and some of them will not be disposed of until the close of 1896 or the beginning of 1897. Constituencies will be misrepresented and double salaries paid.

BRANCH NATIONAL BANKS.

The recommendation of the Controller of the Currency that the national banks be authorized to establish branches in towns or villages where there is not sufficient business done to justify the establishment of an independent bank, but where a branch, the operating expenses of which would be less, could be run with profit, is a good one. These numerous branches form one of the excellent features of the banking system of Canada and of Great Britain. If the national bank act were amended as proposed many of these branch banks would be started. Their operation would tend to do away with much of the prejudice against national banks which exists in the rural districts and would also lessen the demand for the creation of more State banks, which are not as much to be depended on as the others. These branches, having the parent banks behind them, would be just as safe as they, and would furnish banking facilities to thousands of small communities deprived of them now, because it would not pay to organize a bank there even with the minimum capital of $50,000, but where business enough is done to justify the establishment of a branch, in charge of a competent manager.

JACKSON STREET TROLLEY SCHEME DEAD

The report of the Commissioner of Public Works shows that the Central Electric road has not succeeded in getting a majority of the frontage on Jackson street either for the full mile from Michigan avenue to Desplaines or the fraction of a mile from Desplaines to Halsted. The Council, having been advised of these facts, cannot pass the ordinance to give Jackson street to this street railway company, as the courts would brain it. The ordinance is dead until enough more property-owners have signed the petition to give the company a clear majority of the frontage. They cannot be compelled to sign. They are not obliged to accept offers of stock or money if they will sign. But it will be much better to make a boulevard of the street all the way from Halsted to Michigan avenue. Then there will be one street connecting the [illegible] divisions which will always be free from car tracks. If this is not done some company, while unable to get the right of way for the entire distance on Jackson street, may get it for a few blocks, and thus interfere seriously with travel on the street.

DO NOT CHANGE THE PLANS.

The plans of the great Eighty-third street sewer were altered so that the sewage of the territory it is to drain may not be discharged into the Calumet River, and thence into the lake, but may be emptied into the Stock-Yards slip and flow thence into the drainage channel.

Some of the principal and short-sighted property-owners in the territory to be drained by this sewer say that a more effectual and economical way of disposing of the sewage will be to have the sewer empty into the Calumet River and thence into the lake, as originally proposed; then to enlarge the sanitary district so as to embrace both sides of the Calumet and the territory traversed by the old canal feeder; and then to cut a supplementary drainage channel along the line of the Sag to the main channel, disposing thus of the sewage emptied into the Calumet.

This scheme is not practicable at the present time. There is no law for it. The framers of the drainage act had in mind the ultimate creation of two sanitary districts, one of which was to embrace the entire Calumet country after it had become thickly populated. It was assumed that that district, when organized, would construct a drainage outlet by way of the Sag.

The boundaries of the Chicago district have been fixed by a popular vote. That district cannot be enlarged because there is no law under which it can be done. Before any territory can be added the next General Assembly, which will not meet for thirteen months, must amend the law. When the proposition to take in more territory so as to be able to do some more expensive work is submitted to the voters of the Chicago drainage district they may reject it.

Therefore, while this Eighty-third street sewer may be more expensive if it discharges to the north instead of the south, yet if it is to be built now the plans finally adopted should not be changed. If the territory which this sewer is to accommodate does not stand in need of drainage at this time its construction can be postponed, but if built now it ought not to empty into the Calumet. For then an increased quantity of sewage will be discharged into the lake, and when the winds are in a certain direction that sewage will find its way to the cribs.

BEGGING FOR A SUBSIDY.

The Pacific Cable company has asked Congress for a subsidy. It wishes to be paid for twenty years $25 annually per nautical mile of cable, not to exceed 7,250 miles. This would be $181,250 a year, or the interest at 3 per cent on more than three millions of bonds. In return the semi-occasional government messages to the Sandwich Islands and Japan will be sent free. If the government wishes to release itself from the subsidy it can do so by taking the cable from the company at the cost of construction.

The promoters of this enterprise say the interest on the outlay and the cost of maintenance will be about $300,000, which is the interest on ten millions of dollars of 3 per cent government bonds. The company has been "promised" a subsidy of $40,000 a year by the Hawaiian Government. If they can get one of $180,000 a year from the United States they think they may get private business enough to cover the remaining $80,000 a year. In other words, the cable will be a confessedly utter financial failure unless about two-thirds of the expenses are covered by subsidies from this country.

The estimable persons who are engineering this cool, smooth scheme say that "their object is not to make any money out of the enterprise." O, no, of course not. Nothing but the pure profits of promotion actuates them. But it is clear that the General Government would make a steady loss out of this project. For the few messages it might send it would pay $180,000 a year, so that the stockholders might get a fair interest on their promotion speculation.

Speaker Reed has advised Congress to practice economy. Secretary Carlisle has done the same thing. It is not likely, therefore, that there is any likelihood that this attempted subsidy grab will succeed. Not a cent should be paid.

MISS CLARA BARTON, the organizer of the Red Cross Society, though now over 70 years of age, proposes to go to Constantinople and thence into Armenia with a trained corps of assistants as soon as she is guaranteed a sum sufficient to begin her noble work among the suffering victims of the Turkish butchers. At present the society has $30,000 of surplus funds with which to prosecute its work, but this is a bagatelle in comparison with the money which will be needed to relieve the wants of half a million people. As this country cannot actively interpose to stop the inhuman butchery now going on with the sufferance of the great powers, owing to their mutual jealousies, the least it can do is to supply the funds to enable this noble and courageous Christian woman to relieve the sufferings of the Armenian martyrs. She ought to go full-handed.

A NEW Chief Grain Inspector has been appointed for Chicago. He will come here from Centralia, and it is stated that he "knows more or less" about grain. As he hardly could know less than the gentleman he succeeds there is room to hope for an improvement in methods, but the citizen of average intelligence will be apt to ask why it should have been necessary to go so far when there are so many men in this city who are qualified to some extent by actual experience in the judging of grain. It is a great pity that, at least in such cases as this, political considerations should so often dictate the selection, and personal experience be so little regarded.

As to his Capital the Sultan of Turkey has always been more less in Straits.

THE way is open now for some other wealthy and liberal Chicagoite to wring another million dollars from the wallet of Mr Rockefeller.

WITH the exception of Ald. O'Neill the City Council has unanimously determined that the reform at the 'Steenth street crossing must be immediate.

IT is suspected now that President Cleveland was doing something else besides shooting ducks down there in the country.

IF it becomes necessary to back that message up, Brother John Bull, there are 70,000,000 Americans ready to attend to it.

IN this emergency the Hon. Davis H. Waite of Colorado must not be found wanting.

PHILADELPHIA is in no hurry anyhow. It can walk.

IN behalf of the city the Lincoln Park Commissioners have accepted with thanks two fine cubs presented to them a day or two ago by "Jennie," the big lioness at the park. For the present Mme. Jennie will take charge of them herself and be responsible for their safe keeping and good behavior, and it is believed she will have her paws full.

AT the same time, no prospective trouble over the Venezuela matter is going to stop the rush of holiday shoppers in Chicago. This may be considered official.

THE order of Commissioner of Buildings Downey relating to the crowding of aisles in theaters is timely and should be enforced. Boys that sell books of the play between the acts are entirely too thick.

DR. C. D. BRINKERHOFF has the slight consolation of knowing that the thief who stole his $250 overcoat will have to move away from Chicago to wear the garment.

CITY ATTORNEY WEST must have some relief. It is unjust to ask him to settle all those claims against the city himself, and it would be setting a ruinous precedent.

AT an early day the new woman will see the propriety of taking steps to have the office of Postmistress-General duly recognized in the organic law of the country.

IF the man now under arrest on suspicion of being the ingenious person who tried to work that infernal machine game on P. D. Armour and George M. Pullman had known better than to spell "contents" with an "se" at the end of it he might have escaped. There is nothing more important, dear children, in the line of education than knowing how to spell correctly.

UNDER the depressing report that the President's latest message had strained the relations between the United States and the New York Evening Post the markets fell off slightly yesterday afternoon for a time, but rallied toward the close.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Righteous Wrath.

"Waiter," called out the indignant guest to the careless attendant, who had spilled some of the toasted cheese on the tablecloth, "I wish you would clean off these Welsh-rabbit tracks."

May Partly Account for It.

"Why are you cheering that French singer so heartily? You know you don't understand a word of her song."

"I know by the look of her eye it's something wicked."

One Man Ready, Anyhow.

"If we have any trouble with England," said the sad-eyed reporter whose copy always needs revision before it goes to the printers, "I have a request to make."

"Well?" said the city editor.

"I'd like to go as the war correspondent. I can speak the English language, if I can't write it."

Depraved Insect.

"This is about the softest nap I've struck," said the moth, burrowing luxuriously in the fine new garment.

Does Look That Way.

"I judge," observed Rivers, who had just finished reading the President's message on the Venezuela situation, "that the longer he hunted the madder he got."

PERSONALS.

Ex-Empress Eugénie has recently deposited her will with a prominent London attorney, in which, true to her pledge, she has left a legacy to each of the 5,834 male persons of France born on the birthday of her son, Prince Louis.

The name Olga, which has been given to the infant daughter of the Czar and Czarina, is an ancient Russian name. It is also a favorite in the Russian imperial family. It is likely that nearly all the female children born in Russia during the next few months will be named Olga.

Lord Rosebery is said to have aged so rapidly during the last year that his portrait, begun by George Frederick Watts over a year ago, the sittings for which were interrupted by his Lordship's official duties and ill-health, had to be entirely repainted after his resignation from office.

Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who has lately returned from Europe, says nothing he observed abroad impressed him so deeply as the unprogressive life of the average European town. He visited his birthplace, Paisley, Scotland, after an absence of fifty-two years, and says the town was absolutely unchanged since he left it.

One of the most remarkable things about Miss Kingsley's explorations in the wilds of Africa is that though she has been pushing onward for months, overcoming all kinds of hardships, penetrating fever-laden jungles, climbing mountains, associating with cannibals, getting tipped out of an unstable canoe several times, and having an occasional hairbreadth escape from death, she has never once lost her nerve or fallen ill.

POLITICAL NOTES.

When a Republican National convention can be held south of the Mason and Dixon line it is pretty good evidence that the Solid South "ain't what it used to be."—Trenton Gazette.

The movement for a "short campaign" ended in nothing. This is just what was expected. The Republican convention will meet around the usual time, and undoubtedly the Democratic will also.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The time is come when public sentiment should condemn in unsparing terms the tactics which the Cleveland administration is pursuing in its frantic efforts to bring about the retirement of the legal tender notes.—New York Advertiser.

The Rochester Union (Dem.) philosophically remarks that the "thirteen solid Democrats from the North may be able to represent their party in the present better than did the ninety-five in the last House."

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky cannot accept the nomination for Vice-President next year without endangering the interests of his party in Kentucky to an unexpected degree. It has been discovered that the new Constitution makes it necessary that a new election for Governor be held should the Governor resign before serving two years. At the end of two years, should he resign, the Lieutenant-Governor could act as Governor.—New York Post.

When the Sun Sets.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You say today the sun sets at 4:20. The Evening Post says 4:33. The sunset gun at Fort Sheridan says 4:26. Which is correct and how do you compute or get the time?

FRANK G. HALL.

WHEN IT SETS.

[The times of sunrise and sunset published in THE TRIBUNE (barring typographical error) are those specially computed for it to the latitude and longitude of THE TRIBUNE office. The computation is made for each day to the nearest tenth part of a minute, and is for the time as shown by a clock that keeps standard time in this city. Standard time was adopted a little more than twelve years ago, when the clocks in this city were set back a trifle more than nine and a half minutes to make them just six hours slow of Greenwich mean time. THE TRIBUNE is not responsible for what others may do, though the information it publishes is at their service, as at that of the general public. If the correspondent wishes to find out for himself which is right he is recommended to set his watch to standard time, which can be done at any jewelry store, and then observe with its aid the time of sunset over a stretch of ground that is free from buildings. He may not be able to note the time to within a few seconds when the upper edge of the sun disappears below the horizon, but that fact is not of much consequence where the difference is one of several minutes.]

Rothschild's Personal Adornments.

Mr. Alfred de Rothschild wears the most gorgeous cuff links I ever saw. He was in a pit tier box at the Opera Comique Theater the other evening, and I was sitting sufficiently near to be able to scrutinize his baubles with a good deal of peculiarity. His hands (which are unusually small for a man) were encased in very tightly fitting white kid gloves, with exceedingly minute black stitching. Over their creamy whiteness bulged the snowy edge of his cuffs, which, instead of fastening under the arm, as I think is the custom with most masculine haberdashery of this nature, fastened directly over the back of the hand with double links consisting of two big pearls, one black, the other white, surrounded by diamonds of large size. Each button must have measured more than half an inch in diameter. Mr. de Rothschild wears, like the Prince of Wales, a heavy gold cable bracelet that occasionally is much in evidence.—Anne Morton Lane in New York Mail and Express.

Too Much to Hope For.

We have often wondered what would happen to Gov. Altgeld if he should ever contract a case of ingrowing Altgeld.—Washington Post.

SHE WILL BUILD HOUSES.

WOMAN FINDS CONGENIAL AND FITTING WORK IN ARCHITECTURE.

Miss Ethel Charles Has Just Passed a Successful Examination at the London Institute of Architects—Her Success Will Open Up a New Field for Women—They Have the Faculty for Building and Know What Is Needed in a House.

Miss Ethel Charles has just passed examination at the London Institute of Architects. Miss Charles is to be congratulated on her success and her pluck in leading the way to a new career for her sister women, and the greatest praise is due to the institute for their open-mindedness and good feeling in allowing a woman to present herself for the examinations, and eventually, in due course, for membership.

Much domestic architecture is the work of women, and they have shown in America a considerable faculty for building. I did not see the World's Fair at Chicago, but that the architectural work of women showed considerable power was acknowledged by nearly every critic who wrote about this branch of the women's work.

I have come across exceedingly competent house builders among women, and it has been no surprise to me, for women are particularly fitted to know the requirements of a house. It is a faculty for which their powers are very well adapted, as much so, indeed, as is medicine, and the silly outcry of the medical profession that raged some years ago against lady doctors is now only heard among the petty-minded.

Nothing that the most stupid woman architect could be guilty of in the way of architectural design could sink lower in the depths of hideousness than the larger part of the ordinary domestic architecture which cast a blight over the streets of our towns which were built in the early years of good Queen Victoria's reign.

And I am glad for other reasons that women are getting a professional opening in architecture. It is to be hoped that the study of architecture will make them rouse their sisters to decorate the walls of their rooms better than many of them do.

I always pity an architect's feelings when he goes into a house which he has designed well, and finds the rooms vilely decorated.

The present habit of filling a drawing-room with furniture until one can scarcely stir—when, to reach your hostess, you have to steer through tortuous narrow channels between piles of crowded furniture; the even more dreadfully hideous habit of crowding the walls with things to the ceiling until the room looks for all the world like an old curiosity shop, or, worse still, like a new curiosity shop, must soon give way to large open wall spaces, with the pictures hung low, where they can be seen, and also to the peaceful and restful effect of rooms kept open in the center, and free from the lumber of overcrowded furniture.

The effect of a room crowded with things can never be restful, and is never anything but noisy to the eye. And I feel sure that when women begin to study architecture they will soon come to make their fellow-women consider the decorative effect of the insides of their houses.—Chayne Burra in Madame.

Ambiguous.

She—"I don't believe that Charlie is a flirt. Why, he told me last night that, in all his life, he had never kissed a girl once."

He—"I don't doubt it. To kiss a girl once wouldn't be Charley's style at all."

Menu for Wednesday.

BREAKFAST.

Oatmeal with milk and sugar.
Hamburger steak. Baked potatoes.
Bread and butter. Coffee.

LUNCH.

Canned corn beef. Fried potatoes.
Graham bread. Butter.
Tea.

DINNER.

Pot roast. Spaghetti.
Stewed tomatoes. Potatoes.
Madeline pudding.

Boiled spaghetti with stewed tomatoes—Break four ounces spaghetti into a saucepan of boiling water, add one teaspoonful salt and boil thirty-five minutes; then drain, put the spaghetti in a covered dish, add one ounce butter and one teaspoonful unsweetened condensed milk, or a little cream, mix and serve with stewed tomatoes. Place a saucepan with one-half can of tomatoes over the fire, add one-half teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teaspoonful pepper, one-half tablespoonful sugar and one-half ounce butter; cook ten minutes; mix one teaspoonful cornstarch with a little cold water, add it to the tomatoes, cook three minutes and serve.

Graham bread—Put one quart of graham flour into a bowl, and one-half teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls sugar, and one-half tablespoonful lard; rub the lard and flour together, make a hollow in the center; break one yeast cake into cup of warm milk, add one teaspoonful sugar, set in a warm place till it rises to the surface; then pour the yeast in the center of flour, add one-half cupful warm milk and mix the whole into a stiff batter with a spoon; cover, and let it stand in a warm place till double its size; then add sufficient wheat flour to knead into a soft dough, turn on to a floured board and knead till ceasing to stick to the hands; mold the dough into a loaf. Butter a brick-shaped tin pan, place the loaf in the pan, let it rise to top of pan, place in a moderate oven and bake one hour. When done turn the bread out of pan, cover with a napkin, and, when cold, place in a bread-box.

Madeline pudding—Place one pint of milk in a saucepan over the fire, add a sprinkle of salt and one tablespoonful of sugar; when it boils add a cupful and a half of ceraline; cook and stir five minutes. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add it to the saucepan, stir and cook two minutes. Then pour the mixture into a form and serve when cold with the following sauce: Place one pint milk in a double boiler, add one teaspoonful cornstarch, two tablespoonfuls sugar, the yolks of two eggs. Stir over the fire till nearly boiling, then remove. Flavor with one teaspoonful vanilla extract and serve when cold with the pudding.

How He Got About It.

"Thy slender waist!" he exclaimed soulfully.

A rich flush suffused her cheek.

"What," she faltered, "are you going to do about it?"

And perhaps he didn't do a thing.—Detroit Tribune.

Vegetarian Matrimonial Agency.

The German papers are poking fun at the announcements of a matrimonial agency which has been started by vegetarians, and to which none but fruit, root, and vegetable eaters need apply. The advertisements are certainly very funny. A workman who says he "knows exactly what his destiny will be" wishes to meet with a vegetarian lady "prepared for fruit diet and emigration." An advertiser who signs himself "Honest Poverty" desires to correspond with a vegetarian lady of "good landed estate and childish disposition." The touching appeal of a spinster reads: "A vegetarian maiden, weary of living so much alone, offers a faithful heart for a young husband, willing to live by the fruits of the earth."

Victim of His Vocation

"But, professor, how wretched you look! Have you been sick?"

"Not exactly. I have been writing advance criticisms of a book (soon to be published) on the different customs of people, and have been drawn into a [illegible] handled quite severely."—Fliegende [illegible]

WITH UP TO DATE WOMEN

MRS. PENNOYER SHERMAN ANALYZES THE COMING MAN.

South Side Woman's Club Listens to an Interesting Paper on What the Regenerated Man Will Be—He Will Be What the New Woman Makes Him—Mrs. Sherman Scores the Girl in Bloomers and the Women Who Assume to Rival Men Intellectually

The "coming man" did not arrive at the South Side Woman's club yesterday afternoon except on paper, being cleverly presented to these essentially new women by Mrs. Pennoyer Sherman.

"The coming man will be the man we shall discover under the new conditions of advanced womanhood," declared Mrs. Sherman, "the man as influenced by mother, wife, daughter, friend. One who is at all reflective upon the present condition of affairs can but be alert and anxious, conscious that this is a veritable crisis in the affairs of men and women in their relations to each other. I believe the women far more than the men [because domestic life is so essentially their province] have it in their power to make a happy adjustment and solution of the problem. It matters not if our husbands and sons be of the most generous and considerate type, they are still watching and waiting to see how much of this 'new' element is coming into the home and what the result will be. The traditional shirt button and whatever it stands for in the way of comfort to man had better be promptly sewed on now if never before."

It was declared that the coming man will be much as the women make him. Speaking particularly from the moral standpoint the speaker continued: "I approach the subject of the moral outlook for the coming man [still hopeful but with grave apprehension. Here women have a fearful responsibility thrust upon them, and, justly or unjustly, will be held accountable for results. Women have been put in the position of forgiving immorality in men, and punishing it in our own sex. For the sake of sparing the feelings of wife and mother or daughter of the immoral man we have accepted this false position, not knowing what to do or where to draw the line. The present changing conditions may help us."

The speaker scored the bicycle girl in bloomers "seen everywhere unattended, with mannish manners, who boasts that she is quite as willing to show her leg as her arm." It was further declared that such a girl was lowering the standard of good taste, to say nothing more.

With reference to the intellectual status of men, Mrs. Sherman made a good point. She said: "The illogical, absurd, and boastful attitude that many thoughtless women are assuming, half in fun and half in earnest, of being better than the men, smarter than the men, considering them as rivals in everything, is rapidly putting them in the position of our enemies."

The paper, which was full of interesting references, precipitated animated discussion. Mrs. Avery-Mac Cracken, M. D., took issue with the description of the bloomer girl, declaring that for women a dress just below the knee was to be recommended. This declaration was greeted with audible groans from the four corners of the room.

The President, Mrs. Almon Brooks, told of a man possessed of none of the attributes of the coming man, who used his big feet in monopolizing space in the street car, so that it was almost impossible for a woman to gain an empty seat if, perchance, there happened to be such a thing in a Chicago street car. Another woman recommended stepping on the corns of such a man, which suggestion elicited instant approval.

Mrs. Julia B. Shattuck maintained that the coming man had arrived, and was keeping company with the new woman. Apropos remarks were also made by Mrs. J. J. Parker, Mrs. M. W. Thompson, and others.

Those served at the tables were re:

Mrs. Edgar Clark,	Mrs. Henry Brown,
Mrs. Robert Nicholas,	Mrs. Calvin Case,
Mrs. Hugh T. Reed,	Mrs. Wilfred Caldwell.
Mrs. Hannah Pickering,	

BRINGS OUT VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS

Price Query Sets Ambitious Women to Thinking and Acting.

That the query, "How can a woman best embark in business on a capital of $100?" has given valuable suggestions to would-be independent working women is evidenced in communications constantly received. A fair sample is one that came yesterday from Mrs. D. Nall of Wheaton, Ill., in which she says:

"My answer to the $100 investment for women has brought me many inquiries concerning my club plan for taking boarders. I am sure THE TRIBUNE will be gratified to learn that through the medium of its up-to-date column lives are touching each other in a helpful way. I will be glad to answer any questions that will in any way be of assistance to a fellow-laborer."

Miss L. A. Tobie of this city suggests the publication of answers in pamphlet form, and adds: "I do not know of anything that has been so interesting to women." Many other women have written to the effect that since their communications on the subject have been printed in THE TRIBUNE letters have been received from interested women asking for further particulars. There is no doubt these actual experiences of energetic women have given courage to equally ambitious but fainter-hearted women. As one expressed it, speaking of a certain scheme, 'some woman has made a success of it. Why can't I?" Why not, indeed?

—

Tells Its Own Story.

These symposiums have also called forth letters from women who have not the necessary $100 for a beginning, and yet want to make a start in the world. This letter from a young girl will tell its own story:

"I am a young woman of, perhaps, ordinary intelligence thrown on the world to earn a living for myself. I trust some reader of THE TRIBUNE may be able to offer suggestions as to how one in such circumstance may earn a livelihood. I mean some vocation save a shop girl, for in this work human beings grind out their souls merely for an existence, and learn to believe that the world is devoid of good. Is one to be thankful for being placed in the world to know nothing but one continual battle for existence? 'Let us then be up and doing, with a heart for any fate,' sounds very well in poetry, but to be left to battle with fate continually is quite another thing. When one must stand idly by and see the golden hours go past make no progress with them it almost makes one think that life is not worth living after all. I trust through the columns of your paper something may be said that will benefit other women as well as myself."

AN INQUIRER."

—

Herewith are given some practical answers to the question under discussion:

—

Open a Penny Lunch Room.

If I had $100 I would open a penny lunch-room in the business part of the city, where my bill would exceed three cents. Stapled articles, baked beans, nice palatable soups, sandwiches, hot coffee, and tea I would sell for a penny. In London and New York there are many of these penny lunch-rooms managed successfully and profitably. By emulating the worthy example of that most progressive and philanthropic paper, THE TRIBUNE, I would not only benefit myself, but many hard-working men and women clerks, who must now carry a lunch from home or pay exorbitant prices for indifferent food.

MRS. E. T. KEIM,
No. 7804 Sherman street.

—

How a Widow Won Success.

What has been done can be done. A woman in the summer of 1888 found herself a widow, penniless, and obliged to face the fact that she had a living to make for herself and boy. A friend loaned her $50. She left from Chicago to a town in Southern Illinois to attend a teachers' institute. After that she secured a teacher's certificate from a country school. With the profits accruing from teaching she returned to Chicago, attended a course in shorthand, and secured a position on salary, with permission to do outside work. She soon discarded the salary, rented a suite of offices, and had three employés and a business of her own, netting $175.

L. B. HOOD,
1101 Dearborn Building.

—

Investment for Some Woman.

If I were to invest $100 I would go to some coal dealer and buy that much coal, delivered at times and places as I afterwards specify. Then I should tell first of my neighbors and friends that for cash and above amount I would allow at least 10 per cent discount. If I could only dispose of five tons per day, at the price of hard coal, it would net me a handsome sum. I would work the same way, and so continue to be able to run my own business.

MRS. FLORA E. TATE,
No. 6628 Wright street.

OF FOOD, Buy First Quality Always.

IN clothing or furniture it does n't matter so much. Lower-priced goods may not wear so long or be quite so esthetic or fashionable, but while they last they are as conducive to comfort and health as the more expensive, and their offensiveness, if any, departs with them.

Not so in food. One can of alum baking powder may cause serious and lasting digestive ailments. The evil consequences of its use live afterward. They do not disappear with the end of the powder. The damage and discomfort remain, and cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents.

ROYAL is first quality, a pure cream of tartar baking powder. It makes the highest quality of food. Not only the most absolutely wholesome, but the finest-flavored, lightest, sweetest and most delicious.

Whenever baking powders are sold, either wholesale or retail, at a lower price than the ROYAL, they are not first quality, but almost invariably made with alum, and therefore inferior and dangerous to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

BODICE IN THE LOUIS XVI. STYLE.

Description of an Attractive Gown in Two Kinds of Goods.

The very newest shape in bodices is the coat basque in the Louis XVI. style. The waist and skirt are generally of different materials, the latter being usually of satin or smooth one-toned cloth. A handsome model had a skirt of gray cloth and a jacket of tender leaf-green silk with bright flowers strewn sparsely over its surface. The vest was of soft yellowish lace. The collarette revers and jacket edges were trimmed with a fringe of marten fur. Above the crushed collar of the silk was a ruff of rosy ribbon that matched in hue the flowers.

With a skirt of chameleon silk there was a coat of petunia velvet, the rest being of guipure lace over rose-colored silk to tone in with indistinct shades of the same in the skirt. The collar and revers were of the same heavy lace.

Large and handsome designs of flowers on satin are much used for these coats, with black satin or colored cloth skirts.

A brown cloth with waist of brown satin showing blush roses in natural tints had a vest of chiffon that was novel. It was composed of three stripes of different colors—a pink and then two shades of rather light green, matching the foliage in the brocade. A yellowish lace collar ended in revers in the front. The collar was of pink miroir velvet with a ruche of the same lace standing out of the top of it.

Less expensive gowns of one fabric are charmingly trimmed by a collar of silk or velvet with the vest to match. A mixed tweed in nut-brown had the collar of sea-green velvet. This was edged with nutria fur. The full vest of velvet had four-inch bands of fur set down its length. A circular piece of velvet set in the top of the collar formed a frill that parted about three inches in front.

This costume shows two patterns, which can be ordered separately. Ten cents must be sent for each to the Pattern Department of THE TRIBUNE. The waist pattern (No. 7,651) is in six sizes, for 30 to 40 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3¼ yards of 22-inch goods with 1½ yards of velvet or silk for collar and revers. The skirt pattern (No. 7,652) is cut in six sizes for 22 to 30 inches waist measure. A medium size requires 4 yards of 42-inch goods.

Always give bust measure for waist, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give the age.

MOTHERS OF NOTED MEN—THOMAS EDISON'S MOTHER.

The resemblance of the mother of the great inventor and the son is striking. He has her nose, eyes, and a head shaped like hers, but more highly developed. He may consider himself lucky to have them. She was a splendid woman and a woman of great strength. Mary Elliott was her name. She was a Massachusetts girl of Scotch descent. She taught school in Canada at one time, and she taught Edison all that he ever knew. He once studied for eight weeks at a district school, but, excepting that, he never had any schooling save that his mother gave him. She had no other children, and devoted all her time to training the boy who has done so well. Unfortunately, she never lived to see a telephone or kinetoscope, or to know her son's greatness. She died in 1862, when she was 67 years old. She was no longer very young when Edison was born.—New York World.

NO. 7,650-51—STYLISH GOWN.

WORK OF CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY

State Superintendents Meet in Their Annual Conference.

State Superintendents of the Children's Home Society were in conference at the Sherman House yesterday, and today the National Board of Directors will meet. Twenty States were represented. The Rev. Thomas Gait was elected Chairman. A. C. Wright, President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, said at the next annual conference of the latter the Home Society would be given representation.

W. B. Sherrard introduced a motion asking the National Government to aid in collecting statistics relating to child placing institutions and reform schools, which carried.

Papers on subjects connected with the work of the society were read.

Thornton Township Club Election.

As a result of the election of the Thornton Republican club yesterday William McGrew of Thornton was chosen President over George C. Utley of Harvey by a vote of 120 to 107. The other officers elected were George Dolton of Dolton, Treasurer, and Alexander Majors Jr. of Harvey, Secretary.

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Troy, N. Y. Budget:

"Those who have read other biographies of the martyr President might imagine there was nothing new to be told concerning his familiar career. The illusion will last only until they have read the part of the new biography published in the November McClure's. This will reveal to them the fact that the mine has never been so thoroughly explored for biographical materials and anecdotes."

The First Edition of the December number consists of 250,000 Copies

It contains new illustrations and facts relating to

LINCOLN'S EARLY LIFE

in Indiana and Illinois. Fresh anecdotes of Lincoln as a boy in Indiana. The Journey to Illinois. Lincoln's peddling experiences on the road. Lincoln starts out for himself. Building the flatboat. A new story of how Lincoln saved three comrades from drowning. Adventures on the flatboat trip to New Orleans. Lincoln's first vote.

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including four early portraits of Lincoln; pictures of the places and scenes of his life in Indiana and Illinois, portraits of his old friends and neighbors, a fac-simile of the record of his first vote at New Salem, and other pictures and documents.

The December McClure's also contains contributions by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Anthony Hope, Will H. Low, Robert Barr, Cy Warman, and others.

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TROUBLE OVER COUNTY BOARD CONTRACTS.

Commissioners Throw Aside the Lowest Bids and Decide in Favor of the Big Packing-House—Bidder Collins Threatens to Bring the Matter Before the Courts—Healy Says It Was Done to Make Sure of Good Supplies.

Something of a sensation had its inception in the County Board yesterday when contracts for supplies to the various institutions next year were under consideration by the Public Service committee.

Except on the item of fresh-water fish, R. J. Collins, Armour & Co., and the Anglo-American Packing company were the only bidders. On almost everything listed Collins' figures were the lowest, yet to Armour & Co. was given the contract for carcass beef, cut meat, rounds, corn beef, beef livers, veal, mutton, fresh pork loins, hams, pork sausage, and lard. The figures of all bidders were:

	Collins.	R. J. Armour & Co.
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Cut meat	4.98	5
Rounds	6.49	7
Corned beef	4.19	4¾
Salt beef tongues	8.98	10½
Beef livers	3	1½
Veal	7.49	8
Mutton	5.89	6
Fresh pork loins	8¼	8⅛
Fresh pork shoulders	5.97	7
Salt pork	6.49	7
Bacon	8.49	9½
Ham	9.48	10
Pork sausage	6.89	7
Bologna sausage	3.87	5
Liver sausage	4	5½
Head cheese	5	5½
Chickens	9.98	....
Turkeys	10.99	....
Geese	10.99	....
Ducks	12½	....
Lard	8½	7.15

To Collins, it was recommended, should be awarded the contract for salt beef tongues, fresh pork shoulders, salt pork, bacon, bologna sausage, liver sausage, head cheese, chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks. F. S. Lewis carried away the fresh water fish award. The Anglo company got nothing.

The action of the board will probably result in an injunction suit being brought by Mr. Collins preventing the meat contracts being given to Armour & Co. All the packers and dealers having any standing in business received the specifications several days ago and several of them sent in bids, but only those named in the list were given any consideration. President Healy explained that this was because the board wanted to free itself from irresponsible dealers.

"And," he continued, "that is just the reason why I voted to give these meat contracts to Armour & Co. instead of Mr. Collins."

"Your committee listed Mr. Collins, and you recommend he be given the contract for certain kinds of supplies. Do you consider him irresponsible when it comes to furnishing meats?"

Want Only Good Meat.

"I make no charges against Mr. Collins, but we have been trying for a long time to get bids from these big responsible firms. I know that whatever Armour & Co. send us will be good. The last season has taught us a lesson, and while Armour & Co. figures are a little the highest I believe that in the end the county will save money."

Mr. Collins said he had the contract for similar supplies two years ago, filled it according to specifications, and never received a single complaint against the quality of his goods. His place of business is at Nos. 10 and 11 Fulton Market. He claims to have packing houses at Kansas City, Fort Madison, Ia., and does his own slaughtering with Hess Bros. at the Union Stock-Yards. He estimates the aggregate difference between his bid and that of Armour & Co. on the articles awarded to Armour & Co. will amount to $10,000.

Wants the Law Tested.

Speaking of Collins' threat to secure an injunction Commissioner Struckman said: "Let him test the matter if he wants to. The law says that we have the right to award contracts to the lowest bidder who is considered responsible, and we did that. I would like to see the case tested and to know just where we stand and what our powers are. We want our charges to get proper meat, so we gave the contracts to Armour and there is the end of it."

SIDEWALK OPENING PERMITS.

Things Ald. Gleason Is Anxious to Find Out About.

While he makes some claim to a knowledge of crookedness somewhere in connection with the issuing of permits for sidewalk openings, Ald. Gleason does not pretend to predict just what his investigation order will disclose, or what he expects it to expose.

Ever since the Cafeteria Catering company succeeded in breaking through the pavement at No. 100 Washington street there have been hints to the effect that things are being done in secret upon which Aldermanic action has not been taken. The Committee on Streets and Alleys South called for a report from Commissioner Kent in this case, and the Commissioner said no permit had ever been issued. But inasmuch as the city kept policemen guarding the place for eight months, and then suddenly took them away and let the opening be made, Ald. Gleason and the committee want to know how, why, and by whose authority it was done.

So it was agreed the only way to get at the real facts in the matter was to have an investigation. When the committee meets and gets ready for business it will be furnished with a list of the places which Aldermen want to know about. It is understood witnesses will be called to testify as to how, by what means, through whom, and from whom permits were obtained for making openings in front of the Chicago Opera-House Building, and A. M. Rothschild & Co.'s building, State and Van Buren streets.

The question of permits for storm doors will also be taken up and sifted. This is one of the problems that has caused Commissioner Kent a great deal of trouble and was largely instrumental in bringing about the move for an investigation. Some of the merchants in State street made application before cold weather set in for permits to erect storm doors. The Commissioner was given to understand, at least so he has repeatedly stated, the prevailing boxed-in arrangement, encircling the entrances to stores, was what they wanted. But upon inquiry he discovered most of the merchants had plans drawn for something much more elaborate and costly, their object being to utilize several feet of space on either side of the doors for show window purposes. One firm presented plans for an ornamental structure eighteen feet long and three feet wide to be closed in with glass.

The Commissioner simply refused to grant permits for storm doors of this kind.

Wetherell Suggests Changes.

Controller Wetherell will not reflect upon City Treasurer Wolf, but he says the system which permits him or any one else to draw public funds from a bank without his check being countersigned by some other officer is wrong. This system prevails in Chicago, and Mr. Wetherell thinks it ought to be changed.

FILES A SUIT INVOLVING MILLIONS.

It Is Over the San Diego (Cal.) Water Supply and Bribery Is Charged.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 13.—An action has been begun in the United States Court involving millions of dollars' worth of property by the Consolidated Water company, which controls the San Diego flume and the San Diego water companies now supplying this city with water, against E. S. Babcock, the Southern California Mountain company, the City of San Diego, the Common Council, the City Auditor and the City Treasurer. The complaint asks that San Diego be enjoined from contracting with the Southern California Mountain Water company for a supply and distributing system to cost $1,575,000. It is alleged that E. S. Babcock, acting for himself and a water company, entered into a contract whereby he employed an agent to influence the members of the Common Council by bribery and other corrupt means to support his company's proposition to furnish San Diego a water system for about $1,500,000. The agent was indicted by the grand jury, but it was alleged the indictment was quashed through Babcock's influence.

End of Charles Holt's Romance.

A warrant was sworn out in the Thirty-fifth Street Police court yesterday for the arrest of Charles Holt, on complaint of Mrs. Agnes Moore. Mrs. Moore lives with her husband at No. 2236 Butler street, and Holt boards at Seventeenth street and Ashland avenue. He has been bothering her with love-making, and recently asked her to elope with him.

G. Washington Had a Doll

George Washington when a boy owned a doll which he thought was a beauty. It was, in fact, a rag affair, home-made and ugly. This same doll is now in possession of a New York woman, whose great-great-grandmother made it for the boy destined to become so famous. The doll was exhibited at the New York doll show held recently, and attracted much attention. Little boys are contributing both dolls and money to THE TRIBUNE Christmas fund. They may be sure that no one will think the less of them for their thoughtfulness, and if any one does call them "doll boys" remember George Washington and his rag doll, of which he was very fond.

Many of the dolls have the address of the sender and a stamp pinned on their dress, with a request that the poor girls who receive them will write. Much good will doubtless result in this way, and possibly a little one without a friend may find some good soul who will aid her.

The Fund to Date.

The summary of the "Christmas fund" to date is as follows:

"The Tribune"	**$100.00**
Previously acknowledged	**434.82**
Pearlie Young	**10**
A lover of children	**5.00**
B. L. Hull	**1.00**
Hazel Ablowich	**1.00**
Ruth Jeannette Rosenthal	**1.00**
Clarence Weise Strauble	**10**
Little Loraine	**2.00**
Helen K. Steele	**1.00**
A good-hearted boy	**2.00**
Total	**$548.02**

The following letters were received with the cash contributions:

"Chicago, Dec. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Dear Sir: Inclosed you will please find a contribution for the Christmas doll fund, given gladly to help along this lovely idea. Please credit it to "A LOVER OF CHILDREN."

"Editor of The Tribune: Inclosed please find $1 for the doll fund. I wish every little girl in the world could have a dolly. Yours truly, HELEN K. STEELE."

"Chicago, Dec. 16.—Dear Mr. Editor: I want to give you a dollar that I saved up so you can buy a doll for some good little girl who has no money to buy one. I am too small to go out to buy it myself, so want you to do it for me. You will please name it Hazel, the same as my name. I want to send more, but I haven't saved so much yet, and when I grow older I am going to give a great many dolls from my savings bank, as I want every poor child to be happy as I am. Your friend, HAZEL ABLOWICH, "No. 4523 Ellis avenue."

"Dear Mr. Editor: Mamma told me how many poor unhappy children there are, and I feel so bad that I send you what I have saved up—a dollar—and I send it to you and wish you would find some nice good girl and let her buy a doll with it so she can be happy Christmas. If she will name it Ruth I will be so glad, for that is my name. I am going to save all my money so that I can give more every year, and some day I hope I can give many children pretty dolls. Your friend, "RUTH JEANNETTE ROSENTHAL."

"Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 17.—[Mr. Tribune Man.]—I send 10 cents for a dolly for a little girl who won't get any Christmas present. "CLARENCE WEISE STRAUBLE (age 3½ years)."

"Rhinelander, Wis., Dec. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please accept a Brownie for some little child for a Christmas present and oblige, NELLIE L. COLE."

"Chicago, Dec. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I send you this doll for some little girl and hope it will make her happy. I named it Little Irene after myself. "IRENE CALDER, 43 Delaware place."

"Chicago, Dec. 17.—[The Chicago Tribune.]—It gives me great pleasure to send these dolls that you may make two little girls happy on Christmas day. Wishing all children a Merry Christmas I remain, yours very truly, MASTER ALBERT FARNSWORTH."

"Chicago, Dec. 17.—[Dear Tribune.]—I send you a doll this morning, hoping it will make some little one happy. Yours truly, "ETHEL A. HATHEWAY, 4517 Woodlawn avenue."

"Chicago, Dec. 9.—[Dear Mr. Tribune Man.]—My name is Pearlie Young. I've got a big, large doll, and her name is Violet Rose Young. Here is 10 cents for to buy some poor little girl a doll with. You're a good man to help to make little girls have a nice time Christmas. PEARLIE YOUNG."

THE TRIBUNE acknowledges the receipt yesterday of dolls, many of them large and finely dressed, from the following persons: Mrs. Carl Ziegfeld, No. 855 Warren avenue; Elsie and Hattie Marie Baker, Evanston; Irene Calder, No. 43 Delaware place; Master Albert Farnsworth; Mrs. Wakeman, No. 337 Maple avenue, Oak Park; Miss Sturkow, No. 3137 Groveland avenue; Mrs. A. C. Farnsworth, No. 2904 Groveland avenue; Ruth Ranson, No. 3426 Vernon avenue; Ethel A. Hathaway, No. 4517 Woodlawn avenue; "A King's Daughter"; Laura Weaver Clark, No. 202 Broadway, Freeport, Ill.; Nellie L. Cole, Rhinelander; three from unknown contributors.

Several charitable institutions have been added to the list of those who will have their girl wards at Battery D. THE TRIBUNE tomorrow will tell who they are. The list is now a long one.

NO FREE POSTAGE FOR REGULARS.

Reading Sent to Them Must Pay the Customary Charge.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—The War Department has issued instructions to officers in command of headquarters in the large cities that magazines and periodicals sent to enlisted men at the various forts and posts, which have been contributed by certain societies, clubs, etc., for the benefit of soldiers, cannot be sent unless regular postage is paid upon this matter. For some time past religious organizations and clubs which subscribe for these magazines have, after reading them, turned them over to army officers in the various cities to be sent to enlisted men for their entertainment and benefit. This matter has been forwarded to them under the penalty frank, thus avoiding postage, when the law strictly provides that only matters pertaining to official business can be sent this way. Free postage on this class of matter in this case has been in vogue under a half-dozen postmasters-general, but Postmaster-General Wilson has discovered the violation of the postal laws, and informed the War Department of it. The result is the issuing of the order already quoted.

BURIAL OF MRS. MARTHA VAN OSDEL.

Funeral Arrangements for an Old Resident of Chicago.

Mrs. Martha Van Osdel, one of Chicago's earliest residents and a charter member of the Young Women's Christian Association, who died of apoplexy Monday, will be buried today from the family residence, No. 2310 Indiana avenue. She was the widow of John M. Van Osdel, Chicago's first resident architect, who died four years ago. Mrs. Van Osdel was 77 years old and had lived in the city since childhood. She was active in charity and reform work, being a conspicuous figure on the relief boards during the civil war and a leader in efforts in behalf of young women. Her private and church charities were extensive. Mr. and Mrs. Van Osdel were childless, but adopted and brought up four children. Dr. Lawrence of the Second Baptist Church and Dr. Anderson of the University of Chicago will conduct the funeral services, which will be at 12:30 o'clock.

John J. Brine.

John J. Brine, an old Board of Trade member, died yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It was a shock to Board of Trade men, as Mr. Brine was on 'Change last Friday in apparent good health. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia. Mr. Brine had been a member of the board for over twenty-five years, and had been associated in the capacity of a broker with many houses. He was a popular man in the wheat pit for his uprightness and jovial nature. His brother, George J. Brine, is a prominent member of the board.

Funeral of James H. Swan.

The remains of James H. Swan were buried yesterday afternoon at Oakwoods Cemetery. The services were at St. Paul's Universalist Church, and the Rev. J. H. Tuttle of Minneapolis preached the funeral sermon. The active pall-bearers were:

Clarence A. Knight,	T. F. Vaughn,
Frank Wells,	Frank P. Epps,
Frank N. Gage,	Oliver Sollitt,
E. A. Lancaster,	W. F. Burrows.

The honorary pall-bearers were:

Edson Keith,	A. C. Soper,
William A. Fuller,	Addison Ballard,
O. R. Keith,	George C. Benton,
H. N. Higinbotham,	J. K. Murphy.

The Whitely Exerciser Patent
is sustained against all infringers by the United States Court. Independent Electric company, sole manufacturers.

ECONOMY IS THE ISSUE.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE HAS A SPIRITED MEETING.

Supt. Lane's Recommendation for Assistant Teachers in Healy and Sherwood Buildings Rejected—Trustees Halle and Cusack in Opposition—Matters of Salary—Appointments and Transfers—Movement to Press Manual Training at the Bridewell.

The School Management committee of the Board of Education had a session yesterday which was almost acrimonious.

Supt. Lane having recommended the appointment of assistant teachers for the Healy and Sherwood Schools, Mr. Halle and Mr. Cusack found fault furiously. Supt. Lane said it was as cheap to have an assistant teacher at a school as to be sending it substitute teachers every day. This was controverted by Mr. Halle, who said if assistant teachers were to be provided everywhere it would cost a frightful amount of money, and, he added, he thought a Superintendent ought to be fit for something more than to recommend libraries and assistant teachers. Supt. Lane's recommendation was rejected.

Supt. Lane then recommended Miss Anna Mortimer, who is head assistant at the Bancroft School, at $950, and who has been acting principal for several months, should be paid for that period at the rate of $2,000, which was a principal's pay for the first year. This caused another explosion on the part of Mr. Halle and Mr. Cusack, who said such a rule was applied nowhere else, but Mr. Lane's recommendation was finally agreed to.

Future Substitute Salaries.

Immediately afterward the committee adopted a rule that head assistants acting as principals should be paid only 25 per cent more than their regular salary.

Miss Fanny J. Crowell, assistant principal of the Garfield School, and Miss Eleanor Chittick of the Sherman School, who had been kept from their schools without their fault, were ordered paid for the time they were absent. Miss Luella Steele of the Ravenswood School, who had been subpœnaed as a witness in the Superior Court, wanted to be paid her salary for the time spent there. But it was said her salary was only $1.50 a day, while her fees as a witness were $2 a day, and her case was deferred.

Mr. Thornton raised another rumpus by moving Fye's Primary Geography be adopted among the books of supplementary reading. Mr. Hale and Mr. Cusack opposed the motion. They said it was unnecessary and would cost $7,000. Mr. Thornton modified his motion so as to ask for only fifty copies for each school. But the matter was finally postponed.

Appointments and Transfers.

Supt. Lane recommended several appointments and transfers, which were agreed to. J. W. Akers, who has been for eighteen years State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Iowa, was, on motion of Mrs. Hull, appointed principal of the Walter Scott School, Mr. Errant insisting the appointment was irregular until the Superintendent and four Assistant Superintendents had recommended it. Edward McLoughlin, who held a principal's certificate, was appointed principal of the Hermann Raster School at a salary of $1,400. Josephine C. Ford, head assistant in the Brighton School, was transferred to a similar position in the Greene School. Jennie L. Schryver, head assistant in the Everet School, was transferred to the same position in the Holden School. Annie J. Kerrigan, assistant in the Holden School, was made head assistant in the Everett School. Mary Caskey, assistant at the Sherwood School, was appointed an extra teacher in the Garfield School.

The committee allowed $50 libraries to the Seward, Motley, and Parkman Schools. On motion of Mr. Cusack it was resolved to appoint a subcommittee to interview the Commissioners of the Bridewell and make an effort to have the John Worthy Manual Training School put into operation at once.

TEACHERS' CHRISTMAS ENVELOPES.

Paying Off by Checks Begins at School Board Rooms.

The Board of Education is doing all it can to give its employés a merry Christmas by paying them off earlier than usual. The payment of the teachers for the four weeks ending Dec. 20 began yesterday, when the principals of the high schools and of grammar schools in Districts 6, 7, and 8 received the checks for themselves and their respective teachers.

The principals in Districts 3, 4, and 5 will be served today, and in Districts 1 and 2 tomorrow. Substitutes will receive their checks at the rooms at 10 a. m. on Saturday. The business and office employés will receive their envelopes for December at 10 a. m. on Saturday at the office of the City Paymaster, Room 308, City Hall. The engineers and janitors will get theirs at the same place at 10 a. m. next Monday.

The total of the teachers' pay-roll for December is $380,063, or $1,350 more than for November.

MEETING OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Various Important Matters That Will Come Up This Evening.

The Board of Education tonight will have to dispose of the proposition of the County Board to turn over to it the Cook County Normal School property. It will have to dispose of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Finally, as soon as the board adjourns it will be reconvened as the Board of Trustees of the school pension fund, to receive and consider the report of the Committee on Rules.

Latin Reader Adopted.

To correct an inadvertence in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday it should be stated the Latin reader for the second year, adopted by the College Preparatory committee of the Board of Education last Monday, was Lhomond's "Viri Romæ," translated by Prof. M. E. Churchill and Prof. Frederick W. Sanford, and published by Albert, Scott & Co. of Chicago.

CELEBRATE WHITTIER'S BIRTHDAY

Public Exercises Held in the Schools at Amesbury, Mass.

Amesbury, Mass., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Today, the eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of John Greenleaf Whittier, was observed here, where he lived for over fifty years, and where his remains are buried. In fourteen of the public schools literary exercises were held, consisting of readings and quotations from the poet's works, and addresses by prominent persons. Chief among the observances was the naming of the Ferry Primary School the Macy School, in honor of Thomas Macy, the principal character in Whittier's poem, "The Exiles."

Joseph Merrill, the historian, delivered an address on Thomas Macy at this school this afternoon. Thomas Macy was Amesbury's first Town Clerk, and was forced to leave here in 1659 for the Isle of Nantucket, being charged by the General Court with the harboring of Quakers. He was also Amesbury's first overseer of the schools. The address was of great interest, from the fact that Historian Merrill was Whittier's opponent in the famous legislative contest of fifty years ago.

The principal exercises were at Y. M. C. A. Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Daniel C. Maxfield presided. The chief address was by Mrs. Abbie M. Gove of Subrook, N. H., on personal reminiscences. Mrs. Gove was an inmate of Whittier's household, having charge of his house in 1886. She told of his writing the poem "Tenting on the Beach." She was obliged to copy it owing to the poor eyesight of Whittier. She told also of Whittier's correspondence with Charles Sumner, and of his entertaining Lucy Larcom and Gail Hamilton. He was always nervous upon first meeting strangers, and Mrs. Gove thought it constitutional. He had one closet in his Amesbury home, which he forbade her to touch, as it was where he kept his odds and ends. He always retained his Quaker dialect, and once remarked to Mrs. Gove that the language of his mother was good enough for him.

Other addresses and readings were given by Mrs. Sarah Brown, Mrs. R. I. Perkins, Mrs. B. Boultenhouse, and musical selections by Mrs. G. M. Remick and Mrs. G. E. Batchelder.

There is now on foot here a movement to make the Amesbury home of the poet into a memorial building.

Holiday Excursion to Atlanta.
Saturday, Dec. 21, the Big Four route will sell tickets, Chicago to Atlanta and return, at $15.15, good for ten days, with stop-over returning. Address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., No. 234 Clark street.

MAJ. WARNER ON ST. LOUIS' VICTORY

McKinley Influence Thrown to the City to Give It the Convention.

Kansas City [Mo.] Star, Dec. 16: Maj. William Warner, as he sat in his office this morning, looked splendidly fit to run for Vice-President of the United States or Governor of Missouri or anything else. In fact, Maj. Warner looked fine enough to run for the Presidency. With an unlighted cigar held carelessly between his teeth, a black slouch hat on his head, and his thick, rugged figure wrapped in a black frock coat, Maj. William Warner looked the ideal American politician. A faithful picture of this figure in oils, with the title: "An American Politician," would take rank as a great painting.

Maj. Warner returned to Kansas City from Washington and New York on Saturday night. On the train which brought home the triumphant committee that won the Republican National convention for St. Louis a resolution was adopted thanking Maj. Warner, in the name of St. Louis, for his strong support in the contest. It was really a contest between Chicago and St. Louis. San Francisco's distance, as a matter of fact, was too heavy a handicap for even the most tremendous efforts of her committee.

"Missouri will be the royal battle ground in the national campaign," said Maj. Warner this morning. "Here, in the former stronghold of the Democracy, the fight will attain the tidal mark." [And go Democratic by the usual majority of between 25,000 and 33,000 on the question of electing McKinley on the issue of restoring McKinleyism with still higher duties added.]

"What is the feeling in Washington and New York with reference to the Presidential aspirants?" the reporter asked Maj. Warner.

"The two central figures," was the slow and careful reply, "are McKinley and Reed. Allison figures with reference to a compromise. Morton will have a following. At the present time Harrison seems to have no chance whatever. I do not know of any one authorized to speak for ex-President Harrison."

Plunging into the success of St. Louis, Maj. Warner said: "We told the Republican National committee that Missouri had no candidates. Our success was largely due to the fact that St. Louis will be neutral ground. We told them that the St. Louisans would organize no parades in favor of any candidate. The committee remembered how in Chicago in '88 the Chicagoans paraded and worked up a fever for Gresham. We were also able to guarantee the impartiality of the St. Louis press. The St. Louis committee, of which I was the only outside member, was composed of men who were able to make any sort of financial guarantee. It was made up of both Democrats and Republicans. The Democrats worked just as hard as the Republicans. Any promises the St. Louis committee made were as good as gold."

"How about the Democratic convention?"

"I believe," replied Maj. Warner, "that if the same effort is made by St. Louis the National Democratic convention will also come to St. Louis. It certainly is worth the while of the Democratic National committee to recognize the importance of Missouri in the great national contest. As I said before, in Missouri the campaign will sweep highest and bitterest."

"Was St. Louis backed by the friends of any candidate?"

"Yes; what were considered the McKinley forces backed St. Louis."

WAS DR. HENRY LAWRENCE'S WIFE.

Judge Brentano Decides in Favor of the Aged Mulatto.

Judge Brentano decided yesterday Maria Evans Lawrence was the common law wife of Dr. Henry Lawrence, who died in 1891, and entitled to half the realty he left, which is valued at $50,000. Mrs. Lawrence is a mulatto, and it was claimed by the relatives of Dr. Lawrence she was not his wife, but his servant.

The relations of Dr. Lawrence and the aged woman were peculiar. The doctor went to Mississippi before the war, where he first met her. She was a free woman then and possessed of considerable property. Afterward her met her again in New Orleans, where she was conducting a large boarding-house, and the testimony on the trial showed she befriended him at a time when he badly wanted aid. After this they always lived together, and when he came back to Chicago she came with him and was with him at the time of his death. Their relations were always close, and it was proven at the trial she aided him materially in acquiring the property he afterward amassed.

"So you want to see this old negro woman, do you?" said Mrs. Maria Evans Lawrence at her home, No. 3548 Dearborn street, last evening. "Just rest yourself and I'll tell you how happy I am over the court's decision. I wanted the money, of course, although the fact that I had beaten Mr. Lawrence's relatives would have been almost as much satisfaction to me.

"Yes, the money will be mine, and I think I have deserved it," continued the old woman, her voice choked with emotion.

"I intend to go South in the summer and renew the old friendships I formed in my girlhood, but I shall always make Chicago my home. The money, if I get it, I shall do good with in every way possible.

"Those people who opposed me knew they didn't tell the truth. Yet I can't hate them for it."

Cycle Show Is Booming.

At the cycle concert and carnival, which will continue at Battery D until Saturday night, the audiences continue to grow larger and more enthusiastic every evening. Last night was celebrated jointly by the Chicago Cycling club and Englewood High School. Each club added between 200 and 300 to the regular audience. The Lake Views still have the best of it, both in the vote for the most popular club and in the club trophy contest, while of the women's clubs the Englewood High School girls are the leaders.

Wages of English Painters.

An English painter averages about $8 a week.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

George M. Harvey & Co. were acquitted yesterday of charges filed against them in the Chicago Underwriters' Association. This decision was arrived at late in the afternoon by the trial board, the finding of which was that the Harvy agency was not guilty of violating the rules and had not paid commissions for business to a non-board broker. It took the trial board three sessions, continuing throughout two days, to arrive at this decision in the case.

It is the opinion among agents in La Salle street that this finding will determine to a large extent the decisions on the cases of the other members who have appealed from the action of the investigating committee. For this reason the trial board was thorough in every stage of its proceedings.

Now interest centers about the other cases to be tried by other trial boards. The Manchester will appeal and the agency of A. H. Darrow & Co. will take issue with the action of the investigating committee. William C. Magill & Co. will also appeal to a trial board, so that altogether sessions of trial boards will be numerous for some time to come. R. A. Waller & Co. and Secor Cunningham have not yet canceled their policies on the Chicago Office Building, over which the row originally rose.

* * *

Cowan & Van Every have been appointed sole agents for Chicago of the Norwalk Fire. The announcement was made yesterday upon receipt of advices from Springfield that the company had been regularly admitted to do business in Illinois. The agents will commence writing for the company at once. The Norwalk Fire is owned by the London and Lancashire, of which J. S. Belden is Western manager. Mr. Belden said yesterday he would control the Norwalk Fire as general agent for the present at least. The company was admitted to Illinois chiefly on account of the Chicago business it expects to transact. For a couple of years to come it will have no other agency in Illinois besides the Chicago one. Then it will probably branch out into the smaller towns and cities in this State.

* * *

A meeting of the Western Factory Association will be held Friday. Probably the most important business that will be transacted is action on the application by the Ætna of Hartford for admission. It is not doubted the Ætna will be admitted. It is expected other business of a routine nature will be transacted.

* * *

John D. McCune, the new Chicago manager of the Northwestern National, arrived in Chicago yesterday and at once assumed charge of the office. He was accompanied by William L. Jones of Milwaukee, Second Vice-President of the company.

* * *

Stron, Eisendrath & Drom's loss has been adjusted. This is one of the firms burned out in the Franklin street fire a short time ago. Insurance on the stock amounted to $25,000, and the loss is nearly total.

* * *

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The convention of property-owners to consider insurance matters was held today with a fair attendance. President Crocker of the Board of Trade opened the meeting and H. H. Fletcher was chosen Chairman. S. T. Johnson made a voluminous report for the Insurance committee of the board and quoted figures to show Minnesota's fire loss was not sufficiently high to demand a premium rate one-third higher than other sections. The average rate in Minnesota is $15.90 per thousand, the average losses $8.49 per thousand, the excess being $7.41. Lack of competition was the trouble.

Gen. Andrews, State Fire Warden, spoke on the matter of preventing forest fires; C. W. Hackett of St. Paul took the subject, "The Business-Men's Interest in Insurance"; K. Kneutson of Mankato spoke on "Incendiarism and Its Bearing on National Economy"; John G. Thomas of Chicago advised individual fire protection and the use of automatic sprinklers.

A permanent organization was formed, to be known as the Minnesota Fire Insurers' Association, with headquarters at Minneapolis. The objects are to encourage coöperation of owners of insurable property in order to secure the widest range of desirable competition among insurance companies and also to educate insurers regarding the proper care of risks.

The officers elected are: President, C. M. Griggs of St. Paul; Secretary and Treasurer, S. T. Johnson of Minneapolis; Vice-Presidents, C. W. Brown, Minneapolis; L. P. Hunt, Mankato; Jacob Reese, Shakopee; Roscoe Morton, Winona; E. C. Church, Duluth; R. A. Kirke, St. Paul; A. T. Stebbins, Rochester; and A. N. Johnson, Benson.

Resolutions inviting companies to enter the State were adopted.

* * *

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The conviction of Edmund C. Gay in Kalamazoo for soliciting insurance for a Lloyds company was affirmed by the Supreme Court tonight. Gay's attorneys apparently abandoned the case, filing no brief. It was contended by Gay in the lower court that the statute prohibiting the soliciting of insurance for a company not authorized to do business in Michigan is an unwarranted discrimination against the citizens of other States, but the Supreme Court says it has been repeatedly held that it is within the power of the State to exclude corporations of other States from doing business in this State except on such terms as the Legislature may see fit to prescribe for the protection of its citizens, and that this naturally carries with it the right to prohibit individuals within the State from acting for such inhibited corporations. It was also insisted below that, while it may be competent to prohibit corporations from doing business within this State, the Legislature cannot deny the right to individuals. In reply to this the court says that there is no discrimination against individuals of other States under the insurance laws of this State. The constitutionality of the law was sustained and the court ordered to sentence Gay.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—Set case.
Judge Horton—Nos. 9305, 9068, 5943.
Judge Brentano—Motions of course and set cases.
Judge Hanecy—Nos. 166, 8313, 5778, 9182, 141639, 729.
Judge Payne—Nos. 1510, 1121, 104, 14046, 912.
Judge Stein—9:30 a. m.—First call No. 501 to 600 inclusive, decision in No. 6834. Trial call, 10 a. m.—Nos. 1770, 2930, 3034, 1442, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2088, 3044, 3045, 3046, 1450, 3146, 3151, 58, 2938, 2939, 1126.
Judge Ewing—Nos. 1305, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 1302, 1419, 1414, 1413, 1526, 1620, 1623, 869.
Judge Adams—Nos. 6483, 7967, 8001, 1205, 8010, 8037, 8082, 8019, 7884, 4287, 6287, 7921 on trial.
Judge Neely—Nos. 3489, 2555, 3640, 3649, 3694, 3733, 3753, 3771, 3133. No. 2800 on trial.
Judge Clifford—Nos. 4664, 1719, 5931, 661, 5960, 5918, 4060.
Judge Goggin—No. 960 on trial.
Judge Hutchinson—Nos. 358, 359, 360, 453, 460, 464, 465, 466, 557, 558, 241.
Judge Burke—Nos. 11072, 10839, 12082, 12107, 12176, 12185, 12224, 113762, 12038.
Judge Baker—Nos. 7448, 1243, 1252, 107187. No. 141812 on trial.
Judge Windes—9:30 a. m., motion for new trial. No. 1327 on trial.
Judge Tuthill—Short cause calendar—Nos. 18492, 19890, 16190, 14180, 18215, 19259, 20115, 20783, 20077, 19658, 19786, 18009, 21037, 20403, 20262.
Judge Chetlain—Nos. 1583, 1687, 1688, 1692, 1694, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 185, 1796, 1868, 1253¼, 1256, 402, 1146, 1259, 1364 on trial. 9 a. m.—9966.
Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m.—No. 13969. 10 a. m.—No. 495.
Judge Bishop—County Court—Room 412 Chicago Opera-House Building—10 a. m.—Nos. 13541, 13210, 13214, 13233, 13243, 13246, 13262, 13266, 13273, 13281, 13282, 13287, 13288, 13289, and No. 13148 on trial.
Judge Donnelly—County Court—10 a. m.—No. 13178. 2 p. m.—Nos. 12755, 14231.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.
Judge Sears—No. 2136 on trial and Nos. 2137, 2138.
Judge Freeman—Nos. 1559 on trial, and Nos. 1251, 1384, 1454, 86, 1352, 1019, 1459, 1463, 915, 1089, 1337, 1252, 925, 817, 819.
Judge Ball—Criminal Court—Branch No. 3—Nos. 2108, 2511, 2647, 2573, 2669.
Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court—Branch No. 4—Call not extended.
Judge Dunne—Criminal Court—No. 1392 on trial.
Judge Smith—Criminal Court—Branch No. 6—Call not extended.
Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.
Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—First National Bank Frankfort vs. National Bank of Republic on trial.

Appellate Court, Second District.

Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Proceedings in Appellate Court, Second District, today were:

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad vs. City of Ottawa; motion by appellant for time to file reply briefs.
Bennett vs. Bennett; same motion.
Chicago and Alton Railroad vs. Gibbons; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.
General Fire Extinguisher Company vs. Lundell; motion by appellant for leave to amend record.
Illinois Central Railroad vs. Meyer; motion by appellant for time to file reply briefs.
Mackin vs. Delles; motion by appellant for further time to file briefs and for continuance.
Mackin vs. Cody; same motion.
Rockford Wholesale Grocery Company vs. Stephenson; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.
Wolven vs. Shudy; time to file abstracts and briefs extended to Dec. 17.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad vs. Gunderson; motion by appellant for time to file reply briefs.
Morris vs. Watson; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.
Shepard vs. Smith; motion by appellee for leave to file additional affidavit and record; to withdraw motion to dismiss and renew the same.
Village of Chatsworth vs. Rowe; motion by appellant for leave to file briefs instanter; motion allowed and cause taken.
Board of Supervisors vs. Commissioners of Highways; motion by appellant for time to file reply briefs; cause taken.
Tauton vs. Keeler; appeal to Supreme Court granted on filing bond in sum of $200 in twenty days, with surety to be approved by the Clerk.
Howell vs. Pope Glucose Company; same order.
People ex rel. vs. Drainage Commissioners; same order.
Gordon vs. Richey; same order.
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer Company vs. Hopkinson; same order.
Wentworth vs. Read; same order.
Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway Company vs. Peoria and Pekin Union Railway Company; same order.
Wolfe vs. City of Sterling; motion by appellee for appeal to Supreme Court.
Merchants' National Bank vs. Maple; taken on call.
Bernfard vs. Bruner; taken on call.
Adjourned till 9 a. m. tomorrow.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Record of Supreme Court of the United States Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1895:

10 [original]—The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. The State of Iowa; leave granted to file stipulation as to submission of cause and appointment of Commissioners on motion of Mr. R. F. Walker for the complainant; submitted on the pleadings by Mr. R. F. Walker for the complainant and by Mr. Milton Remley for the defendant.

126—Knut Aslesen, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota; dismissed per stipulation.

127—Charles M. Bassett, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota; in error to Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota. Dismissed per stipulation.

121—Martha Hopkins et al., appellant, vs. William H. Grimshaw et al. Argument continued by Mr. J. J. Darlington for the appellees and concluded by Mr. H. O. Claughton for the appellants.

124—The United States, appellant, vs. Philip Roellinger, administrator, etc. Argument commenced by Mr. Assistant-Attorney General Dodge for the appellant and continued by Mr. J. W. Warrington for the appellee.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Wednesday, Dec. 18, will be as follows: Nos. 124, 128, 129, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, [and 83].

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The fleet which arrived a few days ago was badly used up by the ice. The Sitka has several broken planks and the Katahdin wet 2,650 bushels of barley and the Cumberland about 900 bushels of its grain.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17.—The ice-bound fleet, consisting of the steamers Tioga, Tuscarora, H. E. Packer, Gladstone, Mercur, Tacoma, Runnells, and Linden, left here at daylight this morning, accompanied by two ferry steamers to crush the ice for them. Five of the fleet passed the Dummy light into open water at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17.—The little schooner Julia Willard is adrift on Lake Erie in the vicinity of the Islands. It is bound for the Islands to load stone, but was caught in the ice. Its owner and master, Capt. Clark, and the crew anchored it and pulled to Kelley's Island in the yawl boat to secure help. Being unable to secure a tug there, they went to Sandusky and secured the tug Monk. The Monk did not succeed in finding the Willard, but Capt. Clark thinks it is still afloat. The steamer Ranney was floated this afternoon and will probably proceed to Buffalo immediately. The Executive committee of the Lake Carriers' Association today decided to hold the yearly meeting of the association at the Russell House at Detroit Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Vessel Movements.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Parks Foster.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Merchandise—Lora, Racine. Light—Westcott, South Chicago.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Singing Society "Heimdal," at Chicago; without capital stock; musical and social; incorporators, Carl W. Larsen, Lars Olaf Larsen, and Andrew J. Nelson.

The Classic Underwear company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; to manufacture fabrics; incorporators, Lansing L. Porter, Edward T. Mason, and R. Edwin Hill.

The Fields Electric Light company, at Morris, certified to an increase in capital stock from $15,000 to $30,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Freeport General Electric company, at Freeport, certified to an increase in capital stock from $125,000 to $150,000, and an increase in the Board of Directors from 5 to 7.

McAleenan & Co., at Peoria, certified to a change of name to the McAleenan Boiler company, and an increase in capital stock from $15,000 to $25,000.

Egyptian club of East St. Louis; without capital stock; social; incorporators, H. D. Sexton, J. J. McLean, W. A. Bodenberg, W. E. Berkley, D. Sullivan, and J. D. Langley.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1895:

Morgan-st., 48 s of 64th, w f, 25x124, Dec. 16 [J. E. Dailey to J. S. Budd]	$4,000
Jackson-av., n e cor Grove-st., s f, 100x170, Dec. 2 [J. W. Mills to J. T. Dale]	13,800
Honore-st., n e cor 67th, w f, 46x96, m. or l., Oct. 30 [E. M. McCallum to J. D. Hubbard]	11,000
Manistee-av., 255 n of 94th-st., e f, 25x138⅓, Sept. 24 [D. C. Butts to G. Fisher]	3,500
Manistee-av., 230 n of 94th-st., e f, 25x138⅓, Sept. 24 [same to same]	3,000
Drexel-av., s w cor 62d-st., e f, 375x207, Dec. 13 [V. A. Geringer to Chicago Jewish Orphans' Home]	38,000
Elizabeth-st., 288 s of 48th, e f, 24x124, Dec. 11 [I. Keska to V. Hairych]	3,600
Forrestville-av., 135 s of 45th-st., e f, 23x120 and o. p., Dec. 9 [E. A. Still to W. G. Clark et al.]	9,575
Union-av., 225 n of 33d-st., w f, 25x124, Dec. 14 [M. Carden et al. to J. Cervenka]	6,000
Blue Island-av., 144 s w of Paulina-st., s e f, 25x100, Nov. 13 [J. H. Jackson to B. Pollak]	3,600
Blue Island-av., 120 s w of Paulina-st., s e f, 48x100, Nov. 13 [E. Heartt to J. H. Jackson]	4,000
S. 41st-av., 241 s of 26th-st., e f, 25x124, Oct. 30 [W. C. McCallum to J. D. Hubbard]	3,200
W. 18th-pl., 141 w of Laflin-st., s f, 25x124, Dec. 7 [J. Rus to A. Proebaska]	3,550
Randolph-st., 25 e of Elizabeth, n f, 25x100, und. 1-10 in., and o. p., Dec. 14 [P. Durham to J. Stillwell]	5,000
Owasco-st., s e cor N. 47th-av., n f, 300x124, Dec. 14 [E. L. Lobdell to The American T. and S. Bank]	8,000
Park-av., s w cor S. 42d, n f, 25x180, Oct. 30 [E. M. McCallum to J. D. Hubbard]	6,500
Wells-st., 87 n of Menomonee, e f, 22x125, Nov. 18 [B. Pollak et al. to J. H. Jackson]	4500
Lewis-st., 94 n of Wrightwood-av., e f, 30x124 1-3, Dec. 2 [G. D. Pease to F. W. Freutel]	3,500
Southport-av., 48 n of Melrose-st., e f, 48x125, Dec. 2 [W. Eckhart et al. to W. Lange Jr.]	3,400
Southport-av., 96 n of Melrose-st., w f, 24x125, Nov. 21 [R. S. Elder to W. L. Keefe et al.]	4,250
98th-st., s w cor Avenue G, n f, 125x641.9, und ½ int, Dec. 2 [P. E. Riordan et al. to Calumet and B. I. Ry.]	8,250
Wrightwood-av., s w cor Orchard-st., n f, 75x116, Dec. 15 [G. W. Kellner to L. C. Ewertsen]	7,000
Lincoln-av., 153 s e of Warner, s w f, 25x125, Dec. 10 [E. Meisel to E. L. Meisel]	4,500
Ashland-av., 48 n of W. 18th-pl., e f, 24x125, Dec. 9 [M. M. Bensel to J. Tlapa]	3,300
Winter-st., n w cor 65th, e f, 96x101, and other ppty, May 2, 1894 [L. A. Barnes to M. Hurst]	10,500
W. 22d-st., 100 e of Albany-av., n f, 25x125, Dec. 14 [S. Kaczmarek to M. Budzinski]	3,600
Jackson-st., bet California and Washtenaw-avs., n f, 21x100, and other ppty, Sept. 14 [H. L. Pinney to J. A. Phelps]	12,000
Edgemont-av., 50 w of Throop-st., n f, 25x103, Dec. 16 [E. Noonan to M. Maher]	3,800
Indiana-av., 158 n of 60th-st., w f, 25x160¾, Dec. 12 [C. O. Swenson to C. Olson]	10,000
Armour-av., 166 n of 55th-st., w f, 25x100, Dec. 4 [E. Silkenat to C. A. Galusha]	5,300

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

John Holstrom, 1-story and basement brick store, 199 Lewis-st	$2,200
S. A. Wright, 2-story and basement frame flats, 531 Greenleaf-av	3,000
P. H. Monaghan, 2-story and basement frame residence, 721 92d-pl	1,300
Richard Gustafson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 6431 Lexington-st	6,000
Albert Treblicock, 3-story and basement brick flats, 7608 Union-av	9,000
L. La Lone, 2-story and basement brick flats, 11763 Lowe-av	2,100
Samuel S. Page, 2-story and basement brick residence, 5330 Madison-av	7,000

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, ON LINCOLN-av., near Garfield-av., pocketbook with small amount of money, and a St. Joseph's Hospital gold medal, with name of owner on reverse side. If finder will return medal to Superintendent of hospital, 360 Garfield-av., he will receive liberal reward.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, A PAIR of blue enameled opera glasses; $25 reward and no questions asked for their return to n. w. cor. of Astor-st. and Burton-place.

LOST ON NORTH SIDE—A GREAT DANE DOG, light buff color; answers to the name of "Ben." Return to 404 Belden-av. and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JANE TAYLOR AND OTHER INvestors of State Mutual Life Board scheme send your address to 1533 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—F. L. RABE—YOU MUST COME home at once. AUGUST ESCH.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—ADVICE GIVEN ABOUT THE requisites of the toilet, social usages, and educational necessities by a lady who has had a wide experience both in America and Europe; suitable and becoming gowns selected and suggestions for self improvement made; all questions pertaining to the elegancies of life answered; a large acquaintance with specialists enables us to recommend those most successful in treating facial and other deformities. Address LEFAVGE, V 954, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—15 CENTS A DAY—$1 A WEEK—$4 A MONTH—WILL BUY A DIAMOND OR A WATCH—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE—LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State-st., Columbus Bldg. OPEN EVERY EVENING.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, young man competent and reliable, desires to make a change Jan. 1; presently engaged with a commission firm; will work for moderate salary if the position be permanent; A1 credentials. Address X 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, or writing up books, day or evening, by expert accountant. Address F. W. METZ, 608 Ashland Block.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; rapid, accurate; moderate salary, where there is a chance for advancement. References. Address X 119, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BUSINESS-MAN with grocery house; can bring trade; speaks high and low German; only reasonable salary expected. Address X 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper as bookkeeper, asst., or general office work; quick and accurate at figures; salary moderate; city ref. Address X 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books, periodically, day or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, age 30; five years with present employers; A1 references. Address X 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYment wanted by experienced accountant to audit, examine, or post books. X 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR CONfidential office man; experience; reference; bond. Address X 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK; 8 years' experience in wholesale grocery; married man, 28 years old. Address X 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 20, thoroughly experienced office assistant. Address X 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 20 in commercial house. X 126, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—I HAVE A GOOD knowledge of the hardware and implement trade of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska; am a good judge of credits; an A No. 1 collector and correspondent; am open for a position Jan. 1. Address J N 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT grocery man as traveling salesman for wholesale grocery house; prefer territory between Clinton, Ia., and Chicago; expenses and commission. Address X 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESman, of good ability and address, desires position in city or on the road. Address H. D., 108 California-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A TRAVELING salesman for wholesale grocery; commission and expenses; prefer young, live house. Address X 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED SPEcialty salesman open for engagement; surgical, dental, medicines preferred; best references. A. A. COLEMAN, Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COLlector and salesman with 5 years' experience, on salary and com. CHAS. FRAAD, 64 Cass-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A SIDE LINE ON COMmission to sell on the road with my own line. Address The Seaman Mfg. Co., 499 La Salle-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN WITH a private family by a German; good city reference from my last employer. X 134, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, competent, single young German houseman in a private family; understands steam furnaces; first-class city references. X 135, Tribune office.

BUTLERS, VALETS, STEWARDS, COACHmen, private house men, waiters, cooks; hotel, private family positions supplied. 150 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COACHMAN to care fine horses and carriages; honest and strictly temperate; clean, neat around the place; careful driver; good man for good place; A1 references. Address X 103, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY experienced man, with good references. Address X 149, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; IS sober and reliable. Rear 3652 Lake-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; $40 to one who will help me procure good, permanent job. Address J N 77, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OR LOcal sales agent in New York City, in an industrial line, to operate established business or to open new office; do own estimating on contract work, and can show excellent record in Boston. Address "H," Postoffice Box 2685, Boston, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WORKS, BY EXperienced young man, as time and stock keeper, or weigher; city or country. Address X 177, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CATALOGUING, INdexing, proof reading, correcting MSS. for publication, and genealogical researches made by J. S. ROGERS, 3000 Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, German; references; $5 per week, with room and board. Address X 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED man as watchman; good references and bond. Address X 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MALE STENOGrapher; Remington operator; 9 years' experience; good references. Address X 111, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—INSIDE BY YOUNG man from country; good education and good character. Address X 133, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY D. E. BOOKkeeper and stenographer; capable to take full charge. Address W., 27 S. Clinton-st., care of Randolph, B. & L. Co.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY young lady, thoroughly responsible and experienced. Address X 131, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS child nurse; capable of taking entire charge of child; good seamstress; highest city references; German-American. MRS. LESNER, 326 N. State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, 23; resident of city; experienced stenographer; Remington operator; is very much in need of a permanent position. Best of references as to character and competency. Address J F 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework; age 23; good cook, laundress, and laundress; want permanent place; city, suburbs. Call 641 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT DOMEStics, with references, supplied promptly. WILLIS, 284 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN, cook or housework; excellent second girl; references. 81 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by competent cook, German; city or country. 353 N. Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADIES' MAID BY one of experience. Address 2615 Emerald-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER, LATE at F. C. Weeks, desires to secure position in families; suit made in two days; $1.50 day. Address X 140, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PARISIAN LADY speaking only French; private family by the day; millinery and children's dresses. X 107, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dress and cloak maker; will work cheap for 2 weeks. Address MISS KELLY, 87 43d-st., Flat B.

SITUATION WANTED—SEAMSTRESS, FIRST-class worker, in families, day or week. Address A N 374, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED lady as housekeeper for widower or plain sewing; no children; party understanding French preferred. 81 Miller-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STEnographer and bookkeeper; 3 years' experience; first-class references; operates four machines. Address X 122, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY stenographer not afraid of work; good position; references from former employers. Address X 163, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES supplied GRATIS with stenographers of any grades. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bk. Bld.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PREPOSSESSING lady stenographer; expert, neat, fine penman; moderate salary. Address A W 405, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; lady; accurate; neat; Remington; $7. Address X 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER, BY GENTLEMAN. Good references. Address X 120, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED English governess; history, literature, French, music, drawing; willing to travel; highly recommended. Address W 190, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN ATTENDANT to an elderly lady with chamber work and sewing. E. ROUSELL, 98 Fremont-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK — FIRST-CLASS, ACCURATE and quick at figures; state age, salary, and references. Address X 109, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—THOROUGHly competent and reliable; A1 references and bond required. Address, stating age, nationality, experience, and reference, together with salary expected, X 129, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN, extra good penman. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., wishing positions with leading city houses should leave applications with Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 132.

CLERK—FOR INSURANCE OFFICE; MUST BE good penman. Address in own handwriting X 118, Tribune office.

OFFICE CLERK—EXTRA GOOD PENMAN; references required. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 132.

STOCK MEN—GROCERY; EXPERIENCED. 18 Market-st., 4th floor.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANADIAN—TO DO CANVASSING IN CHICAGO. Address The Mail, Toronto, Canada.

GENTLEMAN—ENERGETIC, OF GOOD ADdress, to travel in Michigan for the Grand Rapids Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich. Insurance experience not essential; splendid opportunity for the right party. Address the Secretary.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO HAVE TIME to call on merchants and take orders; pleasant and profitable. Address X 87, Tribune office.

MEN—TO TAKE ORDERS IN EVERY TOWN and city; no delivering; good wages; pay weekly; no capital; steady work. GLEN BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

MEN—TWO WELL-DRESSED, MIDDLE-AGED, capable men to sell shirts to order; American preferred; good commission. Address X 99, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO REPRESENT AN EASTERN manufacturer of gas and electric lighting fixtures in Chicago in territory west and southwest therefrom; one familiar with the business and with an established trade preferred; state experience and reference. Manufacturer, P.-O. Box 1592, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN—THE BRYN MAWR MILLS, 114 Chestnut-st., Phila., Pa., want a salesman acquainted with the country and retail trade, to sell with his other goods dry goods specialties on commission.

SALESMAN — GROCERY OFFICE SALESMAN and department manager in old established grocery house; must be thoroughly experienced in the business; state experience, references, and salary; communications confidential. J N 75, Tribune.

SALESMAN—A COMPETENT TRAVELING salesman to handle side line for bicycle manufacturer; state references, territory. Address X 143, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED WHOLESALE grocery, with established city trade; good salary to the right party. Address by mail only, 179 South Water-st.

SALESMAN—FOR CITY; NEW APPARATUS; no competition; good pay. 32, 153 Lake.

SALESMAN—POLISH; ONE WHO UNDERstands shoes. 517 Milwaukee-av.

SALESMAN—FOR FIRST-CLASS SHOE STORE; steady place. Room A, 52 State-st.

SALESMEN—TO SELL FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE in city and country; snap for hustlers. Apply 727, 218 La Salle-st.

SOLICITOR—GOOD WRITE-UP MAN ON ILLUStrated work; one-third commission. GOOD-WILLIE, 215 East Madison-st.

SOLICITORS—2, IN OUR CIRCULATION DEpartment, on special holiday offer; $1 day and commission. HOPKINS, 215 E. Madison-st.

SOLICITORS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR NOVELty which retails at $1.50; $1 deposit required for sample. Call 177 La Salle-st., Room 30.

TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR A TOBACCO factory; state references, salary expected, etc. Address X 100, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—WIDE-AWAKE SOLICITORS IN Chicago; good money to workers. 1128 Marquette Bldg.

WANTED — SPECIALTY SALESMAN, ONE who has connection with city grocery trade. Address J F 3, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—BETWEEN 12 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE in an office, to copy and file letters, run errands, and make himself generally useful; must be bright, active, and write a good hand; good opportunity for advancement; wages not over $3 per week to start. Address, in own handwriting, X 176, Tribune office.

BOY—GRADUATE OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, IN fire insurance office; one with some office experience preferred. Address X 155, Tribune office.

ELEVATOR BOY—AND BELL BOY AT HOTEL Richmond; must have references.

OFFICE BOY—EXPERIENCED IN COPYING and filing letters; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address X 105, Tribune office.

OFFICE BOY—IN LAW OFFICE; ANSWER IN own handwriting; state age and salary expected. Address X 91, Tribune office.

Trades.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST-CLASS MEN. 6126 La Salle-st.

FIRST-CLASS STRIPER ON BICYCLES; MUST be strictly sober and willing to go out of the city. Sterling Cycle Works, 274 Wabash-av.

GOOD BICYCLE WHEEL MAKER; MUST BE sober and a first-class workman. Apply to Sterling Cycle Works, 274 Wabash-av.

JEWELERS—TWO GOOD MEN. 401 Masonic Temple.

TINNERS—
2320 South Halsted-st.

WE WILL START AT POLISHING BICYCLE parts two men every day during the next few weeks; want some experienced polishers and some desirous of learning the business. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 229 N. Franklin-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; BEGINNER might do. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 132.

Miscellaneous.

APPRENTICE FOR BARBER TRADE; ONLY 6 weeks required. Chicago Barber School, 94 Wabash-av. Catalogue mailed free.

GOOD MEN CAN MAKE GOOD WAGES SELLing our sneak thief and tramp proof locks in city and elsewhere; exclusive territory given quickly. WILKES, 97 Clark-st., Room 67.

JANITOR—FOR HALL BUILDING; SOBER [white] man, strictly temperate; give references and wages expected. Address X 114, Tribune.

MAN—A QUICK, ACTIVE MAN AT ONCE; light work; permanent position. See 58 5th-av., Room 513.

MAN—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN; $200 cash as security. Call from 9 to 12, 84 W. Monroe-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUR PRINTERS' Material Department. LORD & THOMAS, 45 Randolph-st.

MAN—EXPERIENCED, TO FRAME PICTURES, 166 State-st., 6th floor.

MEN—TWO, TO CALL AT 410 FIRST NATIONAL Bank Building; well dressed; must be hustlers.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—A FIRST-CLASS LADY BOOKkeeper, who can operate typewriter, is willing to assist in office; salary expected, and references. Address J F 5, Tribune office.

CASHIER—EXPERIENCED LADY, LIVING ON West Side. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

CASHIERS—2 LADY CASHIERS; RAPID, ACcurate; hurry. Room 808, 79 Dearborn-st.

Domestics.

COOK—MUST ALSO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK. Apply at once 1908 George-av., Lake View, near Belmont.

COMPETENT GERMAN AND SWEDE GIRLS wanted; positions waiting; wages $4 to $6; references required. JENNIE SQUIRE, 186 63d-st.

GIRL — NEAT, INTELLIGENT SERVANT and good cook, for family of two. Apply Thurs 9 to 12, 6506 Myrtle-av., Woodlawn.

GIRL—GENERAL HOUSEWORK, GOOD COOK; good wages. 1229 Oak-av., Evanston.

COOK—MUST BE GOOD LAUNDRESS; ALSO good girl. 459 Dearborn-av.

GIRL—AMERICAN, FOR SECOND WORK; understands sewing; $3. 3152 Calumet-av.

GIRL—TO NURSE CHILDREN AND ASSIST in housework. 490 Fulton-st.

GIRL—FOR HOUSEWORK; APPLY BETWEEN 9 and 10 o'clock. 3459 Indiana-av., rear.

GIRL—FOR COOKING AND LAUNDRY WORK; references. 260 La Salle-av.

HOUSEWORK—SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework; good cook and laundress. 3454 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 631 N. Park-av., 1st flat.

HOUSEWORK—190 BOWEN-AV., TIDY GIRL for general housework; 3 in family.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. Apply 118 E. 49th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages $3.50. 3250 Vernon-av.

LADY—COMPETENT NURSE GIRL UNDERtaking care of children and willing to go to south can obtain a good position. Address X 151, Tribune office.

SECOND GIRL—$4; COOK, NO WASH, $5; GERman maid for 4-year boy, German waitresses and chambermaids, cook and second girl together, housework girls; positions supplied housekeepers, nurses, traveling maids, attendants, governesses, seamstresses; established six years. 150 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—BY WIDOWER; LADY OF excellent appearance and refinement who can make home pleasant and permanent; good security; fine position; references. Address X 164, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced young lady; Remington operator; references. Chicago Musical College, Central Music Hall.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, CALIGRAPH, RAPid and accurate; none other need apply. CAMPBELL, 215 East Madison-st.

STENOGRAPHER — LADY; IMMEDIATELY; send to Smith Premier; moderate wages. Address X 113, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED AND RAPid Remington operator. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 152.

Miscellaneous.

LADY—A REFINED, ACTIVE LADY NOT UNder 25 years of age can learn electrolysis, manicuring and Swedish treatments by giving her services 6 months at a low salary. Address X 98, Tribune office.

LADY—WHO CAN DEMONSTRATE A BUSIness proposition; work is in stores; experienced preferred; profitable. 64, 107 Dearborn.

SALESLADY—EXPERIENCED, FOR MUSLIN and underwear department, by city manufacturer; apply to Superintendent's office. A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO., State and Van Buren-sts.

A NEW CHANCE FOR GIRLS TO LEARN A trade; only two months required. Chicago Barber College, 74 Wabash-av.

TYPING LADY—RECEPTION WORK DENTist's parlors; permanent position. 509, 100 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1021 LAKE-AV.—LARGE HANDSOME FRONT room overlooking the lake; also two single rooms; table board; new modern house; fine location; $6 and $7 week.

1029 CALUMET-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED room and board; private family; half block from lake.

1211 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND BLOCK SOUTH OF 12th—Choicest furnished rooms and table.

1224-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOM $4 per week; table board $3.

1300 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room with board.

1304 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD $5 per week; steam heat.

2219 AND 2220 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO WARM, sunny rooms; excellent table; terms reasonable.

2300 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM with board; also single room.

North Side.

31 DEARBORN-AV., 1ST FLAT—HANDSOME steam heated room with all modern accommodations; running water; excellent table; with small private family; $7 per week.

31 DEARBORN-AV.—SUITE OF BEAUTIFUL front rooms, small room; running water; half block to cable; board optional.

79 N. OHIO—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, ELEGANT rooms; $4 up; walking distance.

West Side.

W. SHELDON—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; gas, bath, and heat.

Miscellaneous.

PERSONS DESIRING ROOMS OR BOARD please call 1524 Masonic Temple; no expense.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD ROOM AND FIRST-CLASS board by man and wife in private family. Address, with particulars, stating price, X 160, Tribune office.

BOARD—ALL PERSONS HAVING FAMILY connection or respectable private homes with rooms to let kindly call at 1524 Masonic Temple.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY YOUNG MAN, NEAR C. & N. W. station; state terms. X 167, Tribune.

ROOMMATES.

WANTED—A LADY EMPLOYED TO SHARE room and board; steam heat; private family; central locality. Address X 145, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

1 TO 5—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Indiana-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without board; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; clean in all respects; fireproof; European or transient; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. BISHOP & DUPONT, Proprietors.

1 AND 2 ROOMS—HOTEL "RAINIER" COTtage grove-av. and 33d-st; single or en suite; American and European; strictly first-class in every respect; reasonable rates; call and examine.

TOBIN BROS., Mgrs., Office 55 33d-st.

1 AND 2—FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for office; modern house; no other roommers; 2 blocks from Cottage Grove-av. 3814 Elmwood-pl.

1 AND 2 ROOMS — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms; steam heat, use of kitchen. 2978 Dearborn, first floor.

1 AND 2 ROOMS FOR A TOBACCO business; salary expected, etc. 84 Dearborn-st.

1 AND 2—3100 CALUMET-AV., HANDSOME-ly furnished rooms; steam heat, telephone; modern conveniences.

1 AND 2—3263 MICHIGAN-AV., 3D FLAT, front room and other rooms; light housekeeping.

1 AND 2—STEAM-HEATED ROOMS, HOTEL Loretta, 10, 12, and 14 East Harrison-st.

1 AND 2—FURNISHED ROOMS, LIGHT housekeeping. 3545 Cottage Grove-av.

1 AND 2—238 31ST-ST., NEAR MICHIGAN-AV., well furnished room; gas hot water; cheap.

1 AND 2—ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, family. 3168 Groveland-av.

1 AND 2—FURNISHED ROOMS FROM $1 UP; for light housekeeping. 278 Clark.

West Side.

1 AND 2—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; ALL MODern conveniences. Call or address 697 Warren-av., two gentlemen.

North Side.

1 AND 2—ALCOVE, HEATED; GAS; ALSO housekeeping privileges. 363 Ohio-st.

1 AND 2—DEARBORN-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms; everything first-class; ref.

WANTED—ROOMS.

1 TO RENT—COMFORTABLY FURnished room, north of Superior, east of State; private Protestant family. Rent about $10. Address X 147, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

4 TO 8 R. COR. 57TH-ST. AND ROSALIE-ct. brick bldg., formerly home of the owner; for rent, to responsible tenants. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

4-ROOM HOUSES, 2414-2416 SOUTH PARKway; each, suitable for boarding or lodging house. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

4 TO 8—PRAIRIE-AV.—MODERN 9-room houses. QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

5 TO 9—ROOMS, BATH, ETC. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO. 36 Clark-st.

5 AND 6 ROOMS, $8 AND $9. Clybourn-av., 6 rooms.

5 AND 6 ROOMS, $9 AND $10. Lincoln-av., 6 rooms, steam heat.

5 AND 6 ROOMS, $10 AND $12. Lincoln-av., 6 rooms, steam heat, furnished.

5 AND 6 ROOMS—TWO MODERN HOUSES, 2 BLOCKS from Lincoln Park, south end; 6 rooms each; steam heat, tiled bath, etc. 167 Dearborn-st.

5 AND 6—BEAUTIFULLY KEPT STEAM heated flats; references. PALMER, 235 La Salle-st.

West Side.

5 AND 6—COTTAGE, 812 WILLIAM st., near Halsted-st., Room 220.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—LARGE MODERN FURnished house in person only, 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!

Only one of those beautiful 6-room flats left; steam heat; passenger elevator; every convenience; location good; perfect light and ventilation; special rates to a select tenant; must be rented; "THE NORWOOD," 30th-st and Indiana-av.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!

TO RENT—

THE "GERALD" APARTMENTS,
Corner 26th and State-sts.
—ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF—

New, modern, 3 and 5 room flats, especially suitable for small families, at REDUCED RENTAL. Steam heat, elevator, janitor, natural gas ranges, telephone. Alley L, State-st. cable, 26th-st. electric; 15 minutes to business center. Best in city for price. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—

THE "VAN DYKE,"
3953 Michigan-av.

A few apartments left in this modern building. Steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, sideboards, refrigerators, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, etc. Rents $25 up.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO.,
70 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW APARTMENT BUILDING, 38th and Indiana-av.; now open for inspection; 5, 7, and 8 rooms, at moderate rents to responsible business men. Agent on premises, or SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—VERY ATTRACTIVE, BRIGHT, handsomely and completely furnished, 5 rooms, bath, etc.; modern; location the best; $45 a month. Flat 14, The Kenilworth, 36th-st., between Cottage Grove and Ellis-avs.

TO RENT—

3721 and 3723 Elmwood-pl.
6-room modern flats, $15.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO.,
70 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6249 OGLESBY-AV., ONE BLOCK from I. C. and L. stations, corner, 2d floor, 6-room furnished flat; heated with water.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATH, $25; 5-ROOM cor. and bath, $30, steam heat, hot water, strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED 2-R. FLATS, $17. The Bancroft, Calumet and 29th.

TO RENT—6-R. FLAT; $9; PRIVATE BATH; range and boiler. 3016 State-st.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT, INCLUDING FURnace heat, $12 month. 620 66th-st. Large, light.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HEATED APARTMENTS of 3 rooms; bath; call janitor. 3824 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—A FINE MODERN 8-ROOM FLAT, second floor. See janitor 5430 Lexington-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—1432 TO 1440 MONROE-ST., 7 AND 8 room modern flats in good order; $20.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—678 AND 680 W. MADISON-ST., 7 room flats in perfect order; low rent.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, $15. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—MODERN STEAM-HEATED FLATS, $13, $15, $18, $20. 701 W. Lake-st.

North Side.

TO RENT— "THE CLEVELAND,"
Corner of Cleveland and Fullerton-avs.

Two blocks from Lincoln Park, one block from Clark and Wells-st. cables; four, five, six, and seven room flats; steam heat, gas ranges, all conveniences; very moderate rental.

GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM APARTMENT IN THE Walton; steam heat, hot water, gas and coal range, newly decorated, elevator, cor. N. Clark and Locust-sts. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BUILDING COR. LINCOLN-av. and Wisconsin-st.; 7 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—593 LA SALLE-AV., 4 AND 6 ROOM flats, steam heat, hot water, etc.; rent $20 to $35.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, STONE HOUSE; 9 large sunny rooms, furnished; gas range; linen, plated ware, etc.; steam; $40. 380A Dayton-st.; take Garfield-av. cars.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR FLAT, 639 NOR. PARK-av.; steam heat, 6 rooms, hot water, etc.; cheap. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—203-205 ONTARIO-ST., 5 AND 10 room flats $20 to $30.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL, NICELY FURnished modern flat by man and wife, North or South Side; moderate rent; best of references. Address X 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOM FLAT, North Side, walking distance; good locality; $25 to $30. Address X 144, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 6 ROOMS, WELL furnished; steam heat; walking distance; North Side. Address X 115, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU WANT TO rent your flat quickly call 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES IN THE Newton, 39th-st. and Calumet-av.; best location for high-class drug store on South Side. See janitor on premises, or JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., Agents, 508 Chamber of Commerce. Tel. 1650 Main.

TO RENT—STORE, CHEAP, IN THE NEW Ballard Building, Fifty-third-st. and Jefferson-av., block from I. C. R. R., Hyde Park Station; steam heat, hot and cold water, electric light; good location. J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House Building, or janitor at building.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES—
Steam heated all light rooms, in the new building, 63d and Wallace-sts.,
directly opposite the Western Indiana, Wabash, and Grand E. I. Ry. station; moderate rents.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & Co., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF LAW OFFICE; REAL ESTate preferred; price $10. 616 Title and Trust Building.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER fine offices at 127 La Salle and 169 Washington.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE; TELEPHONE. INquire Room 10, No. 80 Dearborn-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—BARN, 3 STALLS, $3. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING FLOORS, WITH power, on Pacific-av., between Harrison and Polk; 50,000 ft. at low price. Inquire of
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
261 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-STORY AND MILL CONstructed building, 28,000 feet floor space, heavy service and steam heat with or without power. CHATFIELD BROS., 79 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M 4133

TO RENT—PERSONS DESIRING FLATS OR houses call 1524 Masonic Temple; no expense.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM OR SMALL office, 6th-av., between Washington and Jackson. Address W 373, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best business or family horses in the city; can be driven by a lady; fearless of steam or electric cars. Apply to owner, at his barn, 2437 Indiana-av.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel 913 W

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINED, $1.50 week. RHODES, 93 Washington-st., R. 2.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PONY CART. Address B., 4555 Ellis-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium, Chicago.

Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. $12 a term.
FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN.

DANCING—PRIVATE OR CLASS; ALL SOCIety dances; waltzing a specialty. 283 Ontario.

ACCOUNTANTS.

AN EXPERT BOOKKEEPER WILL WRITE up annual set of books periodically at very reasonable rates. Address X 47, Tribune office.

C. W. HAWLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. Tel. Har. 326; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

5,000,000 FEET NEW, DRY LUMBER FROM RE-ceiver's sale, cheap. WESTERN WRECKING AND LUMBER CO., s. w. cor. Halsted and Division -sts Tel. N. 1067.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—8-INCH ERICSSON HOT AIR pump, in good condition; state price. Address X 112, Tribune office.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

OLD BILLIARD TABLES BOUGHT AND sold; notify undersigned when and where to call. Address J M 8 Tribune office.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 ODDER-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 1008.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

WANTED—AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERburn & Co., Patent Attys., Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered to inventors.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—FINE TAILORING FOR NEW ladies' writing desk. Address X 864, Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITHIN 6 MILES OF COURT-House, new 6-room brick residence and 4 three-flat frame building, choice for $2,500, $200 cash and $30 month, including interest. Campbell Investment Co., 626, 108 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUCTION SALE OF 7 GOOD BUILDing lots in the Town of Washington Heights, now inside the great city; 3 near the large church and school on 95th-st., between the dummy line and the main line of Rock Island R. R.; three near the public school in the very center of town, and one on High-st., near Vincennes-av., south of the engine house, opposite the bridge works. All good lots! Parties desiring to make small cash investments will find genuine bargains at our Saturday real estate matinees, 2 p. m., at our office. We will only offer good city lots, and will sell them irrespective of price to best bidder. One lot we sold last Saturday for $500 has since been resold for $700 by the purchaser. There is money in buying cheap. "Well bought is half sold." We will show the Washington Heights property any day at 12 noon sharp; train leaves depot at 12:15 p. m.; returns to city at 1:50 p. m. No time lost. Don't fail to come. Sale will be at our office Saturday, 21 Dec., at 2 p. m. sharp.

R. C. GIVINS & CO., No. 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—6431, 6433, 6435, and 6437 Greenwood-av., Bedford stone front houses, 8 rooms and bath, hardwood finish, oak floors, consols, mantels, sideboards, medicine cases, clothes chute, nickled plumbing, store-room, laundry, furnace with hot water attachment or steam heat, electric bells; very complete; 6431 open for inspection every day. C. W. HOFF, owner and builder, 40, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHAMPLAIN-AV., NEAR 60TH-st., 2-flat bldg., bedford stone front, newly built; price $7,000; equity $1,000 will sacrifice for $1,800 cash; annual rental, $600.

PATTERSON & SON, 50 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 3-STORY 10-ROOM RESIdence, 6218 Greenwood-av.; steam heated and first-class every way; large lot. Apply owner, 6216 Greenwood-av.

FOR SALE—$1,000 TO $2,000—ENGLEWOOD, frame and brick cottages; $50 down, bal. easy. T. R. JEFFERS & CO., 63d and Halsted-sts., 306 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—HOW IS THIS FOR A BARGAIN? 45th-st., 50x125, at $67.50; east of Grand-blvd. M. WALKER & CO., 1006 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STOP PAYING RENT—NEW 8-room brick, Woodlawn; $6,000; take vacant lot and monthly payments. C. C. LANDT, 113 Adams, owner.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA LAKE-SHORE PROPerty, improved and vacant. Several great bargains. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

CALIFORNIA AND FRUIT LANDS

CALIFORNIA—CHOICE OF ROUTES—
JUDSON & CO., by means of their personally-conducted, through Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car parties, offer California passengers the very best service at lowest rates. Their parties leave Chicago every Thursday by Chicago and Alton R. R., via Kansas City and Denver and Rio Grande Route, "The Scenic Line," and by Chicago and Alton True Southern Route, by way of St. Louis, Mo., Fort Worth, and El Paso, Texas.

For rates and other information write to or call upon
JUDSON & CO.,
CALIFORNIA EXCURSION AGENTS,
193 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—ORANGE GROVE IN RIVERSIDE, now bearing; good house. Might exchange for improved Chicago property. X 117, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—50 FEET, CLEAR, ON SOUTH SIDE, price not to exceed $4,000, on which to erect substantial improvements to cost $12,000 where owner will take second mortgage for purchase money. Address X 146, Tribune office.

WANTED—WILL PAY SPOT CASH FOR A modern residence, east of Michigan-av., bet. 35th and 45th-sts., with 50 ft. of ground; not over $30,000.

1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—ABOUT 500 ACRES OF LAND AScessible to good railroad service within 20 miles of Chicago Court-House. State price, location, etc. Address J F 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—UNINCUMBERED CHICAGO REAL estate in exchange for three diamonds; weight 16 carats; value $5,000. Address J N 53, Tribune office.

WANTED — LARGE FARM OR SEVERAL farms adjoining, on long time cash lease with option of purchase. X 137, Tribune office.

WANTED—LARGE BODIES OF ARKANSAS and Texas lands suitable for agriculture. Address X 89, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building (no incumbrance), covering entire lot, 25x100 ft., on Madison, near Halsted-st., for a South Side residence with 50 ft. of ground, not over $40,000.

S. SCHALLMAN,
1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIdences on the Lake Shore in Birchwood, 12 rooms, steam heat, hardwood trim.; smaller house in Evanston wanted; must be clear. Address X 128, Tribune office.

I HAVE A NICE FARM 70 MILES FROM CHIcago of 160 acres would exchange for North Side suburban residence.

BOYSEN, 172 Washington-st.

EVANSTON—MOD. 8-R. HARTZELL STONE home; 50x150; $1,200. Equity for Harvey or other clear. E. L. STEWART, 514 Cham. of Com.

FOR EXCHANGE—BOULEVARD RESIDENCE and clear vacant; want good equity, $30,000. Address W 368, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—STEAM HEATED FLAT BLD. on North Side, $40,000, clear, for vacant and cash. R. J. LANGHENRY & CO., 153 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest current rates; on acres and other vacant where the margin is large.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES

ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIAtion, Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st., has money on hand to loan without commission and at less than usual rates.

JOSEPH G. PETERS, President,
HARRISON KELLEY, Secretary.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., Dearborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

FIRST MORTGAGES SECURED ON CHICAGO real estate; amounts $500 and upward; interest made equal to 6 per cent.

B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, PAYable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years or payable in monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.

LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate. Lowest rates. Quick attention.

GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. P. DELANY & CO., R. 31, 82, 110 Dearborn-st.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates. Also bonds for sale.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5 5½, and 6 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates. Also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 83 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 142 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.

KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, 6, and 6 per cent; mortgages ready for prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, ROOM 52, 115 Monroe-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

W. L. BRENT & CO. — LOANS ON REAL estate. 84 Washington-st.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'mission.

WANT TO LOAN $2,500 FOR 5 YEARS ON best city property. Address X 132, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER—LOANS ON WAREhouse receipts and approved security. We have our own warehouse for storage, with or without loans. C. H. MARSHALL & Co., Security Bldg.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND MONEY loaned upon it; any available 4, 5, 6 per cent; approved names. D. H. TOLMAN, R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, accepted notes, warrants, and other good securities. SHILLING & BRO., 66 Clark-st., Room 9.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & POSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

SALARIED MAN, STEADY POSITION, WANTS $200; will give indorsed note and make monthly payments with liberal interest. X 104, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BORROW $5,000 FOR 2 YEARS on manufacturing plant invoicing $20,000; no sharks need apply. Address X 130, Tribune office.

WANT TO ARRANGE WITH INDIVIDUAL OR bank to discount small, well secured commercial notes. Address X 148, Tribune office.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. Highest value. Loans on same. RICHARD HERRIFIELD, 111 La Salle-st., R. 617, cor. Monroe.

FINANCIAL.

CRIPPLE CREEK—
Greatest gold camp of the age.
Now is the time to invest in mining stocks.
Money can be doubled in a short time.
Invest now while prices are low.
Special attention given to the interests of investors.
Weekly market letter furnished upon application.
Bank references furnished.
Members of Colorado Mining Stock Exchange, Denver, and Gold Mining Stock Exchange, Cripple Creek.

Address EDWARD N. BEMENT & CO.,
15 and 17 Masonic Building, Cripple Creek, Colo., or P. O. Box 1063.

ARE YOU MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 511 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—
The annual meeting of stockholders of the American Exchange National Bank of Chicago, for election of directors and officers and transaction of business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at its banking-office in the Monadnock Building, corner of Dearborn and Jackson-sts., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

ROBERT M. ORR, Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 17, 1895.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
173 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loan can be paid at any time. Need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

FOR LOANS IN WEST MADISON-ST., ROOM 203. Office at 175 Dearborn open evenings till 9 o'clock.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 2, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.

351 60TH-ST., CORNER OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. (ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK), SOUTH CHICAGO.

Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc.; I loan my own money quietly and quickly. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

INVESTIGATE—$5,000—PARTNER WANTED in a thoroughly substantial manufacturing business well established and advertised; you can mean business address A. G. HOLLOWELL, 148 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CHICAGO FIRST MORTgages, from $1,000 to $50,000; no expense to lender. WILL H. MOORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

WILL PAY 10C CASH FOR HARRISON TELEphone stock. Address W 316, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADVERTISER HAS KNOWLEDGE OF THE AFfairs of a wealthy syndicate wherein $30,000 can be made by judicious investment of $3,000 in from one to two months; he can furnish part of this capital and will fully demonstrate to a party of honor the manner of investment; will give bank and real estate references as to character and city business ability; person who speaks German preferred; not absolutely necessary; business made plain at interview. Address B S 244, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WEEKLY PAPER IN PEORIA, Ill., will be sold at a bargain, with or without printing material; we will give a low price on the building and purchaser can devote all his time to editorial and business departments. Address J. W. FRANKS & SONS, Lithographers, Printers, and Binders, Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HALF INTEREST IN ESTablished first-class business, suitable for lady or gentleman; will stand strictest investigation; can clear $1,000 before 1st of January. Reason for selling, must leave the city this week. No agents need answer. Address X 166, Tribune office.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE FOR A MAN with good character who can put $50,000 into a firm; good opportunity for a father to get his son in business; reference given and references required. Address J N 48, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL ¼ INTEREST AND GIVE MANagement of one of the greatest money makers on earth. Call or address AUTOMATIC CLERK, Brevoort House.

$200,000 WANTED FOR LUMBER BUSINESS to handle finest tract of timber in the South; will show $1,000,000 profit. Address J N 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED MAN WITH $10,000 to invest in a manufacturing business in a suburban town near Chicago; must be a competent office man. Address W 187, Tribune office.

LADY WITH $5,000 CAN SECURE POSITION paying $80 a month and have 6 per cent on her money; real estate security; no brokers. Address X 124, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY, WITH $1,000 TO $5,000 to take interest in business; pays $2,500 a year; good office. Address X 124, Tribune office.

WE CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS, FURNISH partner, or additional capital; no charge unless successful. WALES, 1014 Unity Bldg.

PARTNER WANTED—CIGAR MANUFACTURing; $ wanted; retail trade; references. Address A N 451, Tribune office.

THE RIGHT PARTY WITH $2,000 CAN LEARN of a good business opportunity by addressing X 156, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEN'S FURNISHING AND HAT store in best location; cheap rent; bargain; must sell at once. Address X 157, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR California fruit ranch, hardware manufacturing plant. Address X 50, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO JOIN us in entertainment at pleasure; must have $350; good income assured. B K 421, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN WITH MEANS FOR MANUFACturing enterprise; unlimited demand; no opposition; splendid returns. Address X 150, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FEED AND coal yards; W. Side. Address W 183, Tribune.

FOR SALE—LIVERY AND BOARDING STAble; bargain for cash. D E 583, Tribune.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MAR

OLD CAPTAINS LINE UP.

SEVEN OF THEM ENGAGE IN A THIRTY-FIVE-SECOND HALF.

Surprise the Audience at the Hyde Park High School Jollification by Speaking Their Little Pieces Together—Football Team Presented with the Championship Pennant and Cup—Girls' Gymnastic Drill a Principal Feature.

Seven young business-men of the city, former football players and Captains of the various Hyde Park High School teams, stood in a row on the stage of the Hyde Park High School assembly room last night and spoke their little pieces in unison. It was a total surprise to both spectators and managers and was received with genuine schoolboy enthusiasm. According to program the Captains of the previous years were expected to each say a few words separately, but at a given signal the seven voices began at once and made a speech together. And the speech was first-rate, so it was no wonder that the crowded hall applauded to the echo.

The gathering at which this remarkable congratulatory speech was made was held at the new Hyde Park High School Building on Kimbark avenue and Fifty-seventh street last night to rejoice over the season's success in football and to present the Cook County championship emblems to the school. Those things were done successfully and other interesting features of the program carried out, but it was all incidental in the minds of spectators to that wonderful effort by the former Captains.

The entertainment began with music from the '94 Glee club, directed by Wallace Wheeler. Then some lively tumbling and gymnastics, under the direction of Instructor Charles Cobeill, evoked a musical number from the Girls' Mandolin club, led by Miss Audrey Pillsbury. Speeches by Prof. Stagg and Miss Olive Cook were followed by a solo from Miss Ethel Lane, when the first feature of the evening was introduced.

Under the prosy caption of "Gymnastic Drill by the Girls" on the programs no one imagined the startling scene to follow. People were assured it was the regular gymnasium class and the regular gymnasium costume, but it looked like the amazon march. The school girls were dressed in stockings, slippers, bloomers, and blouses—principally stockings. They waved wands, swayed and swung, marched and countermarched, finally disappearing from the interested spectators in a burst of applause. And right at their heels came the feature of the evening, the speech by the old football players.

T. W. Ritchie, Roger Sherman, James Baird, W. L. Bennett, W. T. Purdy, Charles Hoyle, and Frank Campbell ascended the platform and stood in a row. Then with a concerted gasp they began to speak, and this is what they said:

Ladies, Gentlemen, and Friends: The rush line that stands before you this evening represents the football teams of this high school during the years from '88 to '94. We were asked to line up here tonight to play a short game of words against the empty air. In doing so we are strongly reminded of some of the games we have played against the West Division elevens in years gone by. We are here tonight to show, among other things, that all football players do not die young from the injuries received in playing the game.

All of us were taught when playing football to rely on team work. We still believe in this, even in the matter of speeches. We are very much gratified that in the victories of the present you have not forgotten the past. Some of us have been out of sight for the last few years, but not out of our minds—like your football team of '95, an out of sight team, but very much in the minds of us all this evening.

The referee has limited the length of the halves in this game of ours to thirty-five seconds; time is nearly up with the ball a long distance from the goal. In conclusion let us say that we feel that in a measure at least you are our descendants—we are your football ancestors—and extremely proud of our offspring we are. Across a chasm of a few years we of former football teams grasp in a hearty shake of congratulations the hands of the champions of 1895.

After the music had quieted the last echoes of applause, fifteen sturdy football players, the team which brought glory to the Hyde Park High School this year, gave an exhibition of how they did it. They "fell on the ball," "tackled low" and "high," and went through the team tactics used in a game, finishing by carrying Capt. Ford off the stage on their shoulders. The line-up was as follows:

Mackay, center rush; Hamil, right guard; Magill, right tackle; Steele, right end; Knickerbocker, left guard; Miller, left tackle; Linden, left end; L. Campbell, quarter back; Bert Ford, right half back; Boyce, left half half back; L. Gould, full back; substitutes, Hopkins, Trude, Caliger, Gilbert, Joseph, and Higley.

The presentation of the elaborate championship pennant and the handsome Spalding ing cup followed, with speeches by William Lewis, Herbert Ford, and Principal C. W. French. Then the school sextet sang the song written by Prof. W. A. McAndrew and Mrs. Elsie Jones Cooley expressly for the Hyde Park High School. The program was as follows:

a. "Rhine Wine Song" ..... '94 Glee club
b. "The Catastrophe" .....
Gymnastic drill ..... Boys
Selection ..... Girls' Mandolin club
"Success in Athletics" ..... Prof. A. A. Stagg
"From the Girls' Standpoint" ..... Miss Olive Cook
Solo ..... Miss Ethel Lane
Gymnastic drill ..... Girls
Remarks by former Hyde-Parkers.
T. W. Ritchie, team of '88; Roger Sherman, team of '89; James Baird, team of '90; William Bennett, team of '91; W. T. Purdy, team of '92; Charles Hoyle, team of '93; Frank Campbell, team of '94.
Selection ..... Quartet
Football drill ..... The team
Presentation of '95 pennant and Spalding cup to the team ..... William Lewis
Response and presentation to the school ..... Herbert Ford
Acceptance ..... C. W. French
"O, Golden Days" ..... H. P. H. S. sextet

When it came Miss Olive Cook's turn to recite "From the Girl's Standpoint" she spoke about ten lines, stammered, forgot the remainder, and then fainted. She was revived in a few moments, but did not finish her recitation.

C. W. WHITNEY A GOOD SAMARITAN.

Wants to Purify Western Football at Fire Sale Prices.

To prove the truth of an affidavit Caspar W. Whitney, sporting editor of the Harper's Weekly, came all the way from New York to Chicago. And he has not proved it, either, he says. On the contrary, he mildly characterizes it as a lie. The worst of it is that the affidavit came from the University of Minnesota.

Mr. Whitney not long ago raised a hornets' nest about his ears by publishing in Harper's Weekly a scathing article about the way Western colleges gathered their football teams. It was commonly supposed that the article came from some Western correspondent, but yesterday Mr. Whitney stated that he wrote it himself. The article was full of misstatements and inaccuracies that were patent to the Western football players, and that tended to throw discredit on the whole story. As a result a storm of adverse criticism and comment was raised in the West, and denials flew thick and fast into the Harper's mail box. When at length a sworn affidavit appeared from the University of Minnesota denying specifically the charges against them, the matter became serious and Mr. Whitney was sent West to get some information of the things on which he wrote.

In getting that information Mr. Whitney has spent three days in Chicago. He left last night, according to his statement, in full possession of it, and it was not altogether complimentary to Western athletics. In substance, Mr. Whitney says that the principles in his article were correct, although the details were largely wrong. Minnesota's affidavit, therefore, is a combination of truth and falsehood. From his investigations he finds it is true, as they stated, that neither Hoagland nor Parkyn, the two players accused of receiving pay for playing, did anything in the least dishonest or received actual money pay for services. But the statement is false, says Mr. Whitney, that no inducements were offered to either man.

Chicago University Mr. Whitney lets down rather easily. While he finds that they were violating amateur rules by playing men who had coached a team professionally, yet he says that the university should not be accused of dishonesty on that account, since they had a specific rule permitting them to do so. But the University of Michigan is still a sufferer under Mr. Whitney's displeasure. An interview was held yesterday with Roger Sherman, and Mr. Whitney is pleased to retract the statement made in his article that Mr. Sherman is either manager of Michigan's team or made cash offers to Stevenson to play for Michigan. But he still insists that Stevenson did receive some such offer some time by some one, names, dates, and amount unknown. Northwestern was not interviewed.

When asked if he thought the East was pure enough in athletics to criticise the West Mr. Whitney replied: "Most decidedly." He went on to say that it was all an old story down East, this hiring of men on athletic teams, and that nowadays every Eastern college was pure. He might be mistaken, however, he admitted, but if there were cases of professionalism in Eastern athletics he didn't know it.

In general Mr. Whitney denied all desire to create a sensation in his article. It was all done in the interest of the purity of athletics, and after some time perhaps the West would be educated up to the point of appreciating Mr. Whitney's self-sacrifice in the matter. Although he had exposed himself to most severe criticism and hard feeling, yet he felt sure that the drastic treatment given to Western athletics by his article and the one to follow his return East would bring the trouble to a head, and end by purifying the West as the East had been.

TRIPLE TIE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Marshall, Graham, and Hartwell All in for the Champlin Prize.

The most exciting and closest game in the Chicago Athletic Association's pool tournament was that between Hartwell and Jenks last night. The former went to the front at once and had 81 to Jenks' 54. The latter pulled himself together, and by magnificent play caught and passed his opponent. In the last frame he had but three to make. He holed two and missed his third, leaving the balls nicely scattered for Hartwell, who won out. The score: Hartwell, 100; Jenks, 99.

Harwell, Marshall, and Graham are now tied for the Champlin prize, a handsome diamond ring. Graham and Marshall will play off their tie tonight, and the winner will meet Hartwell tomorrow night

Following are the other games played in the Chicago Athletic Association tourneys yesterday:

Billiards—Booth [hdp. 90], 300; Thrall [hdp.] 140], 274.
Booth [hdp. 90], 300; Curtis [hdp. 180], 272.
Pool—Turrill, 100; Champlin, 67.
Crawford, 100; Hunt, 97.

A. A. U. AFTER THE GUILTY ONES.

Suspends Those That Were Financially Interested in the Championships.

New York, Dec. 17.—The Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union at their recent annual meeting suspended all those who were directly or indirectly connected with the annual boxing and wrestling championship meeting held in Pittsburg last March. It was understood, however, that all those suspended officials and athletes who forwarded to the Amateur Athletic Union a statement showing they were not interested financially would have their suspensions lifted. The following gentlemen have forwarded the necessary evidence: Messrs. J. M. Welsh, Pittsburg; A. R. Cratty, Pittsburg Chronicle; Charles B. Power, sporting editor Pittsburg Leader; Joseph Welishek of Philadelphia; and Frank P. Mitchell, Philadelphia.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT ARRANGED.

Marquette Club Falling Into Line with Other Social Organizations.

The members of the Marquette club, one of the finest organizations in the West, have taken to bowling recently with a will, and the club boasts of some of the best bowlers in the city. To make the games played more interesting the Entertainment committee has arranged a tournament, with an entrance fee of $1, the proceeds to be expended for prizes and for recording entries. Three games, consisting of four back and tenpins, will be bowled every Friday night, beginning Dec. 20, and the finals on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1896. Entries can be made up to and including Friday, Dec. 27.

HIGH SCHOOL INDOOR LEAGUE.

Will Open the Season Early in January with Eleven Clubs.

The Cook County High School Indoor Baseball League held its second meeting at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday afternoon and adopted a constitution and by-laws. The league consists of Evanston, Jefferson, North Division, Lake High, Austin, Oak Park, English High, West Division, South Division, South Chicago, and Lake View High Schools, the latter being omitted yesterday. A committee, to form a schedule, will meet next Saturday and make arrangements to begin the season early in January.

WANG AND ST. LAWRENCE IN FRONT

Win at Long Odds at Alexander—Results of the Races.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Wang at 20 to 1 and St. Lawrence at a shade less ran for the books at Alexander today. Results of the races at New Orleans and San Francisco.

The summaries:

First race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Wang, 110 pounds [Nelson], 18 to 5, won; Fatal, 110 [Dorsey], 5 to 1, second; Job, 108 [Neary], 4 to 1, third. Time, :57¼. Scataway, Jimmy Lambly, Mayor B., and All Night also ran.

Second race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Wang, 110 pounds [Clare], 20 to 1, won; Nobby, 105 [Baxter], 6 to 1, second; Arundel, 105 [Dorsey], 10 to 1, third. Time, :57¼. Red Elm, Stringfellow, Gold Fly, Fannie Beverly, Alva, Chilion, and Nonsense also ran.

Third race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Blue Bonnet, 106 pounds [Neary], 10 to 1, won; Too Much Johnson, 104 [McDermott], 6 to 5, second; Hummingbird, 99 [Manlove], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:20⅝. Jack Wynne, Balmoral, Dr. Reed, Rufus, Lady Richmond, Mohawk, Pattie, and Drumstick also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 5 furlongs—St. Lawrence II, 99 pounds [Houlahan], 15 to 1, won; Forest, 122 [Young], 2 to 1, second; Perfidy, 99 [McDermott], 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:02½. Columbus, Miss Elizabeth, and Ponoma Belle also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Chiswick, 112 pounds [Washburn], 6 to 5, won; Fagin, 109 (Asburn), even money, second; Drizzle, 112 [Dorsey], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:45¼. Billy Boy, Saunterer, and Primus also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Tancrid, 107 pounds [Asburn], 6 to 5, won; Artillery, 105 [Lynch], 4 to 1, second; Jersey, 104 [McDermott], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:21. Little Joe, La Prentis, Berwyn, His Grace, Granger, and Walcott also ran.

At New Orleans.

First race, 7 furlongs—J. W. Cook, 104 pounds [L. Soden], 15 to 1, won; Nicolini, 97 [Sherrer], 8 to 5, second; Baldus, 97 [Caywood], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:28⅝. Lucy Belle, Trixie, Gaines, Rossmore, Mate, Rex Regent, and Nona also ran.

Second race, 1¼ miles—Mandolina, 97 pounds [Caywood], 8 to 1, won; Major McLaughlin, 95 [D. Davis], 5 to 1, second; Marcel, 104 [F. Kelly], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:56. Ashland, Jack the Jew, imp. Bimbo, Dockstader, and Arkansas Traveler also ran.

Third race, 7⅛ furlongs, handicap—Sauterne, 105 pounds [J. Murphy], 11 to 5, won; Gladiola, 102 [D. Davis], 5 to 1, second; Mike Kelly, 105 [Turner], 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:36¾. Royal Choice, Plug, Del Coronado, Mary Nance, and Paros also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile and 20 yards—Lee Wake, 108 pounds [A. Barrett], 6 to 5, won; Jake Zimmerman, 116 [Overton], 7 to 2, second; Roosevelt, 97 [Sherrer], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:42⅛. Invade, Cass, Artist, Park, Clarus, Coronet, Liberty Bell, and La Belle France also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Tasco, 101 pounds [Hyle], 3 to 1, won; Vida, 96 [Gatewood], 4 to 1, second; Adam Johnson, 101 [F. Duffy], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:47⅛. Lester, Cyantha, Lyndhurst, Pony Bob, Ethel W., and Play or Pay also ran.

Pooling on New Orleans Events.

First race—Newhouse, $10; Lillian E., Evanesca, $5 each; Whisper, $3; field, $6.
Second race—Overella, $10; Tom Sayre, $8; Maj. McLaughlin, Dr. Work, $6 each; Dick Behan, $4; field, $5.
Third race—Mazzorine, $15; Bessie Nichols, $7; imp. Percy, $6; Fannie Rowina, Nikita, $5 each; Heretic, George F. Smith, Judge Duboise, $4 each; Metaire, $3; Rapid Transit, Panway, $2 each.
Fourth race—Imp. Wolsey, $10; Tasco, $5; Peytonia, Proverb, $4 each; Uncle Jim, Zaldivar, Case, $3 each; Pioneer, $2.
Fifth race—No pooling.

At San Francisco.

First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Julia O. won, imp. Amirano second, Realization third. Time, 1:19.
Second race, 5 furlongs, selling—Summertime won, Easel second, Lavienie third. Time, 1:05.
Third race, 1 mile, handicap—Libertine won, Sister Mary second, Vinctor third. Time, 1:45.
Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Ramiro won, William Pinkerton second, Grady third. Time, 1:04½.
Fifth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Thornhill won, Pepper second, Cadmus third. Time, 2:00.
Sixth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Sligo won, Yemen second, Eat Murphy third. Time, 1:17.

Is a Credit to the Publisher.

The Christmas number of the Horseman, just received, is undoubtedly the finest and most elaborate production that noted and excellent paper has ever issued. The full-page illustrations of noted thoroughbreds are truly works of art, and are a credit to the publisher, the artist, and the printer.

No Hockey League at Present.

A meeting to form a hockey league was to be held at Tattersall's last night, but those present concluded to postpone it until after the holidays, when it was thought more interest would be taken in it. The Tattersall team will play the Chicago Athletic Association tomorrow night and Friday night there will be a fancy skating contest for women, a gold medal being the incentive.

Montgomery Wins Three Out of Five.

Montgomery won three out of the five games at five back from Bennett in the C. A. A. tournament yesterday. The score:

F. D. Montgomery, handicap 10	29	24	45	87	55—195.
A. G. Bennett	28	52	44	32	36—192.

Three-Cushion Carrom Match Tonight.

Charley Schaefer and Ed Helm meet tonight in the first match game at three-cushion carroms, 50 points up, for $25 a side. The second game, same amount and number of points, will be played tomorrow night.

Games in Massey's Tournament.

Two games were played in the three cushion carrom team tournament at Massey's hall yesterday. In the afternoon Emmet and Charles were defeated by Wadsworth and Foss by 50 to 38. The game at night resulted in favor of Mamien and George, who defeated Addison and Walters by 50 to 46. This evening Gerhardt and Roe will lay Kellogg and Pfeffer.

Match Between Linotype Operators.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—R. W. Francis of the Globe-Democrat and John Clark of the Republic have signed articles of agreement for a match, to take place on or before Feb. 7, for $100 a side, to settle the question as to which is the speediest linotype operator. Both have records of having set 3,000 ems an hour. The contest will be watched with interest, as it will show the great improvement of the machine typesetters over the old method.

Oaklands Defeat the Douglases.

The Oakland Bowling club defeated a team from the Douglas club at tenpins on its alleys last night. The score:

OAKLANDS.

				Total.
Fretts	167	140	212	519
Berden	170	161	129	460
Noyer	252	192	213	654
Haynes	142	176	150	468
West	169	172	178	519
Wilder	148	164	172	482
Total				3,082

DOUGLAS.

				Total.
Baker	157	208	178	543
Wienburn	140	129	168	437
Stone	102	187	181	560
Vincent	141	161	174	451
Sutter	160	151	106	417
White	190	148	222	570
Total				3,038

Dick Moore Seeks Another Beating.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 17.—Dick Moore of St. Paul and Paddy Purtell of this city have been matched to fight to a finish Jan. 14 in private for $1,000 a side. The mill will probably take place near this city.

Champion Maher Knocked Out.

Chief Badenoch knocked out Peter Maher yesterday with a straight from the shoulder order prohibiting him from boxing in the city under penalty of arrest.

ROBBED A KINETOSCOPE GIRL.

Miss Teresa Hickey's Startling Experience with a Bold Thief.

"What else could a poor girl do?" Thus Miss Teresa Hickey, cashier for the Chicago Talking Machine company, No. 98 Madison street, concluded her recital of how she allowed a big, burly highwayman at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning to carry off $35.

"And me standing on the corner all the time!" Thus Policeman Steele twenty minutes later when he heard of it.

The branch of the Chicago Talking Machine company, near the corner of Madison and Dearborn street, is a long, narrow room with a row of phonographs on each side which, for a persuasive nickel dropped into a voracious slot, grind out marches and topical songs. At the rear there are half a dozen kinetoscopes which in similar manner can be induced to show prize-fights, skirt-dances, and other exciting episodes. In the big front window all day long an automaton shows the crowds outside how easy it is to work the shell game.

Behind the row of kinetoscopes is a table and chair. At that table occurred the episode yesterday morning which Miss Hickey declares was more exciting than any of those on tap in the kinetoscopes.

Miss Hickey comes on duty at 8:30 every morning and is in charge until noon. She told the story of her adventure yesterday:

"John Fisher, who is in charge here in the afternoon and evenings always leaves $10 in nickels for change, and the money taken in during the evening is locked up in this kinetoscope," pointing to the one directly in front of the table. About 10 o'clock a boy comes around to collect it. Usually there are some people in here all the time, but at 9:30 I was alone. I took out the money and separated the bills from the coin, and was about to count it when a man came in.

"I suppose he had been watching through the window. He walked up to the kinetoscope and suddenly leaned over the machine, pointing a big gun right in my face, and said: 'Don't move!' I had my hand reached out for the bills, and as I drew it back I managed to brush all the coin to the floor. The man then reached over and grabbed the bills, put them in his pocket, and walked out.

"I didn't move. What else could a poor girl do? I saw nothing but that big man and his big gun right in my face. It was some minutes before I could call up Manager Douglas from the main office, and when he came I could not talk."

Manager Douglas went out and told Policeman Steele what had been happening, to that six-footer's intense disgust. A highway robbery within 100 feet of him and in broad daylight, and he knew nothing of it! He looked into the place and Miss Hickey explained that even had any one come in the man leaning over the case would apparently have been in conversation with her, and again she asked, "What else could a poor girl do?" and wound up the machinery on the phonograph that has the query as its label.

ARREST FOLLOWS FAST ON FAILURE

Chicago Bank Takes Action on Members of a Dry Goods Firm.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—H. R. Nissley and Edward R. Wells, composing the firm of H. R. Nissley & Co., leading dry goods merchants here, were arrested today on warrants sworn out by S. H. Burnham, cashier of the American Exchange National Bank of Chicago.

Last night the firm gave possession to chattel mortgagees on claims as follows: H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, $3,500; Amos Nissley, brother of the senior partner, $12,500; Hargreaves Bros., $350; and the State Journal Printing company, $350.

The Chicago bank this morning replevied the goods, having a chattle mortgage for $10,000, given Oct. 17.

A feeling of insecurity prevails. Following the suspension of the German National Bank of yesterday the Lincoln and the Union Savings Banks have notified depositors of their requiring sixty days' notice of withdrawals. A run began on the First National, which was stopped by the arrival of a great amount of currency from Omaha.

Clothing Store Closes.

Baraboo, Wis., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—On an execution levied by the Sheriff the Hub clothing store, conducted by Katzky Bros., was closed here this morning. The assets are about $12,000; liabilities not known.

Braverman in Trouble.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17.—Five creditors of Louis Braverman, jeweler, have filed a petition for his involuntary insolvency. Speculation in land is alleged to be the trouble.

Candelabra to Be Replaced.

Mayor Swift last evening ordered the Street Department to return to the Tosetti café on Madison street the two lamps which were torn down by the city Street Department on Monday afternoon. In explanation of his order he said: "The proprietors of the café admitted that the lamps projected too far over the building line, but promised to remedy the matter if I would allow them to replace them. This they will do by simply removing the single lamp of each group which projected out over the building line."

Reward for Capture of a Murderer.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld has issued his proclamation offering a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of an unknown colored man, frequently known as "Big Grant," who is charged with having shot and killed, without provocation, Barney Finnegan at Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 12, 1895.

Princeton Rioters Plead Guilty.

Princeton, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—John Lauer, Paul Yerley, and Joe Lemor, three of the rioters recently convicted in the Circuit Court of riot and attempting to drive the negro inhabitants from Bureau County Aug. 4, and who got new trials, came into court this evening and pleaded guilty. Each was fined by Judge Stipp $25 and costs.

Kills His Father in a Quarrel.

Elwood, Ind., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Charles Raines quarreled with his father and last night struck him with a heavy slung shot. The old man will probably die.

Greatly Improved Service to California.

Beginning on Thursday, Dec. 19, and every Thursday thereafter, the Northwestern line will run personally conducted excursions in tourist sleeping cars to San Francisco and Los Angeles in addition to the regular daily tourist car service to California. Passengers by this route are afforded the quickest time and the most comfortable accommodations. Full particulars at No. 208 Clark street, and passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

A set of Le Coulter razors makes a useful Xmas gift for a gentleman. See them at Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.'s, 80 State-st.

PRIEST LOSES HIS HOME.

FORCIBLY EJECTED WITH GUESTS BY HOSTILE PARISHIONERS.

Climax of the Row in St. Mary's Catholic Church at Lansing, Mich.—Aggressive Action Taken to Get the Matter in the Courts—The Rev. Father Slattery Objected To Because He Nailed Up the Pews of Delinquent Renters.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—A score of the dissatisfied parishioners of the Rev. Timothy F. Slattery went to his house today while he was entertaining some guests and ordered all to leave. They refused, when the invaders forcibly ejected them and locked the doors. The Sheriff subsequently took possession and holds the fort until the courts decide who is entitled to the house.

For nearly three years there has been serious trouble in St. Mary's Catholic parish in this city, a dissatisfied element in the congregation charging that Pastor Slattery has failed to conduct the business affairs through a committee or Board of Trustees, as the rules require; that he arbitrarily raised the pew rent of members of the parish who did not indorse his policy and upon their refusal to pay the increase removed the seats from their pews after the nailing up of the pews had failed to keep them from being occupied.

It is also charged that the priest used disrespectful and even abusive language from the pulpit in speaking of those who were opposed to him.

Successive appeals were made to Bishop Foley and Mgr. Satolli, but the petitioners claim no satisfaction has been given them, although repeatedly promised by the Bishop.

All attempts to induce the church authorities to adjust the differences having failed, or rather Father Slattery having apparently been sustained in each instance, it was decided to have the affair aired in the courts, and the dissatisfied faction went to the house today while Father Slattery was entertaining Fathers Kilroy and Herr of Detroit, Slane of Hillsdale, Fierele of Ionia, Clarson of Milford, and Ryan of Howell. They entered unbidden, and announced they proposed to take possession of the premises. The priests were ordered out, and upon their refusal to go, they were pushed through the door and the doors locked behind them.

Father Slattery at once commenced proceedings to recover possession, and the Sheriff is now in possession.

The members of the committee refuse to discuss the situation further than to say that they sought legal advice before taking the step, and were simply taking possession of what rightfully belongs to them. They appear to be anxious to have the matter tried in the courts.

Father Slattery contents himself with pointing to his repeated vindication by his superiors.

HEARNE DEFENSE OPENS TODAY.

Belief That the Most Important Evidence Is Now to Come.

Bowling Green, Mo., Dec. 17.—Among the large number of witnesses examined at the Hearne murder trial today were several who had already been on the stand.

T. B. Morris, editor of the Courier-Post of Hannibal, testified to a conversation with Dr. Hearne over an article in a Chicago paper that connected the latter with the murder. Among the other things Dr. Hearne said: "Suppose I did kill Amos Stillwell; let them prove it."

James A. Abbey, the negro detective who was employed to work on the Stillwell murder case, told about finding in the vault a lot of bloody rags, sheets, a torn, bloody pair of men's drawers, and a woman's bloody night gown.

The State then offered in evidence a record of the divorce and remarriage of the Hearnes in California, but Judge Roy ruled them inadmissable.

The State rested its case this afternoon and the trend of the defense was outlined in the opening address of Mr. Bell, one of the counsel for Dr. Hearne. Tomorrow the defense will begin the examination of its witnesses and it is the opinion of those well posted that the most interesting portion of this remarkable trial will be unfolded.

THINK HE IS GOLDMAN'S MURDERER.

William Borgelt Charged with the Crime at St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The police claim they have arrested the man who murdered Ignatz Goldman, the aged restaurantkeeper, in the kitchen of his restaurant, at Twenty-third and Olive streets, Oct. 1 and then set the place on fire.

The suspected criminal is William Borgelt, 30 years old, a cooper. Since the murder the police charge he has made his home in East St. Louis. He was arrested there on Sunday night by Detective Gocking and brought to the Four Courts. A warrant charging with murder in the first degree was issued against him today. Detective Allender swore to the information.

Borgelt's arrest is due to affidavits made by Lydia Murphy and Maud Dyer, both of Moberly, Mo. They made their statements voluntarily to City Marshal Fox of Moberly on last Friday. Chief Harrigan was at once notified, and the arrest followed. They identified as Borgelt's a necktie found on the floor of the restaurant when the murder was discovered.

THINK PUNDT MAY BE ALIVE.

Suspicion That the Alleged Defaulter Did Not Die in Germany.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Henry Pundt, a wealthy merchant who went to Germany recently and died there, is now reported to have defaulted on $30,000 which he held in trust for his German friends and patrons the later years of his life. His store building and elegant residence have gone to meet the claims of creditors. Some of the parties whose money he held in trust doubt the report of his death, and have engaged counsel to investigate. The insurance companies have paid the policies he held on satisfactory proof of death.

New Evidence Against Hawkins.

Beatrice, Neb., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The second day's trial of ex-Water Commissioner G. E. Hawkins on a charge of duplicating city warrants developed some sensational features. Ex-City Clerk J. T. Phillips, who was arrested with Hawkins on similar charges, and of forgery, turned State's evidence, and was on the witness stand the greater part of the day. He testified to the manner in which bills were duplicated and presented to the Council, and said that he and Hawkins shared equally in the proceeds of the sale of warrants.

Josie Blomgren Brought Home.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Josie Blomgren, the Wilmar girl who disappeared from home, was found by her father in a Swedish family in St. Cloud today and was taken home. The girl has told contradicting stories, but it appears she went to St. Cloud with a young man who went West when they reached that place, while she remained in St. Cloud.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

To Kirk That Will Prove of Great Interest to the Public.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 5, 1895.
Messrs. Jas. S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, Ill.:
Gentlemen—We have been in the laundry business for several years, and have tried nearly all the washing compounds and soaps which have been in the market during that time, but we are free to say that none seem to give as desirable results as Eos. For family washing particularly we would recommend it, and think no housekeeper can afford to be without it. It is up to the times as a labor saver and leaves the finest fabrics in the best of condition. In fact, we look upon it as a revelation as a cleanser. As soon as the people become acquainted with it we believe the sale will be something enormous, and we hope our recommendation may be the means of lessening the labor of some housekeepers.
Very truly yours,
(Signed)
BROADWAY STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Kirk's Eos is for sale by all grocers. Two sizes, 5 and 10 cents.

THIS BANNER BEARS A BOLD DEVICE

But we are prepared to substantiate the soldier's claim.
If you wish to start off under new auspices in 1896
—If you wish to make a good interest-bearing investment for
You have just about the time requisite for securing full particulars of our

MAIL THIS COUPON TO US.

The Chicago Tribune Educational Dept., 172 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me the details of your CHRISTMAS OFFER of the new Encyclopædia Britannica which is to include valuable extras.

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PHENOMENAL CHRISTMAS OFFER.

Greater Reductions.

Many pieces of Furniture that were reduced in price for our Special Holiday Sale have been sold—some have not. To dispose of these before Christmas we will offer them at still greater reductions. Such an opportunity to buy a beautiful and appropriate Christmas gift for very little money has never been known.

The Tobey Furniture Co.,

Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE - - ONLY ONE CENT

Do you want to earn . .

$100?

If so, Let The Chicago Tribune Help You. . . .

Here Is the Proposition: A prize of One Hundred Dollars ($100) will be awarded to the first person handing in the largest number of *English* words to be formed out of the letters contained in the sentence:

The Chicago Daily Tribune—Only One Cent

All words so formed must be found in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and must be neither obsolete nor condemned by the dictionary as not of good usage. The same letter must not be used in any one word oftener than it occurs in the sentence given.

☆ All answers must be in The Tribune office before January 1, 1896 . . . . .

THE TRIBUNE reserves the right to print any list of words that may not take the prize, although it will for its own reasons print comparatively few of them, and only those which have a high order of merit.

The list submitted must be arranged for convenience in alphabetical order.

The prize winner will be announced in the issue of Sunday, Jan. 12, 1896.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE - - ONLY ONE CENT

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Make Your Feet Glad.

The Prince of Fashion wants shoes that are like himself—stylish, easy, graceful. The most extreme style of

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